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INDEX
TO
THE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
OF THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
A.			
Adjutant General of the United States. Annual report of the.....	4	1	41
Adjutant General, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the support of the Adjutant General's department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the.....	4	3	146
Africans. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting reports from Agent Seys relative to the case of liberated.....	5	28	
Agricultural fund. Letter from the Commissioner of Patents in relation to the expenditure of the.....	4	5	
Agriculture and agricultural statistics for the year 1862. Report of the Commissioner of Patents on.....	11	78	
Agriculture relative to the expenditure of the agricultural fund. Letter from the Commissioner of the Department of.....	4	14	
Agricultural exhibition at Hamburg. Letter from the President of the United States, transmitting correspondence of the minister of the Hanseatic republics relative to an international.....	5	31	
Agricultural division of the Patent Office. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the mission of D. J. Browne to Europe as agent of the.....	6	53	
Agricultural division of the Patent Office. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior respecting the outstanding liabilities of the.....	7	66	
Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates for.....	4	3	13
Appropriations required to complete the service of the year ending June 30, 1863. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates for additional.....	4	3	3
Appropriations, specific and indefinite, made by former acts of Congress, which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863. Statement of the Register of the Treasury of the estimates for.....	4	3	12
Aqueduct. Report of the superintendent of the Washington.....	2	1	612
Architect of the Capitol extension. Report of the.....	2	1	604
Army from the 23d of July to the 25th of November, 1862. Report of the general-in-chief of the operations of the.....	4	1	20
Army of the Potomac since June 25, 1862. Preliminary report of the operations of the.....	4	1	29
Army of the operations of his department during the year ending June 30, 1862. Annual report of the Adjutant General of the.....	4	1	41
Army of the operations of his department during the year ending June 30, 1862. Annual report of the Paymaster General of the.....	4	1	42
Army of the operations of his department during the year ending June 30, 1862. Annual report of the Surgeon General of the.....	4	1	50

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Army of the operations of his department during the year ending June 30, 1862. Annual report of the Commissary General of the.....	4	1	59
Army of the operations of his department during the year ending June 30, 1862. Annual report of the Quartermaster General of the.....	4	1	60
Army and navy of the United States. Letter from the President of the United States on signing the joint resolution for the immediate payment of the.....	5	37	
Artillery for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of four regiments of.....	4	3	157
Attorney General relative to the enforcement of the confiscation law in the District of Columbia. Letter from the.....	5	32	
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department of the operations of his office during the year ending June 30, 1862. Annual report of the Sixth.....	4	1	197
B.			
Balances on the books of the Second and Third Auditors. Letter from the Acting Comptroller, transmitting reports of unsettled.....	8	83	
Banks in the United States. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting annual report on the condition of the.....	5	25	
Banks in the United States in different years, from 1851 to 1862, inclusive. General view of the condition of the.....	5	25	201
Bank shares in the city of New York, February, April, July, and October, 1861, and January, 1862. Market values of.....	5	25	202
Banks in the United States on or about the 1st of January, 1862. Condensed statement of the condition of the.....	5	25	208
Banks in the United States on or near January 1, 1834-1860. Tabular statement showing the number of banks, the bank capital, bank circulation, deposits, deposits and circulation per capita, specie, bank loans, stocks held by banks, and loans and stocks combined, of the.....	5	25	210
Board of the Metropolitan Police. Report of the.....	2	1	648
Boyce, Peter, Indian farm agent at Corn Creek, Utah Territory. Account of Brown for running and marking boundary lines between certain Indian tribes. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation to pay Messrs. Jones and.....	4	3	82
	6	62	
C.			
California. Annual report of the surveyor general for the district of.....	2	1	133
California for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the superintendent of Indian affairs, transmitting estimates for the support of the Indian agency in the northern district of.....	4	3	86
California for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the superintendent of Indian affairs, transmitting estimates for the support of the Indian agency in the southern district of.....	4	3	87
Capitol extension. Report of the architect of the.....	2	1	604
Cavalry for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of six regiments of.....	4	3	155
Clerks and other persons employed in the Department of the Interior, and the amount received by each. List of.....	7	69	
Clerks employed in the Treasury Department, with the compensation paid to each. List of.....	7	70	
Coast Survey, transmitting estimates for the survey of the coast during the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Superintendent of the.....	4	3	57
Coast Survey, showing the progress of the survey during the year 1862. Report of the Superintendent of the.....	9	22	
Collector and other revenue officers at New York under the 5th section of the act of May 20, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to money received by the.....	6	60	
Colorado and Utah. Annual report of the surveyor general for the district of.....	2	1	112
Commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending September 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report on the.....	12	63	
Commissioner of the General Land Office. Annual report of the.....	2	1	29
Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimate for appropriations required for the support of the office of the.....	2	1	74

INDEX.

v

Title.	Vol.	No.	P'ge.
Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimate for appropriations required to meet the contingent expenses of the office of the	2	1	75
Commissioner of the General Land Office, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the support of the office for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the	4	3	89
Commissary General of the United States. Annual report of the	4	1	59
Commissary General, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the support of the Commissary General's department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Acting	4	3	164
Commissioner of Public Buildings. Annual report of the	2	1	596
Commissioner of Public Buildings, from November 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862. Statement of the receipts and expenditures under the direction of the	2	1	603
Commissioner of Public Buildings, transmitting estimates for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the	4	3	96
Commissioner of Pensions, transmitting estimates for the support of the Pension Office for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the	4	3	108
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with reference to the payment of the claim of White Crow. Letter from the	4	3	81
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, transmitting estimates for the support of the office of Indian Affairs for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the	4	3	114
Commissioner of Patents, transmitting annual estimates for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the	4	3	102
Comptroller, transmitting reports of Second and Third Auditors of unsettled balances on their books. Letter from the Acting	8	83	
Confiscation law in the District of Columbia. Letter from the Attorney General relative to the enforcement of the	5	32	
Construction and Repair, of the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriation for the support of the Bureau of	4	3	225
Contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimate for appropriation required to meet the	2	1	75
Contingent fund of the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement of the expenditure of the	4	12	
Contingent fund of the State Department. Letter from the Secretary of State relative to the expenditure of the	5	42	
Contingent expenses of the Department of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the	7	76	
Contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the	8	84	
Contractors for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Postmaster General, reporting fines and deductions from the pay of	6	59	
Correspondence of the State Department upon foreign affairs	1	1	
Counterfeiting bank notes. Extracts from the annual reports of the board of managers of the associated banks in New England for the suppression of ..	5	25	203
D.			
Dakota Territory. Annual report of the surveyor general of	2	1	91
Dakota Territory. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, stating the necessity for appropriations for	5	36	
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. Report of the president of the Columbia Institution for the	2	1	629
E.			
Emigrants from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton, &c. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Captain J. L. Fisk of the expedition to escort	8	80	
Engineer corps of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates of appropriations for the support of the	4	3	152
Engineer department for fortifications for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations required for the support of the	4	3	191

Title.	Vol.	No.	P'ge.
Equipment and Recruiting, of the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864.			
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of.....	4	3	216
Estimates for appropriations required for the support of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	2	1	74
Estimates for appropriations required to meet the contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	2	1	75
Estimates for appropriations for the surveying department of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	2	1	76
Estimates for appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	2	1	79
Estimates for appropriations for the surveying department of the General Land Office to supply deficiency for the next six months of the year ending June 30, 1864.....	2	1	80
Estimates for additional appropriations required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.....	4	3	4
Estimates in detail of additional appropriations required for the service of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1863.....	4	3	7
Estimates for permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, made by former acts of Congress, which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the year ending June 30, 1863.....	4	3	12
Estimates for appropriations for per diem and mileage of senators, and for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Senate for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	15
Estimates for appropriations for per diem and mileage of members, and for the support of the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	15
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the office of Superintendent of Public Printing for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	16
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Court of Claims for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	16
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Executive during the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	17
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Department of State for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	17
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	18
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Department of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	22
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	25
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	28
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	30
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	31
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the mint of the United States and the assay office in New York for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	31
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the governments of the Territories for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	32
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the judiciary for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	33
Estimates for appropriations for the support of intercourse with foreign nations for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	34
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the independent treasury for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	35
Estimates for appropriations for the continuation of the survey of the coast of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	36
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	36
Estimates for appropriations for surveyor generals' offices for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	38
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the government hospital for the insane for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	38

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Estimates for appropriations for the preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	38
Estimates for appropriations for the support of public buildings and grounds for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	38
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Metropolitan Police for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	40
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	40
Estimates for appropriations for sundry expenses in the Patent Office during the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	40
Estimates for appropriations for surveying the public lands during the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	40
Estimates for appropriations for the payment of pensions during the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	40
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Indian department during the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	41
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	44
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the armory, arsenals, and providing munitions of war for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	44
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	44
Estimates for appropriations for repairs and for the preservation and construction of fortifications for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	44
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	45
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the marine corps for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	45
Estimates for appropriations for the support of navy yards for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	46
Estimates for appropriations for the support of marine hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	46
Estimates for appropriations for the support of naval magazines for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	46
Estimates for appropriations for the pay of superintendents in the navy, for the support of the Naval Academy and Naval Observatory, and the publication of the Nautical Almanac, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	46
Estimates for permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, agreeably to former acts of Congress, for the service of the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	48
Estimates for balances and amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund, stated in pursuance of the eighth section of the act of May 1, 1820.....	4	3	49
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Interior Department for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	53
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the government printing establishment for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	53
Estimates for appropriations for the continuance of the survey of the coast for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the superintendent, transmitting.....	4	3	57
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the chairman of the board, transmitting.....	4	3	65
Estimates of the expenses of the Indian agency in Nevada Territory for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	76
Estimates of goods and other expenses for the support of the Indian agency in Utah Territory for the year ending June 30, 1862.....	4	3	78
Estimates of the superintendent of Indian affairs of the expenses of the Indian agency in the northern district of California for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	86
Estimates of the superintendent of Indian affairs of the expenses of the Indian agency in the southern district of California for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	87
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Commissioner, transmitting.....	4	3	89

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Estimates for the support of the public buildings and grounds for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Commissioner, transmitting.....	4	3	
Estimates for the support of the Patent Office for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Commissioner, transmitting.....	4	3	102
Estimates for the support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. Letter from the superintendent, transmitting.....	4	3	107
Estimates for the support of the government hospital for the insane. Letter from the superintendent, transmitting.....	4	3	106
Estimates for appropriations for the preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government. Letter from the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting.....	4	3	107
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Pension Office for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Commissioner, transmitting..	4	3	108
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Metropolitan Police for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, transmitting.....	4	3	108
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Indian department, for fulfilling treaties, and for general incidental expenses, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Commissioner, transmitting.....	4	3	114
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting	4	3	146
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Adjutant General's department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Adjutant General, transmitting.....	4	3	147
Estimates for appropriations for the pay and support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	148
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the general and staff officers of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	148
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the engineer corps of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	152
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the corps of topographical engineers for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	153
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Ordnance department for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	154
Estimates for appropriations for the support of six regiments of cavalry for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	155
Estimates for appropriations for the support of four regiments of artillery for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	157
Estimates for appropriations for the support of nineteen regiments of infantry for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	159
Estimates for appropriations for the pay of the Military Academy, subsistence of officers, and allowances, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	161
Estimates for appropriations for the pay of volunteers in the United States service for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	163
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Commissary General's department for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	165
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Quartermaster General's department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Quartermaster General, transmitting.....	4	3	167
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the medical and hospital department of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	183
Estimates for appropriations required for the ordnance service for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	184
Estimates for appropriations required by the engineer department for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	187
Estimates for appropriations for the current and ordinary expenses of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	188
Estimates for appropriations required for the support of the engineer department for fortifications for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	191
Estimates for appropriations required for the service of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	194
Estimate for appropriations for the support of the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	195
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Naval Academy for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	197

Title.	Vol.	No.	P'ge.
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, of the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	200
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, of the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	216
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Navigation, in the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	219
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Naval Observatory for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	219
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Nautical Almanac for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	220
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Ordnance, of the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	221
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, of the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	225
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, of the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	227
Estimate for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, in the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	229
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	231
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Marine Corps for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	4	3	233
Estimates for appropriations for postal service for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting.....	4	13	
Estimates for appropriations for the Capitol extension and new dome.....	5	35	
F.			
Fines and deductions from the pay of contractors for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Postmaster General reporting.....	6	59	
Fisk, J. L., Captain, of the expedition to escort emigrants from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton, &c. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of.....	8	80	
Foreign Affairs. Papers relating to.....	1	1	25.
Fortifications for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations required for the support of the engineer department for.....	4	3	191
G.			
General and staff officers of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the.....	4	3	148
Generals who are not assigned to command. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to.....	5	46	
Generals not assigned to actual command. Letter from the Secretary of War, reporting the names, number, &c., of brigadier and major.....	7	65	
H.			
Heads of departments in case of death, absence, or sickness. Letter from the President of the United States in relation to the temporary appointment of.....	5	24	
Hutchinson, John, for damages sustained at the hands of government. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the claim of.....	6	58	
I.			
Indian Affairs. Annual report of the Commissioner of.....	2	1	169
<i>Papers and documents accompanying the above report.</i>			
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 1. Report of C. W. Thompson, superintendent.....	2	1	199
No. 2. History of the Indian war in Minnesota, by Lieutenant Governor Donnelly.....	2	1	203

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
No. 3. Letter of the Acting Commissioner to the Commissioner relative to paying the Sioux annuities in coin	2	1	212
No. 4. Letter of the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior, protesting against the hanging of the three hundred Sioux, under sentence of death in Minnesota	2	1	213
No. 5. Report of A. C. Morrill, special agent for the Chippewas	2	1	214
No. 6. Correspondence between the Commissioner and others, while in Minnesota, relative to troubles among the Chippewas	2	1	221
No. 7. Letter from Acting Secretary of State, transmitting copy of one from the United States consul general at Montreal respecting the Indian trouble upon the northwestern frontier	2	1	231
No. 8. Report of L. E. Webb, agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior	2	1	232
No. 9. Report of St. A. D. Balcombe, agent for the Winnebagoes	2	1	236
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 10. Report of H. B. Branch, superintendent	2	1	240
No. 11. Report of F. Johnson, agent for the Delawares	2	1	243
No. 12. Report of O. H. Irish, agent for the Omahas	2	1	246
No. 13. Report of Reverend R. I. Burtt, missionary for the Omahas	2	1	249
No. 14. Report of C. C. Hutchinson, agent for the Sacs and Foxes	2	1	250
No. 15. Report of J. B. Abbott, agent for the Shawnees	2	1	254
No. 16. Report of C. B. Keith, agent for the Kickapoos	2	1	259
No. 17. Report of G. A. Colton, agent for the Osage River Indians	2	1	260
No. 18. Report of W. W. Ross, agent for the Pottawatomies	2	1	262
No. 19. Report of B. F. Lushbaugh, agent for the Pawnees	2	1	266
No. 20. Report of John P. Baker, agent for the Ottobes and Missourias	2	1	269
No. 21. Report of John Loree, agent at the Upper Platte agency	2	1	274
No. 22. Report of H. W. Farnsworth, of Kansas agency	2	1	276
No. 23. Report of John A. Burbank, agent at the Great Nemaha agency	2	1	277
SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 24. Report of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent	2	1	279
No. 25. Report of G. A. Cutler, agent for the Creeks	2	1	282
No. 26. Report of Isaac Coleman, agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws	2	1	284
No. 27. Report of G. C. Snow, agent for the Seminoles	2	1	286
No. 28. Report of P. P. Elder, agent at the Neosho agency	2	1	287
No. 29. Report of Superintendent Coffin relative to refugee Indians	2	1	289
No. 30. Report of the Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 28, 1862, relative to refugee Indians	2	1	291
No. 31. Reports of Agents Carruth and Martin relative to the refugee Indians	2	1	302
No. 32. Letter of Superintendent Coffin relative to making new treaties with the various Indian tribes	2	1	311
No. 32½. Letters of Superintendent Coffin relative to correspondence with refugee Indians	2	1	313
No. 33. Instructions to Baptiste Peoria for ascertaining the loyalty or disloyalty of the Indians of Western Missouri and Arkansas	2	1	315
No. 34. Report of Baptiste Peoria under above instructions	2	1	316
DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 35. Report of Wm. Jayne, governor and <i>ex officio</i> superintendent	2	1	319
No. 36. Report of Henry W. Reed, agent for the Blackfeet	2	1	322
No. 37. Report of John B. Hoffman, agent for the Poncas	2	1	325
No. 38. Report of Samuel N. Latta, agent at Upper Missouri	2	1	336
UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 39. Report of James Duane Doty, superintendent	2	1	342
No. 40. Report of Luther Mann, jr., agent	2	1	348
No. 41. Report of F. W. Hatch, agent at Spanish Fork reservation	2	1	349
No. 42. Letter of Superintendent Doty relative to danger from Indians	2	1	354
No. 43. Despatch from Benjamin Holliday to the Postmaster General relative to danger to the mail in crossing the plains	2	1	358
No. 44. Letter of Reverend P. J. De Smet relative to the same subject	2	1	358

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
No. 45. Notice to persons contemplating crossing the plains of danger from the Indians	2	1	359
NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 46. Report of James W. Nye, governor and <i>ex officio</i> superintendent....	2	1	359
No. 47. Report of same relative to difficulties with the Indians of Owen's river.	2	1	366
COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 48. Report of John Evans, governor and <i>ex officio</i> superintendent	2	1	373
No. 49. Report of H. M. Vaile on his expedition from Denver, Colorado, to Great Salt Lake City, and back.....	2	1	376
NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 50. Report of James L. Collins, superintendent	2	1	382
No. 51. Report of W. F. M. Arny, agent.....	2	1	386
No. 52. Report of José A. Mauzanarias, agent	2	1	390
No. 53. Report of Lorenzo Labadi, agent.....	2	1	391
No. 54. Report of correspondence relative to furnishing Indians in New Mexico with provisions.....	2	1	393
OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 55. Report of William H. Rector, superintendent.....	2	1	397
No. 56. Report of William H. Barnhart, agent at Umatilla agency.....	2	1	412
No. 57. Report of B. R. Riddle, agent at Siletz agency	2	1	416
No. 58. Report of James B. Condon, agent at Grand Ronde agency	2	1	427
No. 59. Report of William Logan, agent at Warm Spring reservation.....	2	1	432
No. 60. Report of Linus Brooks, special agent at Alseya sub-agency.....	2	1	441
WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 61. Report of B. F. Kendall, late superintendent.....	2	1	444
CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
No. 62. Report of George N. Hanson, superintending agent for northern district	2	1	452
No. 63. Report of same relative to loss of Klamath reservation.....	2	1	457
No. 64. Report of same of March 31, 1862.....	2	1	463
No. 65. Report of same relative to his visit to different reservations.....	2	1	464
No. 66. Report of same relative to reducing the number of Indian reservations	2	1	466
No. 67. Report of John P. H. Wentworth, superintending agent for the southern district.....	2	1	468
GREEN BAY AGENCY.			
No. 68. Report of Moses M. Davis, agent.....	2	1	472
MACKINAC AGENCY.			
No. 69. Report of D. C. Leach, agent.....	2	1	486
NEW YORK AGENCY.			
No. 70. Report of D. E. Sill, agent.....	2	1	489
MISCELLANEOUS.			
No. 71. Memorial of S. C. Pomeroy for the removal of Indians from Kansas.	2	1	491
No. 72. Report of the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the memorial of the honorable S. C. Pomeroy	2	1	493

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
No. 73. Letter of the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior relative to raising a brigade of loyal Indians in Kansas	2	1	494
No. 74. Statement showing the schools, population, and wealth of the different Indian tribes which are in direct connexion with the government of the United States.....	2	1	496
INDIAN TRUST FUND.			
No. 75. Report of Elisha Goddard on trust fund.....	2	1	507
No. 76. Statement of Indian trust fund No. 1.....	2	1	508
No. 77. Statement of Indian trust fund No. 2.....	2	1	510
No. 78. Statement of Indian trust fund No. 3.....	2	1	512
A 1.—Letter of P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., to Commissioner, relative to troubles in the northwest	2	1	515
A 2.—Message of chiefs of Uncpapa band of Sioux to their agent, accompanying the above	2	1	516
A 3.—Letter of Charles Primeau to P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., also accompanying the above.....	2	1	517
B.—Letter of Sergeant W. G. Stewart to Governor Ramsey relative to captives in the hands of the Sioux.....	2	1	519
C.—Letter of Agent W. A. Burleigh to Commissioner on same subject	2	1	520
D.—Letter of James McFetridge to Hon. H. M. Rice relating to the Sioux. Indorsed by Mr. Rice.....	2	1	520
E 1.—Letter of P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., to Commissioner, on same subject..	2	1	523
E 2.—Letter of Charles Primeau to P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., accompanying the above.....	2	1	523
F.—Report of W. A. Burleigh, agent for the Yankton Sioux.....	2	1	524
G 1.—Report of C. H. Hale, superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory	2	1	528
G 2.—Report of S. D. Howe, agent.....	2	1	545
G 3.—Report of E. C. Chirouse, teacher.....	2	1	549
G 4.—Report of H. A. Webster, agent.....	2	1	551
G 5.—Report of J. G. Swan, teacher.....	2	1	557
G 6.—Report of G. A. Paige, agent.....	2	1	558
G 7.—Report of W. L. Hays, farmer.....	2	1	562
G 8.—Report of A. A. Bancroft, agent.....	2	1	563
G 9.—Report of J. H. Wilbur, teacher.....	2	1	565
G 10.—Report of C. Hutchins, agent.....	2	1	566
G 11.—Articles of agreement with Nez Percés.....	2	1	574
G 12.—Letter of Hon. Gilmer Hays to Superintendent Hale.....	2	1	575
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the payment of annuities to the Miami tribe of.....	4	18	
Indians in the State of Michigan. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting reports of amounts due to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and other tribes of.....	4	19	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation for the support of the Utah and other	5	30	
Indians in Kansas. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation for certain Ottawa.....	5	34	
Indian affairs for the southern superintendency. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the accounts of the superintendent of.....	5	47	
Indian reservations in California. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a bill for the sale of	5	49	
Indian reservations in California, &c. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the survey and sale of certain.....	5	51	
Indian service in the northern district of California. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting additional estimates for the	5	50	
Indians of Dakota Territory. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation for the loss of goods in transitu for the Yankton Sioux	6	56	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to the Stockbridge and Munsee	6	61	
Indian tribes in the northwest. Letter from the President of the United States respecting the cause of the recent outbreaks of the.....	7	68	

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Indian agents in Nevada and Utah Territories. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an increase in the salaries of certain	7	74	
Indian affairs of the southern superintendency. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the accounts of the superintendent of	7	75	
Infantry for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of nineteen regiments of	4	3	159
Iowa. Annual report of the surveyor general for the district of Wisconsin and	2	1	80
Insane. Annual report of the board of visitors and superintendent of construction of the government hospital for the	2	1	618
Interior. Annual report of the Secretary of the	2	1	3
Interior relative to the payment of the annuities of the Miami tribe of Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the	4	18	
Interior, transmitting reports of the amounts due to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and other tribes of Indians in the State of Michigan. Letter from the Secretary of the	4	19	
Interior, transmitting a statement of the balances on the books of the Second Comptroller to the credit of the Department of the Interior. Letter from the Secretary of the	4	20	
Interior, transmitting estimates of the department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Secretary of the	4	3	53
Interior relative to the mineral resources of Nevada Territory. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the	5	26	
Interior, transmitting reports from Agent Seys relative to the care of liberated Africans. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	28	
Interior, asking an appropriation for the support of Utah and other Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	30	
Interior, asking an appropriation for certain Ottawa Indians in Kansas. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	34	
Interior, transmitting estimates for the Capitol extension and new dome. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	35	
Interior relating to the necessity for appropriations for Dakota Territory. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	36	
Interior relative to establishing a Bureau of Statistics in connexion with the Department of the Interior. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	38	
Interior, recommending certain unexpended balances for Indian service to be otherwise applied. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	39	
Interior, showing the receipts and disbursements, and names of persons employed in the Patent Office up to January 1, 1863. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	43	
Interior relative to the accounts of the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	47	
Interior, transmitting a prepared bill for the sale of the Indian reservations in California. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	49	
Interior, transmitting additional estimates for the Indian service in the northern district of California. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	50	
Interior relative to the survey and sale of certain Indian reservations in California, &c. Letter from the Secretary of the	5	51	
Interior relative to the mission of D. J. Browne to Europe, as agent of the agricultural division of the Patent Office. Letter from the Secretary of the	6	53	
Interior, recommending an increase of appropriations for the survey of the public lands in Kansas. Letter from the Secretary of the	6	55	
Interior, recommending an appropriation for loss of goods in transitu for the Yanceton Sioux Indians of Dakota Territory. Letter from the Secretary of the	6	56	
Interior, transmitting information relative to the condition of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the	6	61	
Interior, recommending an appropriation to pay Messrs. Jones and Brown for running and marking boundary lines between certain Indian tribes. Letter from the Secretary of the	6	62	
Interior respecting the outstanding liabilities of the agricultural division of the Patent Office. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	66	
Interior, transmitting a list of clerks and other persons employed in the Department of the Interior, and the amount received by each. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	69	

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Interior, recommending an increase in the salaries of certain Indian agents in Nevada and Utah Territories. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	74	
Interior, transmitting the accounts of the superintendent of Indian affairs of the southern superintendency. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	75	
Interior, transmitting a statement of contingent expenses for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	76	
Interior relative to the reduction of expenses of the Department of the Interior. Letter from the Secretary of the	8	85	
J.			
Jones and Brown, for running and marking boundary lines between certain Indian tribes. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation for the pay of	6	62	
Jules et Marie. Message from the President of the United States in relation to the collision between the United States war-steamer San Jacinto and the French brig	4	4	
K.			
Kansas and Nebraska. Annual report of the surveyor general for the district of	2	1	96
L.			
Land Office. Annual report of the Commissioner of the General	2	1	29
<i>Papers accompanying the above.</i>			
1. Statement of surveying operations from July 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862	2	1	56
2. Sales and other disposals of lands during the five quarters ending September 30, 1862	2	1	57
3. Swamp land table, exhibiting the quantity of lands selected under the acts of 1849 and 1850 to September 30, 1862	2	1	58
4. Like table, exhibiting the quantity of land approved under same acts up to same date	2	1	59
5. Table showing the quantity of land patented to the several States under the swamp land act of September 28, 1850	2	1	60
6. Condition of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855	2	1	61
7 and 8. Statements of sales of public lands during the first and last halves of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862	2	1	62
9. Estimates of appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses of General Land Office during fiscal year ending June 30, 1864	2	1	74
10. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department	2	1	76
11. Like estimate for surveying public lands	2	1	79
12. Estimate to supply deficiency during the year ending June 30, 1863	2	1	80
14. Reports of surveyors general and accompanying maps, (A to J inclusive)	2	1	80
Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Commissioner, transmitting estimates for the support of the General	4	3	89
Lands in Kansas. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an increase of appropriations for the survey of the public	6	55	
Library of Congress. Message from the President of the United States relative to publications presented by the British Museum to the	4	15	
Light-house Board, transmitting estimates for the support of the light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the chairman of the	4	3	65
Loan created in 1841, &c. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the United States	5	27	
M.			
Mails between Washington city and New York. Letter from the Postmaster General relative to the cost of transporting the	5	41	

Title.	Vol.	No.	P'ge.
Marine corps, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	4	3	233
Mechanical report of the Patent Office for the year 1862. Letter from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the	10	52	
Medicine and Surgery, in the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of	4	3	231
Metropolitan Police. Report of the Board of	2	1	648
Mexico. Letter from the President of the United States in relation to the alleged interference of our minister in favor of the French in	5	23	
Mexico. Letter from the President of the United States, transmitting information upon the present condition of	6	54	
Military Academy, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the subsistence of officers, allowances, and pay of the	4	3	161
Military Academy, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the current and ordinary expenses of the	4	3	188
Military Academy, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations required by the engineer department for the support of the	4	3	187
Military Academy at West Point. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of the report of the board of visitors at the	4	21	
Military establishment for the year 1862. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the contingent expenses of the	8	84	
Minnesota. Annual report of the surveyor general for the district of	2	1	83
Missouri. Annual report of the surveyor general for the district of	2	1	90
Money received by the revenue officers of New York under the 5th section of the act of May 20, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to	6	60	
Morris, George U., lieutenant commanding, for valor and heroism in his defence of the United States sloop-of-war Cumberland. Message from the President of the United States recommending a vote of thanks to	4	9	
N.			
Nautical Almanac, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	4	3	220
Naval Academy, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	4	3	197
Naval Academy. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy relating to appointments in the	4	6	
Naval Observatory, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	4	3	219
Naval officers for the year ending June 30, 1863. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the pay, rations, and travel advanced to	7	77	
Navigation, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of	4	3	219
Navigation and Commerce of the United States with foreign countries during the year ending September 30, 1862	12	63	
Navy. Annual report of the Secretary of the	3	1	3
<i>Papers accompanying the above report.</i>			
Index to the reports of officers	3	1	49
Reports of officers	3	1	58
A.—List of deaths, resignations, and dismissals in the naval service since December 1, 1861	3	1	532
B.—Report of the board of officers appointed to witness the examination of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, &c.	3	1	536
C.—Letter of the superintendent of the Naval Academy and reports of the commandant of midshipmen and commanding officer of the practice-ship	3	1	541
D.—Scale of bids for enlarging the southwest executive building	3	1	551
No. 1. Detailed estimates for the office of the Secretary of the Navy, southwest executive building, and Naval Academy	3	1	552
No. 2. Report, detailed estimates, &c., of the Bureau of Yards and Docks	3	1	557
No. 3. Detailed estimates of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	3	1	703
No. 4. Detailed estimates of the Bureau of Navigation	3	1	707

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
No. 5. Report, detailed estimates, &c., of the Bureau of Ordnance.....	3	1	709
No. 6. Report, detailed estimates, &c., of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	3	1	728
No. 7. Detailed estimates of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	3	1	874
No. 8. Report, detailed estimates, &c., of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.....	3	1	876
No. 9. Report, detailed estimates, &c., of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	3	1	896
No. 10. Report of the commandant and detailed estimates of the paymaster and quartermaster of the marine corps.....	3	1	902
No. 11. General estimate (civil) of the office of the Secretary, bureaus, and southwest executive building.....	3	1	916
No. 12. Summary estimate for the naval service.....	3	1	917
No. 13. General estimate—navy proper.....	3	1	919
No. 14. General estimate—marine corps.....	3	1	919
No. 15. General estimate—special objects under control of the Navy Department.....	3	1	920
No. 16. Comptroller's statement of navy appropriations, expenditures, and balances.....	3	1	920
No. 17. Abstract of expenditures charged to the appropriation for "contingent expenses" of the navy, allowed in the settlement of accounts at the Fourth Auditor's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.....	3	1	924
Navy, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the support of the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	4	3	195
Navy relative to appointments in the Naval Academy. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	4	6	
Navy, recommending an appropriation for navy yard at League island. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	5	45	
Navy yard at League island. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, recommending an appropriation for.....	5	45	
Navy, with reference to prize matters. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	7	73	
Navy, transmitting a statement of pay, rations, and travel advanced to naval officers for the year ending June 30, 1863. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	7	77	
Nebraska. Annual report of the surveyor general of the district of Kansas and.....	2	1	96
Nevada Territory for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Indian agency in.....	4	3	76
Nevada Territory. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior relative to the mineral resources of.....	5	26	
New Granada. Letter from the President of the United States relative to our minister at.....	5	33	
New Mexico. Annual report of the surveyor general of.....	2	1	117
O.			
Ordnance department of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates of appropriations for the support of the.....	4	3	154
Ordnance service of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations required for the.....	4	3	184
Ordnance, of the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations required for the support of the Bureau of.....	4	3	220
Ordnance supplies. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to providing additional means for the storage and preservation of.....	4	7	
Oregon. Annual report of the surveyor general for the district of.....	2	1	144
Oregon for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the superintendent of Indian affairs, transmitting estimates of the expense of supporting the Indian agency in.....	4	3	88
P.			
Paroles granted to rebel officers. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to.....	6	57	
Passengers arriving in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting annual statement of.....	7	67	

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Patent Office, up to January 1, 1863. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior showing the receipts and disbursements, and the names of persons employed in the.....	5	43	
Patent Office. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the mission of D. J. Browne to Europe, as agent of the agricultural division of the Patent Office. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior respecting the outstanding liabilities of the agricultural division of the.....	6	53	
Patents, in relation to the expenditure of the agricultural fund. Letter from the Commissioner of.....	7	66	
Patents, transmitting the Mechanical Report of the Patent Office for the year 1862. Letter from the Commissioner of.....	4	5	
Patents on agriculture and agricultural statistics for the year 1862. Report of the Commissioner of.....	10	52	
Paymaster General of the United States. Annual report of the.....	11	78	
Paymaster General, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the support of the Paymaster General's department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the acting.....	4	1	42
Penitentiary. Annual report of the warden of the.....	4	3	147
Pensions. Annual report of the Commissioner of.....	2	1	661
	2	1	577

Papers accompanying the above.

A.—Tabular statement showing the number and yearly amount of original applications, and for increase of army pensions, admitted in each State and Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.....	2	1	589
B.—Tabular statement showing the amount of arrearages of army pensions admitted and payable at the date of issuing the pension certificates, for the year ending June 30, 1862.....	2	1	591
C.—Tabular statement showing the amount paid for army pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories, for the year ending June 30, 1862.....	2	1	591
D.—Tabular statement showing the amount of funds in the hands of each agent for paying army pensions, on the 30th day of June, 1863.....	2	1	592
E.—Tabular statement showing the number and yearly amount of army pensions on the rolls of each State and Territory on June 30, 1862.....	2	1	593
F.—Tabular statement having exclusive reference to navy pensions, and showing—			
1. The number and yearly amount of original applications admitted during the year ending June 30, 1862.....	2	1	594
2. The amount paid at the agencies in the several States and Territories during the year ending June 30, 1862.....	2	1	594
3. The number and yearly amount on the rolls on the 30th June, 1862.....	2	1	595
4. The amount of funds in the hands of the agents on the 30th day of June, 1862.....	2	1	595
Police. Report of the Board of Metropolitan.....	2	1	648
Pope, John, major general, concerning the operations of the army of Virginia. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a copy of the report of.....	8	81	
Porter, David D., acting rear-admiral, for brilliant services in attacking Arkansas Post. Letter from the President of the United States recommending a vote of thanks to.....	5	48	
Porter, Fitz John, general. Copy of the proceedings of the court-martial in the trial of.....	7	71	
Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Treasurer of the United States transmitting a report of the receipts and disbursements of the.....	7	64	
Postmaster General. Annual report of the.....	4	1	119

Papers accompanying the above.

1. Tabular statement showing the number of each class of post offices in the several States and Territories.....	4	1	152
2. Tabular statement of the operations of the appointment office for the year ending June 30, 1862, arranged by States.....	4	1	153
3. Classifying changes made in the appointment office during the year ending June 30, 1862.....	4	1	154

Title.	Vol.	No.	Pgs.
4. Tabular statement showing the increase or decrease of post offices in the several States and Territories during the year ending June 30, 1862.	4	1	155
5. Tabular statement of the number and classes of agents, with their compensation	4	1	156
6. Tabular statement showing the operation and results of the foreign mail service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	4	1	157
7. Postal convention between the United States and Mexico.	4	1	159
8. Postal convention between the United States and Guatemala	4	1	163
9. Settlement of further details under the postal treaty with Great Britain.	4	1	165
10. Letter suggesting improvements in international postal arrangements.	4	1	165
11. Table of mail service for the year ending June 30, 1862	4	1	170
12. Mail service in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, and Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, and Dakota	4	1	172
13. Railroad service as in operation on the 30th of June, 1862.	4	1	173
14. Mail routes and service on which contractors were reported disloyal and contracts changed to other parties	4	1	188
15. Tabular statement of the receipts of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862	4	1	189
16. Tabular statement of the expenditures of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	4	1	190
17. Estimates of expenditures for the year 1864.	4	1	191
18. Postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the year 1862	4	1	192
19. Comparative statement of the value of stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the last three years	4	1	193
20. Statement of money letters received during the year ending June 30, 1862.	4	1	193
21. Statement of "minor dead letters" containing papers of value other than money registered and sent to the writers or owners thereof, from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 1st of July, 1862	4	1	194
22. Causes of the non-delivery of 21,493 valuable letters.	4	1	194
23. Reasons assigned for the return to the department of 139,580 letters sent out for delivery to the writers	4	1	195
24. Statement of the foreign department of the dead letter office, of dead letters returned to foreign countries during the fiscal year 1861-'62.	4	1	195
25. Statement of dead letters received from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1861-'62.	4	1	195
26. Comparative statement of the number of miles in the American and British service, by the various modes of carriage, excluding foot.	4	1	196
27. Statement showing postal revenue and expenditures of the United States, in toto and per capita, according to population, at eight successive decades, from 1790 to 1862, inclusive.	4	1	196
28. Auditor's report.	4	1	197
Showing—			
1. The receipts of the department under their several heads.	4	1	212
2. The expenditures of the department under their several heads.	4	1	213
3. The postal receipts and expenditures in the several States and Territories.	4	1	214
4. The number of letters, circulars, newspapers, and pamphlets received and delivered by carriers, and the amount received and paid out for carriage in the cities named therein	4	1	216
5. The amount of letter postage on British mails received in and sent from the United States.	4	1	217
6. The amount of letter postage on Prussian mails received in and sent from the United States.	4	1	218
7. The amount of letter postage on French mails received in and sent from the United States.	4	1	219
8. The amount of letter postage on Belgian mails received in and sent from the United States.	4	1	220
9. The amount of letter postage on Bremen mails received in and sent from the United States.	4	1	221
10. The amount of letter postage on Hamburg mails received in and sent from the United States.	4	1	222
11. The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the United Kingdom, in British mails.	4	1	223
12. The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia, in closed mails.	4	1	223

Title.	Vol.	No.	P'ge.
13. The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and France.....	4	1	224
14. The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Belgium.....	4	1	224
15. The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Bremen.....	4	1	225
16. The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Hamburg.....	4	1	225
17. The revenue to the United States, also to the United States Post Office Department, by the Cunard line.....	4	1	226
18. The closed mail account.....	4	1	227
19. The receipts and disbursements in closed mails between the United States and Prussia.....	4	1	228
20. A statement of the letters and newspapers, with the several post-ages, conveyed by the various ocean lines of steamers.....	4	1	229
21. The amount of postages on mails exchanged between the United States and British Provinces.....	4	1	229
22. The postal account of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with the United States.....	4	1	230
23. The account of the Kingdom of Prussia with the United States....	4	1	231
24. The account of the general post office of Belgium with the U. States..	4	1	232
25. The account of the general post office of France with the U. States..	4	1	234
26. The account of the post office of Bremen with the United States....	4	1	235
27. The account of the post office of Hamburg with the United States..	4	1	236
Statements are likewise appended showing the postal balances due to foreign governments; also statements showing the amounts due to the various lines of ocean steamers for sea and inland postages.....	4	1	237 238
Postmaster General, transmitting estimates for the postal expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the.....	4	13	
Postmaster General, relative to the cost of transporting the mails between Washington city and New York. Letter from the.....	5	41	
Postmaster General, reporting fines and deductions from pay of contractors for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the.....	6	59	
Postmaster General, transmitting annual report of the Post Office Department. Letter from the.....	8	82	
<i>Papers accompanying the above.</i>			
1. An abstract of the offers received under the advertisement of February 4, 1862, and of contracts made on routes established by the act of February 27, 1861, the service to commence on the 1st of July, 1862, and terminate June 30, 1865, in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York; on the 30th of June, 1864, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio; and on the 30th of June, 1863, in Virginia, (western counties).....	8	82	3
This statement also includes all transfers allowed and contracts negotiated in the same States and others.			
2. An abstract of the offers received under the advertisement of November 30, 1861, inviting proposals for conveying the mail in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota, for the contract term of four years from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1866, and a report of the contracts made in pursuance thereof.....	8	82	55
3. An abstract of the offers received under the advertisement of October 30, 1861, inviting proposals in the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, for the same contract term, July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1866, and of contracts made.....	8	82	726
4. A statement of all the land and water mails established or ordered within the year preceding July 1, 1862, other than those let to contract at the annual lettings.....	8	82	774
These abstracts (3 and 4) embrace the routes in the States named created by the act of February 27, 1861.			
5. A report of allowances made to contractors for additional services within the same year.....	8	82	782
6. A report of curtailments of mail service and pay ordered within the same year.....	8	82	7 98

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
President of the United States on the state of the Union, with accompanying documents and reports. Annual message of the.....	1	1	3
President of the United States, in relation to the collision between the United States war steamer San Jacinto and the French brig Jules et Marie. Message from the.....	4	4	
President of the United States, recommending a vote of thanks to Commander John L. Worden for skill and gallantry exhibited in the battle between the Monitor and Merrimack. Message from the.....	4	8	
President of the United States, recommending a vote of thanks to Lieutenant Commander George U. Morris for valor and heroism in his defence of the United States sloop-of-war Cumberland. Message from the.....	4	9	
President of the United States, relative to the arrest of persons on board the rebel brig Sumter, at Tangier. Message from the.....	4	10	
President of the United States, relative to swords formerly the property of General David E. Twiggs. Message from the.....	4	11	
President of the United States, relative to publications presented by the British Museum to the Library of Congress. Message from the.....	4	15	
President of the United States, relative to the alleged interference of our minister to Mexico in favor of the French. Message from the.....	5	23	
President of the United States, relative to the temporary appointment of heads of departments, in case of death, absence, or sickness. Message from the.....	5	24	
President of the United States, transmitting correspondence of the minister of the Hanseatic republics relative to an international agricultural exhibition at Hamburg. Message from the.....	5	31	
President of the United States, relative to our minister at New Granada. Message from the.....	5	33	
President of the United States, on signing the joint resolution for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States. Message from the.....	5	37	
President of the United States, recommending a vote of thanks to Acting Rear-Admiral David D. Porter for brilliant services in attacking Arkansas Post. Message from the.....	5	48	
President of the United States, transmitting information upon the present condition of Mexico. Message from the.....	6	54	
President of the United States, respecting the cause of the recent outbreaks of the Indian tribes in the Northwest. Message from the.....	7	68	
Prize matters. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, with reference to.....	7	73	
Provisions and Clothing, in the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of.....	4	3	229
Public Buildings. Annual report of the Commissioner of.....	2	1	596
Public Buildings, from November 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862. Statement of the receipts and expenditures under the direction of the Commissioner of.....	2	1	603
Q.			
Quartermaster General of the United States. Annual report of the.....	4	1	60
Quartermaster General, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the support of the Quartermaster General's department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the.....	4	3	167
S.			
San Jacinto and the French brig Jules et Marie. Message from the President of the United States, relative to the collision between the United States war steamer.....	4	4	
Seamen registered in the several ports of entry of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of State, showing the number of.....	4	2	
Slaves in the disloyal States. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the employment and sustenance of.....	7	72	
Soldiers. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to delays in the payment of money due to.....	4	16	
Soldiers, &c. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury giving further information relative to the delay in the payment of.....	5	29	
Soldiers on the pay-roll of the army. Letter from the Secretary of War, relative to the number of.....	5	40	

Title.	Vol.	No.	P'ge.
State, transmitting statement showing the number of seamen registered in the several ports of entry in the United States for the year ending September 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of	4	2	
State, relative to the expenditure of the contingent fund of the State Department. Letter from the Secretary of	5	42	
State, transmitting annual statement of the arrival of passengers for the year ending December 31, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of	7	67	
State, transmitting a report on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending September 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of	12	63	
State Department upon foreign affairs. Correspondence of the	1	1	
State Department. Letter from the Secretary of State relative to the expenditure of the contingent fund of the	5	42	
Statistics in connexion with the Department of the Interior. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to establishing a bureau of	5	38	
Steam Engineering, in the navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of	4	3	227
Sumter, at Tangier. Message from the President of the United States relative to the arrest of persons on board the rebel brig	4	10	
Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct. Report of the	2	1	612
Superintendent, transmitting estimates for the support of the government hospital for the insane for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the	4	3	106
Superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the accounts of the	5	47	
Superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting the accounts of the	7	75	
Surgeon General of the United States. Annual report of the	4	1	50
Surgeon General, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the support of the Surgeon General's department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the	4	3	182
Surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa. Annual report of the	2	1	80
Surveyor general of Minnesota. Annual report of the	2	1	83
Surveyor general of Missouri. Annual report of the	2	1	90
Surveyor general of Dakota. Annual report of the	2	1	91
Surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska	2	1	96
Surveyor general of Colorado and Utah	2	1	112
Surveyor general of New Mexico. Annual report of the	2	1	117
Surveyor general of California. Annual report of the	2	1	133
Surveyor general of Oregon. Annual report of the	2	1	144
Surveyor general of Washington Territory. Annual report of the	2	1	150
Sutlers and non-combatants held as prisoners at Richmond. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to	4	17	
T.			
Transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the	8	79	
Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the support of the Metropolitan Police for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the	4	3	108
Treasurer of the United States, transmitting a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the	7	7	64
Treasury, transmitting estimates for additional appropriations required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and previous years. Letter from the Secretary of the	4	3	3
Treasury, transmitting estimates for appropriations, specific and indefinite, made by former acts of Congress, which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the year ending June 30, 1863. Letter from the Register of the	4	3	12
Treasury, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Secretary of the	4	3	13
Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the expenditure of the contingent fund of the	4	12	

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Treasury, relative to delays in the payment of money due to soldiers. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	4	16	
Treasury, transmitting annual report of the condition of the banks in the United States. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	5	25	
Treasury, relative to the United States loan created in 1841, &c. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	5	27	
Treasury, giving further information relative to the delay in the payment of soldiers, &c. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	5	29	
Treasury, relative to money received by the revenue officers of New York under the fifth section of the act of May 20, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	6	60	
Treasury, transmitting a list of clerks employed in the Treasury Department, with compensation paid to each. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	7	70	
Treasury, relative to the employment and sustenance of slaves in the disloyal States. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	7	72	
Topographical engineers, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the corps of.....	4	3	153
Topographical engineers, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations required for the support of the bureau of.....	4	3	194
Twiggs, David E., General. Message from the President of the United States relative to swords formerly the property of.....	4	11	
U.			
Utah. Annual report of the surveyor general of Colorado and.....	2	1	112
Utah Territory for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates of goods and other expenses for the support of the Indian agency in.....	4	3	78
Utah Territory. Account of Peter Boyce, Indian farm agent at Corn creek ..	4	3	82
V.			
Volunteers in the service of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the pay of.....	4		163
W.			
War. Annual report of the Secretary of.....	4	1	3
<i>Papers accompanying the above.</i>			
Report of the General-in-chief.....	4	1	20
Preliminary report of the operations of the Army of the Potomac since June 25, 1862.....	4	1	29
Report of the Adjutant General.....	4	1	41
Report of the Paymaster General.....	4	1	42
Report of the Surgeon General.....	4	1	50
Report of the Commissary General.....	4	1	59
Report of the Quartermaster General.....	4	1	60
<i>Papers accompanying the above report.</i>			
No. 1. Statement of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c., &c., purchased during the fiscal year 1862 and to September 30, 1862.....	4	1	83
No. 2. Issues from the manufacturing and purchasing depots, and by States, during the fiscal year 1861-'62, and the amount on hand June 30, 1862.....	4	1	86
No. 3. Copy of letter from General Totten to Lieutenant General Scott on the need of a fleet of gunboats.....	4	1	88
No. 4. Copy of contract for gunboats on the western rivers.....	4	1	90
No. 5. List of gunboats, mortar boats, tugs, and other vessels composing the gunboat fleet.....	4	1	103
No. 6. List of rams composing the ram fleet.....	4	1	106
No. 7. Stations, June 30, 1862, of the principal officers of the quartermaster's department, both regular and volunteer, with their duties.....	4	1	10
No. 8. Copy of Quartermaster General's letter to the Secretary of War, May 23, 1862, in regard to estimate for gunboat and ram fleet.....	4	1	110

Title.	Vol.	No.	Page.
No. 9. Copy of letter of Thomas A. Scott of July 12, 1861, relative to settlement with railroad companies.....	4	1	111
No. 10. Report of committee as to rates to the government for transportation of passengers and supplies.....	4	1	112
No. 11. Regulations adopted in accordance with recommendation of the convention of railroad managers, for the guidance of the officers of the Quartermaster General's office in the settlement of accounts with railroad and transportation companies.....	4	1	113
No. 12. Copy of letter from Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, of October 12, 1861, relative to settling the accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.....	4	1	115
No. 13. Copy of letter of the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, September 11, 1862, in regard to continuing the mode of settlement with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as directed April 4, 1862, (approved by the Secretary of War).....	4	1	115
No. 14. Copy of letter of the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, November 3, 1862, on the same subject as No. 13.....	4	1	116
War, transmitting estimates for additional appropriations required for the service of the department for the year ending June 30, 1863. Letter from the Secretary of.....	4	3	7
War, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the support of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1864. Letter from the Secretary of War, relative to providing additional means for the preservation and storage of ordnance supplies. Letter from the Secretary of.....	4	3	146
War, relative to sutlers and non-combatants held as prisoners at Richmond. Letter from the Secretary of.....	4	7	17
War, transmitting a copy of the report of the visitors to the Military Academy at West Point in June last. Letter from the Secretary of.....	4	21	
War, relative to the number of soldiers on the pay-roll of the army. Letter from the Secretary of.....	5	40	
War, relative to certain property seized by the military governor of the District of Columbia as the property of a rebel. Letter from the Secretary of War, relative to generals who are not assigned to any command. Letter from the Secretary of.....	5	44	
War, relative to paroles granted to rebel officers. Letter from the Secretary of War, relative to the claim of John Hutchinson for damages sustained at the hands of the government. Letter from the Secretary of.....	5	46	
War, reporting the names, number, &c., of brigadier and major generals not assigned to actual command. Letter from the Secretary of.....	6	57	
War, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial for the trial of Major General Fitz John Porter. Letter from the Secretary of.....	6	58	
War, relative to the transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c. Letter from the Secretary of.....	7	65	
War, transmitting the report of Captain J. L. Fisk, of the expedition to escort emigrants from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton, &c. Letter from the Secretary of.....	7	71	
War, transmitting a copy of the report of Major General John Pope, concerning the operations of the Army of Virginia. Letter from the Secretary of.....	8	79	
War, transmitting a statement of the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1862. Letter from the Secretary of.....	8	80	
Warden of the penitentiary. Annual report of the.....	8	81	
Washington Territory. Annual report of the surveyor general of.....	8	84	
Washington Aqueduct. Report of the superintendent of the.....	2	1	661
White Crow. Letter from O. H. Irish, Indian agent, relative to an appropriation to pay the claim of.....	2	1	150
White Crow. Letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the payment of the claim of.....	4	3	612
Wisconsin and Iowa. Annual report of the surveyor general of.....	4	3	81
Worden, John L., commander, for skill and gallantry exhibited in the battle between the Monitor and Merrimack. Message from the President of the United States recommending a vote of thanks to.....	2	1	80
Yards and Docks, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of.....	4	8	

Y.

Yards and Docks, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of.....

MEXICO.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of 22d ultimo, in relation to the alleged interference of our minister to Mexico in favor of the French.

JANUARY 6, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d ultimo, in relation to the alleged interference of our minister to Mexico in favor of the French, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers with which it is accompanied.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 29, 1862.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate any correspondence or information in his possession relating to the alleged interference of our minister to Mexico in favor of the French in the present war between the Mexican republic and the Emperor of the French, by signing a protest against the expulsion from Mexico of French subjects," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

List of enclosures.

Exhibits B 1 and B 2, accompanying Mr. Corwin's despatch No. 34, dated October 24, and received November 21, but not otherwise alluded to.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward, November 25, with enclosures.

[Translation.].

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, November 25, 1862.

MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, for the information of the government of the United States, the copies, which are mentioned in the annexed index, of the documents which I have just received from my government, and which show the condition of public affairs in Mexico up to the end of October last.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

Index of the documents which the Mexican legation in Washington this day transmits to the Department of State of the United States, annexed to its its note of this date.

No.	Date.	From whom and to whom	Contents.
o o o	o o o	o o o o	o o o o o o o o o o
o o o	o o o	o o o o o	o o o o o o o o o o
5	Oct. 3	The diplomatic corps in Mexico to Mr. Fuente.	Requesting that the order of the Mexican government, expelling from the country Jecker and other obnoxious Frenchmen, should not be carried into effect.
6	Oct. 6	Mr. Fuente to the diplomatic corps in Mexico.	Informing them that the Mexican government cannot accede to the foregoing request.
7	Oct. 2	Mr. Wagner to Mr. Fuente.	Asking that judicial proofs of the criminality of the expelled Frenchmen be presented.
8	Oct. 6	Mr. Fuente to Mr. Wagner.	Replies to the foregoing, setting forth that the order of expulsion has been a purely administrative measure.
9	Oct. 9	Mr. Wagner to Mr. Fuente.	Transmits a protest from the house of Jecker against the expulsion of its principal partner.
10	Oct. 24	Mr. Fuente to Mr. Wagner.	Returning to him the foregoing protest as inadmissible.
11	Oct. 2	Mr. Corpancho to Mr. Fuente.	Interposes his good offices in behalf of the obnoxious Frenchman expelled.
12	Oct. 10	Mr. Fuente to Mr. Corpancho.	In reply to the foregoing.
13	Oct. 14	Mr. Corpancho to Mr. Fuente.	Recognizing the magnanimity, justification, and clemency with which the Mexican government has acted in this affair.
14	-----	-----	Ten intercepted letters, addressed to Mr. Jecker by his relatives and friends in Europe.
o o o	o o o	o o o o	o o o o o o o o o o
o o o	o o o	o o o o	o o o o o o o o o o
o o o	o o o	o o o o	o o o o o o o o o o

No. 5.

[Translation.]

MR. MINISTER: The undersigned, members of the diplomatic corps, present in Mexico, have learned with regret of the arrest of various foreigners, to whom the Mexican authorities have given the order to depart from the capital within forty-eight hours, and to leave the republic.

The undersigned indulge the belief that the Mexican government will not carry into effect a measure so extreme without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the state, and that their presence in Mexico offers some real peril.

The undersigned, in consequence, trust the government of the republic will be pleased to communicate to them its final resolution, until which time they reserve such further and necessary communications as the measure referred to may require.

The undersigned have the honor to renew to his excellency the minister of foreign relations the assurances of their high consideration.

THOMAS CORWIN,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary United States.

MEXICO, October 2, 1862.

E. DE WAGNER.

FRANCISCO DE P. PASTOR.

AUGUST T. KINT DE RODEMBEC.

MANUEL NICOLAS CORPANCHO.

NARCISO DE FRANCISCO MARTIN.

His Excellency the MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

of the Mexican Republic.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1862.

A true copy.

ROMERO.

No. 6.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, October 3, 1862.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations of the Mexican republic, has received the collective note which their excellencies the members of the diplomatic corps, present in the city of Mexico, have done him the honor of directing to him under date of to-day, with reference to the order issued by the government for the arrest of certain foreigners, their withdrawal from the capital within forty-eight hours, and their departure from the republic.

Their excellencies add that they indulge the belief that the general government will not carry into effect this order without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the state, and that their presence in Mexico will be really dangerous. And, finally, their excellencies express the desire that the government of the republic will communicate to them its decision in this affair, reserving to themselves to make to it such further communications as may be rendered necessary by the measure in question.

The undersigned, after having received the instructions of the President,

hastens to answer the points which, in the same terms employed by the diplomatic corps, he has just stated.

It is true that if the government hesitated a moment as to the full conviction which it has that it has decreed this expulsion upon sufficient grounds, it would take very good care as to carrying it into effect, and in this the collective note does it but justice; but the undersigned regrets very much that the presumption of rectitude on the part of the general government was not extended to the time when it took the step treated of, and that it should have been limited solely to the interval comprehended between the adoption of the resolution and its execution.

And, notwithstanding, that presumption *prima facie* would have been reasonable, for it is the ordinary rule of judgment which justifies the acts of legitimate governments in the exercise of their faculties until another state of things is proved.

But the undersigned desires to persuade himself that the omission just alluded to was not intentional and deliberate.

Entering into the merits of the affair, the undersigned has to repeat in this note what he has already had the honor to state verbally to one of the ministers with whom he has conferred privately and confidentially with reference to this affair, that is to say, that the federal government, upon sufficient evidence, examined in a dispassionate and lengthened council, had become profoundly convinced that the foreigners in question were, by their conduct, violating that neutrality which is their duty, and that, for this reason, their residence in the country gravely compromised the public tranquility, and was not without peril to these individuals personally.

By the constitution and laws of Mexico the government of the federation is invested, at all times, with the faculty of issuing passports and of causing any foreigner not naturalized to leave the country, whose presence shall be shown to be prejudicial to the public tranquility.

This right of the government becomes also a duty under the present grave situation.

The action of the government has to be as sudden as are serious the circumstances in which the republic is placed, and repressing these dangers solely by measures proper in even normal times, the government of the president has desired to prove once again, after so many times, that it exercises with moderation the right of national defence, although a war is being made upon Mexico equally unjust in its causes as in its measures and ends.

The final resolution of the government, therefore, is to carry into effect the disposition to which the honorable members of the diplomatic corps have referred.

The undersigned has pleasure in reiterating to their excellencies the assurances of his high consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

His Excellency THOMAS CORWIN,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
 of the United States, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.*

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1862.

A true copy.

ROMERO.

No. 7.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, October 2, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have just learned that a dozen of Frenchmen have been arrested this morning, and that orders have been issued to them to leave this capital within forty-eight hours, and to quit the Mexican territory.

The expulsion of these foreigners should not be proceeded with without the judicial proof being first given that they are really dangerous to the republic. This measure, even if it were justified in point of public right and of existing treaties, will undoubtedly give rise to new reclamations, demands of indemnity, and new burdens upon Mexico, which its friends will see with regret.

I hope, therefore, that the government will proceed with the justice and circumspection which such a step demands, and that in any case it will present legal and irrefutable proofs of the hostile acts of these foreigners, and the real injury their stay in Mexico would cause.

In default of this, in view of the trust confided to me, I shall be obliged, with the most sincere regret, to hold the members of the government personally responsible for all the losses and injuries caused to the parties interested.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

E. DE WAGNER.

His Excellency Sr. Don JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE,
Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1862.

A true copy.

ROMERO.

No. 8.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, October 5, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have received the letter which your excellency did me the honor to direct to me on the 2d instant, with reference to the French subjects who had been ordered to be arrested and to leave the capital within forty-eight hours, and to depart from the territory of the republic; and it is very painful to me to say to you that his excellency the president has seen with as much surprise as displeasure the conceptions which that letter contains. This expulsion is a purely governmental act, having nothing to do with the judicial order, with regard to which it forms an entire exception, as is seen by the passages of the constitution and the laws which treat of it.

The judicial proof which your excellency asks for would be valueless, for there are no judicial proofs worthy to be called such, except those that are received and examined in conformity with the rules of judicial proceedings; so that, according to the pretensions of your excellency, it would have been necessary to proceed to the banishment by a formal trial, in place of a proceeding purely administrative, or both courses at once; and these proceedings would be so unusual and foreign to practice that it is a waste of time to refute them. But if the design of your excellency has not been to exact, in this case, a true judicial proof, but simply the intervention of the judge to place on record the data which the government should present to it, it is very clear that by this means

the judge would be nothing more than the blind agent of the government, which, it appears to me, would not satisfy the desires of your excellency.

I have to overcome a profound repugnance in having to speak of the elementary principles of administrative right, but it is necessary to say, although all the world knows it, that the means of information in governmental practice are very different from those usual in the judicial order; that the promptness with which the resolutions in detail of the government have to be dictated and complied with does not permit the preliminary of judicial proofs; and that when this rapidity has to be extreme, because the circumstances which demand the measure are imperative; and, finally, when it is necessary for their success that no one should know of them, or have reason to anticipate them, as precisely occurs in the case of orders of banishment, then preliminary judicial proof would be in every aspect not only incongruous, but destructive to the ends of justice.

Happily this is not anywhere required, and a multitude of governments banish without contradiction, and without the necessity of these strange preliminaries, such foreigners as may be found prejudicial to the public tranquillity.

While in a state of war, it would be difficult to imagine a government of the federation that would render illusory and vain the exercise of a faculty with which it is invested by the constitution and laws of the country, even in times of profound peace.

Your excellency has been pleased to add that even the full justification for this measure would not impede the certain presentation of reclamations against the republic, and that there would rest upon it, for this reason, burdens which would be seen with regret by its friends.

We are thankful in supposing that our friends would regret to see unjust obligations imposed upon us; but the good offices of friendship would most assuredly be better employed in assisting to prevent an act of injustice against us before exhorting us to renounce our legitimate means of defence—that is to say, to accept another manifest injustice.

The government has proceeded in this affair, as in all, with an unimpeachable spirit of justice, and it was only after mature deliberation that it took the step now treated of; but it denies its obligation to furnish to any one judicial proofs of the reasons upon which its resolution was based.

I have to repel, most energetically, the protest with which the letter of your excellency terminates.

Your excellency cannot cite in your support any other usage, right, or reason than the part now for some time taken by the government of France and its agents to procure by all possible means the injury, the humiliation, and the ruin of the government of Mexico.

But neither the Emperor of the French nor your excellency has any right whatever to refuse to recognize in the president of the federation the representative of the republic. Only before him are the members of this government responsible for their acts, but not before the authority of any foreign power, be it what it may. Equally valid would it be for us to impose upon your excellency penalties for what you may do in conformity with the power and instructions of the government which you represent.

This is with reference to the question of right; but in passing to the question of fact, it does not in any way surprise the Mexican government that, after so many violations of the rights of nations, there should now be committed that of refusing to consider the president and his ministers as a moral entity, invested with the powers of the country, and acting by virtue of them; but only as a collection of private individuals to be subjected directly to the rage of the invaders of the country. This offensive threat has no other explanation than that it is designed to intimidate the chief of the nation and his ministers; but in this your excellency has been most pitifully mistaken, for the threat of an unjust attack only inspires fear in men without honor and without dignity. In vain

your excellency appeals to the trust committed to your charge for a reason in support of this unjustifiable threat. For the government of Mexico, your excellency has no other trust, with reference to French subjects, than that of extending to them your friendly protection; and in this trust it is impossible to find any authorization for the protest referred to, because it would be exceeding your rights, even supposing your excellency was invested with the full diplomatic representation of France. For this reason, although with great regret on my part, I am obliged to announce to your excellency that henceforward no proceedings of your excellency in favor of French subjects will be taken in consideration by the government of Mexico when your excellency, upon commencing them, shall exceed, as in this case, the limits of your commission.

Your excellency will be pleased to accept the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

His Excellency Baron E. DE WAGNER,
Minister Resident of Prussia, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1862.

A true copy.

ROMERO.

No. 9.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, October 9, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to transmit to your excellency an extract of a petition which has just been presented to me by the house of J. B. Jecker & Co., relative to the arrest of the principal of the house.

Reserving to the latter his rights and those of his creditors, I have the honor to renew to your excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

E. DE WAGNER.

His Excellency JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE,
Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

DOCUMENT CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE.

[Extract.]

MEXICO, October 3, 1862.

May we again be permitted, Mr. Minister, to ask the benevolent attention of your excellency for a moment to the grave injuries which have been inflicted upon us. Mr. Jecker is the principal of the house which bears his name, and to him belongs the direction of its affairs, not only as principal partner but in virtue of the contract made with his creditors, who, confiding in his experience and special knowledge, had left to him the care of great enterprises and of immense interests. From the sudden arrest of Mr. Jecker will necessarily result a complete paralyzation of all its enterprises now under way; and, as according to the mining ordinances, the mines, the labors on which are suspended, may be denounced in a very short time, the house will lose not only the immense capitals it has employed in these enterprises, but the property itself of all its mines and of all its reduction establishments.

To prevent such a disaster, it is necessary to employ in time the necessary

funds, which will in future be impossible, as Mr. Jecker is no longer at the head of these works, with which he was specially charged.

The losses which will follow from this situation of affairs will be such that it is not now possible to fix a sum, however enormous; the future alone can inform us.

In the name of Mr. Jecker, in our name, in the name of our creditors, French, English, Spanish, and American, we protest against the losses and injuries caused and to be caused to us by the arrest of Mr. Jecker, reserving to ourselves our rights in full, to the end of making use of them at the proper time.

We beg your excellency to favorably receive our petition, and we have the honor to be, &c.,

J. B. JECKER & CO.

His Excellency Baron E. DE WAGNER,
Minister Resident of Prussia, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1862.

A true copy.

ROMERO.

No. 10.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, October 24, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have had the honor to receive the note of your excellency, dated the 9th instant, and the copy enclosed in it of a protest directed to your excellency by the house of Jecker & Co., with reference to the arrest of its principal partner, and I see that your excellency, with this motive, reserves the rights of Jecker and of his creditors.

Very unpleasant it is to me, Mr. Minister, that my hopes have proved in vain of averting, by the declarations I have before had the honor of directing to your excellency, a dispute such as that which your excellency has raised by the note referred to.

The government of Mexico cannot admit protest or reserve whatever of rights against such of its acts as take place in virtue of the national sovereignty.

A protest is made to protect or to acquire a right, but no one can contend that a foreigner can reclaim against the measure of his arrest and banishment; always supposing that the power by virtue of which he is made to suffer the one and the other is conferred upon the general government by the constitution and laws of the republic without other limit than its wise discretion, and not subject, consequently, to revision or to demand of responsibility.

The protest, therefore, is without foundation, and is offensive to the dignity of the republic.

This reserve of rights, which, for a favorable time, are left consecrated in the protest received by your legation, has only one explanation, and that is, that in order to give them value a time is awaited, when, abandoning the course of pacific reclamations, which undoubtedly would be rejected, for their manifest lack of reason and of justice, and even exceeding the limits which civilization has imposed upon, the rights of war, reparations will be exacted from the ministers of the present cabinet, as your excellency has had the boldness to pretend, on another occasion, treating of this same affair.

But if such is the idea of this protest, as everything induces the belief, the government of Mexico has one reason the more for repelling it.

For these reasons I find it necessary, although not without great regret, to return to your excellency your note, with the protest which your excellency has desired to sustain in it.

Your excellency will be pleased to accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

His Excellency Baron E. DE WAGNER,
Minister Resident of Prussia, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1862.

A true copy.

ROMERO.

No. 11.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF PERU,
Mexico, Oct. 2, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: The undersigned, chargé d'affaires and consul-general of the republic of Peru, has the honor of addressing himself to the most excellent the minister of foreign relations of the United Mexican States, communicating to him that, by a note which he has just received from his honorable colleague, the minister of his Majesty the King of Prussia, he has been informed of the actual imprisonment of the persons of some French subjects by order of the government, whom he thinks it is intended to expel from the republic without form of trial, and when, in the opinion of the said representative, they are in every way inoffensive.

His excellency the minister of Prussia has requested the undersigned to interpose his good offices with the government of your excellency, and the undersigned hastens to do so, relying on the justification of the Mexican government, and in that it will not see in this step but the lively interest which the undersigned feels that the difficulties in which the relations between Mexico and France are at this day, unfortunately, involved, may not be aggravated anew, and also because a measure (in the event of its being hasty) may not happen to the dishonor of the reputation of the Mexican republic.

The undersigned concludes by requesting your excellency to consider the act which prompts this communication under the point of view, eminently civilizing and humanitarian, which has ever guided your policy, and he avails himself with pleasure of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of distinguished consideration and high esteem with which he subscribes himself your most obedient servant,

MANUEL NICOLAS CORPANCHO.

The Most Excellent the MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS
of the United Mexican States.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1862.

A true copy.

ROMERO.

No. 12.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, *Mexico*, October 10, 1862.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations of the Mexican republic, had the honor to receive in due course the note which the chargé d'affaires and consul-general of Peru addressed to him on the 2d of the present month, interposing his good offices in reference to the imprisonment and banishment of several French subjects.

The undersigned requests his excellency to excuse him for not having replied more opportunely to this note, first, because of the illness which recently overtook the undersigned, and, furthermore, because a very few days after the receipt of the note at the department the undersigned spoke with your excellency upon the subject-matter of it.

Apart from this, Mr. Corpancho having joined his name to that of the other honorable members of the diplomatic corps, to authorize the collective note which was sent to the undersigned upon this disagreeable affair, when once replied to, as it was, the replying to this one did not now appear so urgent, which had come subscribed by his excellency alone.

The undersigned can, at last, comply with this duty by making known to Mr. Corpancho that the government of the federation is grateful to him, as it is due both for the interest which he is pleased to take in that our present situation may not become more complicated, as for the terms in which he urges the government to consider this matter anew.

But his excellency must persuade himself that the government of the federation cannot nor ought not to think that the abandonment of its means of defence will infuse moderation in the counsels of an enemy which wages war against it in open violation of the law of nations. Furthermore, in order to respond worthily to the unlimited confidence of the country, the government should remove those foreigners from the Mexican territory who, by their vituperable conduct, had come to be a constant threat to its internal peace, and the undersigned hopes that Mr. Corpancho will convince himself, upon reflection thereon, that neither humanity nor civilization suffer any offence whatever, because, under extraordinary circumstances, the government should exercise an authority with which it finds itself invested in ordinary times. This act of interior administration is really one which cannot be attacked.

The undersigned would have desired that the high obligations of the general government should not have prevented him from accepting the good offices of Mr. Corpancho, whose benevolent dispositions towards Mexico are so manifest in this act of his excellency, as in all his official correspondence with this government.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurances of his high consideration.

JUAN A. DE LA FUENTE.

MR. MANUEL NICOLAS CORPANCHO,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Peru.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1862.

A true copy.

ROMERO.

[Translation.]

No. 13.

LEGATION OF PERU,
Mexico, October 14, 1862.

The undersigned, chargé d'affaires and consul-general of the republic of Peru, has had the honor of receiving the despatch of his excellency the minister of foreign relations, with which he has been pleased to reply in the most courteous terms to that which the undersigned addressed to him, interposing his good offices in favor of the French subjects who have been banished from the Mexican territory.

The undersigned, who is the first to acknowledge the measures of the government which are exercised within the circle of its sovereign attributes, and who, in the act of his friendly mediation, has not departed from this fundamental idea, ought not to have, and has not, anything to say in reply to a measure which has been carried into effect in the exercise of the rights which are beyond the examination of the undersigned. Upon this point the undersigned has never entertained the slightest doubt, and thus the official part which he has taken in this act, both in conjunction with his respectable colleagues, the gentlemen members of the diplomatic corps, and separately, has not signified the disavowal of the sovereignty and independence of the government, nor even the extra limitation of powers which are not annexed to his public character and are not derived from it. The magnanimity, and even the clemency, with which the Mexican government fulfils its great duties in the midst of the storm through which the republic is passing, were the motives which encouraged the undersigned to hope that the condition of the subjects of a power with which Peru maintains friendly relations might in some manner be modified, and whose minister, accidentally charged with the protection of these, besought the assistance of the undersigned. He regrets that in this instance the government has not been able to reconcile the generosity of its feelings with the exigencies of its obligations, and that it has had no room for the moderation of which it has given us evidences, which elevate, in the highest degree, the name of Mexico among the nations who profess in times of war the most humane principles.

It has, therefore, been most gratifying to the undersigned that the enlightened administration of his excellency the president has become fully satisfied of the entirely friendly spirit which controlled him in the act upon which this communication dwells. The sentiments which his excellency the minister of foreign relations has avowed in it are the same with which he has ever been inspired in behalf of a republic which that of Peru desires to see always free and independent and sovereign, and at peace with all the nations of the world.

The undersigned accepts, recognizing their full value, the reasons which his excellency has been pleased to express to him, to explain to him the slight delay in his reply, it being matter of regret to him to find among them the illness of Mr. La Fuente, in whose talents and patriotism Mexico possesses such well-founded hopes.

Wishing him a speedy recovery, the undersigned is most happy to renew to him the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

MANUEL NICOLAS CORPANCHO.

The Most Excellent the MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Of the United Mexican States.

WASHINGTON, *November 25, 1862.*

A true copy.

ROMERO.

No. 14.

[Translation.]

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE,

Addressed to the French subject J. B. Jecker, residing in the city of Mexico; published by authority of the Minister of Foreign Relations.

PARIS, August 31, 1862.

MY DEAR UNCLE: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated in Mexico, the 16th July—the delay in the arrival of which has caused me so much uneasiness, not coming to hand until four days after the receipt of the July mails, that I could not help manifesting it in my last letter of the 15th August. Yours arrived on the 17th, the delay being due, according to the *Indépendance Belge*, to a superior order, which clearly indicates the uneasiness of the government with reference to the position of Lorencez. The order prescribed the suspension of the distribution of the letters from Mexico until the cabinet of his Majesty should have fully examined its despatches.

I have also just received your last, of 27th July, at hand, by way of Southampton.

Complete *statu quo*—paralyzation of affairs—*inertia* of Lorencez! Fortunately, Forey is on the way to take the direction of the war, and will be there by the beginning of the last half of September, as it is now some twelve or thirteen days since he left Europe. He aspires to a marshalship, and will not sleep on the road.

As this packet brought scarcely any news, I have availed myself of your letter, and that of Javier, to write immediately a short article upon the refusal of Juarez to ratify the Prim-Doblado treaty, and I have taken care to make specially apparent the sagacity of the conduct and the correctness of the ideas of Mr. de Saligny with reference to the liability of Juarez and of his government. *While Saligny is so useful to us, it is well to employ all possible means to strengthen his credit.* The journals will enlarge upon this theme from patriotism, and will contrast the triumph of his policy with the inefficiency of Prim. In conclusion, I touch lightly upon the affair of the bonds, showing the impossibility of believing in the protests of Juarez against private contracts, celebrated with the solemn guarantee of the legations, when he gives such proofs of his lack of honor. This article, I believe, will produce a salutary effect and will attract attention, being the first to expose the Jesuitism of Juarez, now that the packet brings us no news whatever from Mexico.

As you do not make in your last letter any inquiries to which I have to respond, I will embrace this opportunity to communicate to you some items of information which, I think, will be interesting to the house, and which I have collected with much care. I have had some difficulty in my relations with father's friends on account of my young appearance, and they were inclined to treat me in a formal manner; but, thank Heaven, after some persistence on my part, and some careful conversations to show them how fully I was informed with reference to the business, they have given me their full confidence, and I am now in a position to be useful to the house to the utmost extent of my ability. To proceed: Your letter of the 16th July, directed to the receptor by way of San Nazario, has been presented entire before the eyes of his Majesty, as has been done with the previous ones *when their tenor has permitted*, and I believe the same has taken place with that received by this packet. His Majesty likes your clear and concise style, and your general observations have attracted his attention. Our friend has particularly recommended to me to charge you to send your letters in two separate sheets, one of which can treat of general

matters of observations on the course of events and of their direction, *leaving it to your sagacity to give them such a turn as may be advantageous*, and of producing a close connexion between the interests of the house and the general interests, although without insisting too much upon this point. The other sheet can treat of confidential matters.

The person whom you believed in Orizaba when you wrote your last letter has returned to France since the 16th August. He remained a month at Vera Cruz without being able to go to Orizaba, because being on friendly terms with Mr. de Saligny, and also having very intimate relations with Lorencez, he would not have known what to have done between these two gentlemen. He also remained some time in Martinique. I had a very long conversation with him on the 23d August, the day of his arrival in Paris, to which place I again returned on the 27th, as he was to leave the 2d September, in order to arrive in Mexico in October, as I wrote to my father. The 27th he suddenly changed his mind, and his voyage was deferred without my being able to penetrate the motives of this sudden decision, when all had already left for the campaign, and he only gave as a reason the useless cost of his residence there, when it was perfectly well understood what we had to do by the tenor of his instructions.

However, in the course of the conversation, in speaking of how false his position there would be, the remark was dropped that he had insisted strongly that the influence which we have should be employed to procure for him from the Emperor some official post there, in order that his position might be established, and that in the next visit he would give the reasons for the new decision, although professing that he should continue acting without reserve.

I suppose he has some other motive, but as from want of time I have not been able to take the necessary steps to inform myself with reference to it, my opinion does not rest upon certain data.

There was in Mexico one Mr. Lapierre, an adjutant of Almonte, an insinuating man, accustomed to intrigue, but in bad standing with the French army, from which he had separated under somewhat unfavorable circumstances. Desiring, at any cost, to use his talents, and seeing that Almonte was slipping out of his hands, he commenced, in Mexico, intriguing to gain the confidence of Mr. de C., and even wrote to Paris, desiring, like a prudent man, to have two strings to his bow. He has since returned here, charged to bring to his Majesty the communications and explanations of Mr. de Saligny, and has carried his mission to a successful issue.

He renewed his approaches in Paris, whence he left on his return on the 2d July. It is believed that the party solicited, embarrassed by the petition of Mr. de C., has arranged with this individual, who, up to a certain point, had been forced upon him, and who has manifested himself very accommodating, because, being less scrupulous than the other, he counts more upon what the future has in store for him, and has not asked money in advance, which is a good deal, as he fills at the same time another mission. Probably he may be employed *ad interim*, as I believe it is always the intention to send C. to Mexico, when the situation becomes more clearly defined. In fact, "if the policy of Forey is diametrically opposed to that of Saligny on account of different impressions," said C. to me this morning, "and if it becomes necessary for Saligny to return to France, it would be a stupidity on my part to go there now, because, on account of the relations which connect me with him, I should be obliged to associate myself with his fortune, and to return in his company, without the ability to be of any further use to the house. It is better to wait the impression which the first letters of Forey make upon the Emperor, and then I can go in any event; because if Saligny is relieved I can, free from all influence, follow another line of conduct, and still be useful, because I do not believe, counting the time necessary to install a new government, that the business of the bonds will come up before November."

C. has had a very long conversation with his Majesty, in which, according to the established ceremonial, he was limited in replying to the questions put to him. There was no allusion, direct nor indirect, to the affairs of the house. The impressions drawn from the interview are the following, which I communicate to you, because they are the views of a man of ability, who, in his visit to Mexico, has formed very correct ideas of men and things, and because they indicate with clearness his idea of the policy of the Emperor: "His Majesty has not yet been able," he says to me, "to come to a definite resolution with reference to the affairs of Mexico, in the midst of the contradictory information which he receives. He examines everything that reaches him, and will only form an opinion after consulting all possible sources of information. Notwithstanding, in the midst of all this, the mission of Mr. Lapierre and the efforts of Mr. de Saligny have been attended with complete success, and the unfavorable impressions caused by the communications of Lorencez have been completely removed. This Lapierre has tact, and has labored with energy, and his efforts have gained their object. The letters of Saligny have much pleased his Majesty, and even kept up some respect for Almonte. I insinuated something to him with reference to the probable candidature of Santa Anna, but I was not able to discover in his impassible face any indication of assent. The idea of the Emperor appears to me to be this: Fearing to mark out at such a distance, and with so slight a knowledge of what is passing, a line of policy which might later embarrass the triumph of the expedition, provoking dissensions, he has confided almost entirely to Forey the care of establishing such order of things as may be necessary. He has no intention to relieve Mr. de Saligny, but the *role* of the latter is too limited to struggle with the new general. With regard to Lorencez, he will return to obscurity, as he well deserves.

"His Majesty greatly desires one or two battles, to restore their lustre to the French arms, and to cause public opinion more readily to accept the necessity of so considerable an expenditure of force."

Permit me, my dear uncle, notwithstanding this letter is already very long, to state also the opinions of C—— with reference to what should be done by the house. These are valuable, not only from the information he has acquired in his visit, but from the intimate knowledge he has of the men placed at the head of the expedition. I let him continue. "My attention was attracted on arriving by hearing all the world talking of the bond business, on the steamer, at Vera Cruz, and in the camp. No one but knows of it, and the efforts employed to discredit them among the officers of the expedition have been completely successful.

"All the French residents of Vera Cruz are liberals. They are in constant relations with the soldiers, and for all the evils they suffer they throw the blame always upon the affair of the bonds, because they consider it the cause of the continuation of the war.

"The reactionaries fear their entire and full recognition, because it would burden the treasury. The liberals execrate them, and the French believe the calumnies employed to depreciate them, so that I can truly say *that I have not encountered any one in Mexico but M. De Saligny who sustains them.*

"Forey will arrive meanwhile; Forey, of violent character, caustic, malevolent, and who refers everything to the military standard, which, for him, is superior to all else. By the decree which relieved La Graviere, the military element, which he represented, was made subject to the diplomatic, as Saligny remained invested with full powers during war, which is an occurrence without precedent. It is, therefore, self-evident that Forey will adopt the opinion of the officers who surround him, and that he will look upon the business with an unfavorable eye, to which must be added that all the chiefs also dislike it—Jurien, Roze, Russel, Lacroix, Doazan, &c., &c.

"Saligny cannot struggle against all this, and he will be obliged to return.

The business has been strongly recommended to Forey; but it is necessary to bear in mind that the influence that sustains our business, as French, *is very great in high places*, but less among the military chiefs, and Forey, who bears almost unlimited powers, will be a species of viceroy, doing whatever he pleases. The opinion of our friends is that he will be against the business, and that it would have been desirable that there should have gone in his place Trechu, a man as reliable as he is able, and of fine manners."

"I acknowledge," adds C., "that Forey can do nothing more than retard the recognition of the bonds, because the sole judge of their validity is the proper tribunal of Paris, and that it will be impossible to dispute their justice, presenting them thus, that is, not reclamations, nor a payment, nor seventy-five millions, but simply the execution of a law of the treasury of Mexico. We have to insist, also, upon the slight value of Mexican paper, which can never be sold for over fifty per cent.

"I would consent, notwithstanding, were I in the place of the house, to some composition by which the chances and the tediousness that would attend a decision by the tribunals might be avoided.

"Appearances could be saved by stating that no arrangement could be consented to that did not have some other guarantee than the faith of the Mexican government, but that an arrangement under the auspices of France would be accepted with pleasure."

Nothing yet of the memoir of Payno, nor of the arrival of D. Ramon Pacheco. The papers speak only of a confidential letter of Juarez to the Emperor, arrived by the last English packet. In default of any attack upon us, it is in every point of view useless to publish the defence of the house, and such is the settled opinion of our friends. It will be well to send copies of it to all the departments, and to such persons as may be able to have any influence with reference to the recognition of the bonds; but it is not desirable to circulate them among the public. The best way will be to take advantage of publications in Mexico, when the French shall have entered there. Secret means can meanwhile be better and more safely employed, and for this reason I sent four copies of the defence of the house a few days since to the editor of the *Indépendance Belge*, a paper very hostile and of great circulation, by the hands of one of my friends, who exercises a great influence with that gentleman, and I hope to convince him of the justice of the affair. The same friend has had a long conference with Mr. De Launieres, general-in-chief of the artillery in Mexico. As he is intimate with him, he has entered fully into the business of the bonds, and has convinced him, and got his promise to use all his influence, which is very great with the expeditionary corps, in their favor. You should also see General Neigre.

I have to communicate to you a piece of good news. Suberbeille is dead. As he leaves many heirs, the house will no longer have the direction it had during his life. Rascon, a friend of Escaudon, is also dead.

I enclose a number of the *Bulletin of Laws*, which contains the decree of your naturalization. It would not have been printed till the end of October, as there are many others which should have been published first; but as I was aware of its importance, I took such steps with those in charge of its insertion—availing myself also of my friends—that I carried my point. I will send two other copies on the 15th of September.

Adieu, my dear uncle. Desiring that your health may continue good, and taking the most lively interest in the favorable issue of your affairs, I am your affectionate nephew,

LOUIS ELSESSER.

P. S.—I shall not omit any efforts to hasten the departure of Mr. De C., as in your last letters you indicate that you desire it. By way of San Nazario I will write you anything interesting I may learn.

PORENTUI, August 24, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER : What a convenience is this packet of San Nazario, which enables us to get news from you every fifteen days. Up to the present time it has not been necessary for business, but now it will be. Any way, it relieves our anxiety with reference to yourselves and the perils to which we believe you are exposed.

When you receive the letters by this mail you will already have made the acquaintance of the Zouaves. How consoling is this thought. I congratulate you, with all my heart. How interesting will be your letters of the coming month ; give me many details.

They say here that General Lorencez is crazy, and that Valaze manages everything for him. Mr. De G——, who knows his family, says that it is not improbable, for this disease is hereditary in his family. This circumstance has been very unfortunate for you, and much has it caused you to lose.

With reference to the pamphlets of Payno, which you fear so much, I do not believe they will be published. My husband has probably told you of the steps he has taken with the director of the press, and the petitions he has addressed to him have gained the promise that they shall not be printed in France, at least for the present. I have not so much fear now, for its publication would be difficult, since the press has received orders not to insert anything with reference to Mexico, and they are completely silent upon this head. They even say the Emperor has made use of reprisals, ordering the detention of all the letters coming from Mexico, directed to the correspondence of the government of Juarez. Will they be published, as has been done in Mexico ? I do not believe so, but it would be very amusing and curious.

Your loving sister,

ELSESSER JECKER.

PORENTUI, August 27.

Feeling itself almost anticipated and closely watched by Wyke, the French government lets nothing transpire with reference to its projects of protectorate, colonization, &c. Not less than eighteen generals go out with the expeditionary corps, for which reason it must be very considerable.

This affair costs a great deal. How will the government be indemnified so as to satisfy public opinion, if the revenues of the state (twenty millions per annum) are mortgaged in advance ?

PORENTUI, August 24, 1862.

MY DEAR JECKER : I believe that affairs are taking a better aspect for us, for a decision has been come to to colonize ; forty-five thousand men will be sent out, and, in fine, a complete transportation is treated of.

I believe that as it has afforded the pretext under which to realize all this, the unfortunate affair of the 5th May is not now so much regretted.

Your letter of the 12th July has reached my hands. That of the 11th, directed to Mr. —, has been shown to his Majesty, as has been done with various of the extracts from former favors of yours.

I trust we shall rise from the abyss, for the news received by our friends is good, and their hopes revive.

Mr. de Chr—— is again back in Paris ; he returns to Mexico the 1st September. He has given an account to his Majesty of the state of affairs, and I

believe there is reason to congratulate ourselves upon his mission. Our friends think that the bonds will be admitted in Mexico. It is better so, and not that the affair be decided in Europe at the cost of a great sacrifice. Such is my desire.

Your explanations with reference to the bonds are satisfactory. My son has very well translated the Memoire of Payno, the publication of which here, I think, we have been able to prevent; but in order that my data may be complete, please send me a statement of your reclamation separate from those of the bonds, resting assured I will make no use of it without consulting you, and that I will divulge nothing, although I see everything has been published since the disgusting correspondence of Wyke has been submitted to Parliament. That diplomat, the instrument of favor, has been your true adversary, and even your deadly enemy. I have promised nothing to your creditors; but have reassured Mr. Hottinger, who affirms that your liquidation has not yet the regular character which it will have after the entry of the French into Mexico. Louis is very exact in his vigilance with reference to whatever may be of interest to you. I shall see the persons who are interested with us, whose council is awaited with reference to the publication of your defence, which at this moment appears inopportune.

Your naturalization has been inserted in the Boletín of Laws, and I enclose a copy.

Yours, affectionate, '

X. ELSESSER.

P. S.—I have reason to believe that the plans of colonization will be arranged according to the ideas contained on page 481 of Fossey. His Majesty, in his works, had selected the transit of Nicaragua. I have already spoken to you of all this in my previous letters. The time approaches in which this idea may be realized. You will not have forgotten that I delivered the map of the railroad route across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the new duke. He had raised the objection of the project of the Emperor; but I responded with the works of Rais and Fossey. I cannot enumerate to you the reasons which led me to desire a speedy settlement in Mexico; they are too numerous. The presence of the new agent will contribute to this end, as also that of the Minister Saligny. Do not fear as regards Forey, to whom you are already recommended. It is more than a month since I knew of it; but I had forgotten to speak of it. It will be well to take advantage of the liberty of the press to defend yourself. Do not omit my separate paragraph with reference to naturalization.

The expedition will have relation, also, to the affairs of the United States.

PARIS, August 31, 1862.

MY DEAR JAVIER: I hastily write you these few lines, as I have written uncle so many, many pages, giving all the information possible, and have delayed so much in writing them, to learn positively whether C. would go or not, that the last moment has arrived for letters to be received for the mail for Mexico.

According to your advice, and with the aid of your letter and that of uncle, I have written an article directed to the *Patrie*, drawing a comparison between the conduct of Prim and that of Saligny. As no letters have arrived from Mexico, and all are ignorant of the course of Juarez, I hope that the article will be favorably received, and will produce the effect we desire of touching the national pride of some of the papers, which will not fail to note the fact, and enlarge

upon it, as Prim is very unpopular in France since the affair of Puebla, which is considered as resulting from the course he pursued.

I send the package directly to you, according to the advice of Mr. De G., in order to attract less attention, and do not seal uncle's letter, so that you can read it. Read that addressed to him before those of father and mother. It is very interesting for the news it contains, which is too much to repeat to you here.

Seal it—it already has the envelope—and direct it immediately.

Your affectionate brother,

LUIS.

PORENTROI, *August 24, 1862.*

MY VERY DEAR JAVIER: I have done all I could to tranquillize our creditors, but have succeeded in nothing more. It is true, I was mistaken with regard to the amount of the forces confided to Douay, the famous general of the war in Italy, cited by Bazancourt; *but I have not deceived you in repeating to you for now more than a year, that there would be colonization, a throne, protectorate, &c., &c.*

Now, you will see Forey, who will go forward rough-shod, and who understands no jokes, but with his 40,000 men will go even to the Rio del Norte, to subdue Alvarez, the king of the south. I believe, also, that these forces have in view to restrain the United States, drunk with pride and vain-boasting. With reference to Lorencez, he has lost credit here completely.

Luis is the one who at present keeps me informed of confidential matters. Through him you will get them in full, and they are not unfavorable to us.

You are aware that I have sent to your uncle a memoir which treats of each one of the negotiations projected by him or our friends: First, Tehuantepec; second, Sonora; third, mines; fourth, improvement of forges by the Chenot process; fifth, &c., &c. He has acknowledged receipt without remark. Perhaps this is what has provoked the laugh of his nephew, because there is nothing that now appears to me available except the exchange of the drafts of the army, monopolized in our favor, without the prejudice of dividing the gains with our friends.

Of this Jecker speaks again in a letter to Mr. De N., of which he has sent me a copy.

Mr. De Chevardier will have carried the decree of naturalization; any way it will appear in the *Boletín*, and I will send it to you.

YOUR FATHER.

PORENTROI, *August 24, 1862.*

MY DEAR JAVIER: It is possible that I may have been mistaken as to the forces sent up to the present time; but now it is certain that the misfortune of the 5th of May, prepared by the artifices of Wyke, has only served as a plausible pretext to his Majesty to display his eagles and establish a protectorate, or colonize Mexico, the same as Algeria, which has been much treated of in secret, and I suspected it when I presented to Mr. De ——— the memoir upon Tehuantepec, formed from the notes of Raiss, Fossey, &c., &c., and accompanied by a map of the railroad route across the isthmus.

With a man so positive as Jecker, I want myself to be equally positive. For this I have considered as chimerical some of his projects, that is to say, as not available at present, and that they cannot furnish us funds except in certain contingencies; such are Sonora; the isthmus; the lands near Matamoras, con-

tiguous to the Rio Grande del Norte, &c., &c. Of all of them I have made a critical review in order of number. There is no doubt that the future will enable us to realize largely from these values, if for the intermediate time we can count upon the aid of some capitalist not very usurious. Jecker does well in insisting in his letter of the 11th of July upon the theme of the monopoly of the drafts of the army, for this being composed of upward of 45,000 men, the business would be excellent, above all to raise our credit, because under the point of view of gain, as there will be a division, it will not be so brilliant, having only one-half per cent. exchange.

Has the house shoulders sufficiently strong? I have not tried them. Our friends have faith in the capacity of Jecker.

The papers are silent with reference to the projects concerning Mexico, for these are very grave and capable of inspiring serious alarm in England, for by reason of his smartness Wyke has acted like a fool, making a golden bridge and leaving it a free field.

For the present nothing is required but patience, for now only has the horizon been opened to our view.

It is believed here that immediately on the arrival of the French in Mexico your situation will greatly change, and if uncle can be able to pay his interest at the end of the year the result will be superb, above all, for us, because we will receive over 200,000 francs; but he does not speak of it, perhaps remembering that at first he promised too much. Aid him in the articles of J. in Mexico, destined to rehabilitate his bonds. In Paris, for the present, it is better not to wake the cat which sleeps. Wyke has been our real enemy; Juarez should burn a long candle for him.

I do not know if you will publish your defence in Mexico; in any case it will be well to write frequent articles, for the emissaries of Juarez have persuaded the French army that they have only gone to Mexico on our account.

The documents I have received have fully informed me. I have nothing more to say of the business of Corona, and understand perfectly that I have no option, for he has said in Paris that to get his money it would be necessary to put the dagger to Jecker's breast.

Fossey is in favor of the colonization of the isthmus. See his note with reference to this point at the end of the book. His Majesty does not insist any longer upon Nicaragua. With 45,000 men submission will follow, and even a pressure will be brought to bear upon the United States, the position of which is not without its influence on what passes.

The character of the Emperor is that of patience; the affair of Mexico has given him much trouble; but nothing has been precipitated thereby.

According to what they say, he has this trace of similarity with Jecker.

The first care of his Majesty concerns the organization of *gens d'armes* under the charge of Generals Woll and Mirandol.

When two thousands are had it is calculated that robberies will cease. In fine, we shall even see a visit paid to the viceroy of the south, Alvarez, who will have to keep down the Apache.

Mr. de P. has touched at the Rio del Norte; some of the detachments of the army will also go there. With reference to the organization of the government, Maximilian was nothing more than a pilot balloon without any importance. Almonte can well be laid aside. Who will be placed to govern under the tutelage of France, I cannot say. If I was in Paris I might penetrate certain things, but—

The terrible mystery has at last been discovered; the instructions are first known by the *Presse*, organ of Juarez. They are not very decided, but rather elastic and conditional. For this reason I can understand that they have caused no excitement, although the cabinet of Mexico learned them immediately through Salonde—I mean Selon—who received a copy from Saberbielle, who received

them from Noel, sub-director of foreign relations for America. Abraham begat Jacob, Jacob, &c., &c.

Even if the business of the bonds had been arranged at the time of the recognition of Juarez, I doubt if the house would have come out any better; for it would have been exhausted by forced loans, &c., much aid would it have required.

But now that the affair of the bonds has been discussed by the press of both worlds, Jecker has an universal name, and is from this time forward inseparable from the war in Mexico.

Juarez knows the power of the press, and no one has made a better use of it in Europe and America, and but for the firmness of Mr. de Saligny, he would have carried his point. This has been affirmed by his consul in Paris, with an assurance that would in the end have imposed upon me.

They say that Mexico will be speedily regulated, and that, after having formed a sufficient nucleus of indigenous force, the French will return by degrees, leaving only the number that may be strictly necessary.

Your loving father, who thinks of you constantly.

X. ELSESSER.

PARIS, *September 14, 1862.*

DEAR UNCLE: The arrival of the steamer which brings the correspondence from Mexico to San Nazario is not yet signalized, and I cannot, therefore, this time, answer your letters by return of mail.

This letter will be only the complement of the news I gave you in my letter of the 1st instant. Since that time I have not been able to have any private conversation with M. Le Receveur, and consequently am yet uncertain as to the rôle he designs for M. De Che, who has now been detained more than twenty days at Puy by the mutiny of the general council.

On the other hand, he has probably not been able to occupy himself usefully with your affairs, as he must have received your letter at the very moment he was receiving at his house the friend who had gone on the occasion of his new position. Mr. De Che considers what you wrote to father, although I read him only extracts from it, as sufficiently important to communicate it to the duke, in order to contrast the conduct of Prim with that of Saligny; and he judges that great advantage may be taken of it to restore the credit of Saligny, for which purpose it is necessary to do everything to influence his Majesty. I have not yet learned the result of the audience, because all these gentlemen are occupied in their preparations for travel, some for the baths of Biarritz, where the Emperor goes, and some to the country.

I believe, however, according to the conversation which I have had with Mr. Che, that the intention of these gentlemen, as I have before stated, is to wait for the first communications of Forey to his Majesty, in order to penetrate the direction he will give to his policy, see his opinion of the conduct of Saligny with reference to the special interests he has sustained, and, if they are favorable to that minister, what effect this may produce upon the mind of his Majesty. On this hypothesis, and if matters should reach a point which would oblige Saligny to resign his post, we shall see Mr. Che, who, then free in his actions and not dependent upon any one, as would have been the case with Saligny, from their relations of friendship, can protect the house in its affairs, using there his powerful influence.

With reference to the bond business, it will then be passed immediately (as Billaut said in the House of Deputies) to the commission of claims, which will give its judgment without appeal, and which will be executed immediately if it is favorable to us, as is to be presumed it will be. It may be there may be

delays in the public proceedings, and these gentlemen fear it, notwithstanding the energetic denial which has been given to the calumnies which have been circulated. In fact, these same scandalous *exposés* which were published in Mexico have commenced since some days to be circulated here in Paris secretly, and our friends are anxious that the affair should be settled and forgotten before these rumors take consistency.

Admitting that the impressions of Forey will be favorable to Saligny, and that the latter should be able to move in accord with him, then the affair should be left to follow its course in Mexico, and, as we know the zeal with which this minister sustains it, in a little time, without the world's knowing it, we will again secure his freedom of action, and the powers which have been temporarily suspended by the arrival of Forey will be returned to him, for if this latter is charged with the task of subduing the entire country, his mission is to see things as they really are since the arrival of the expedition, and his Majesty awaits his opinion in order to form his own. But Forey aspires to a marshalship, and has his own reasons for surrounding himself with friends; and this may be the reason why he vacillated so long before communicating with Mr. De Che.

In that case this gentleman would not leave, for Mr. Receveur thinks that in such event his presence would only be useful to watch over the compliance with our pledges, in the case—and he does not suppose it—that you do not hasten to comply with them yourself.

The individual of whom I spoke in my last letter—the attaché of Almonte—will probably answer, although he knows but little, and we have not advanced much with him; but there is no necessity for delay on this account; as he is only a person of intrigue. At the beginning of the expedition Jurien de la Gravierre paid him 500 francs monthly for account of the ministry of foreign affairs, under what title we cannot learn.

I have caused Mr. Che, in the last interview I had with him, to understand that it is indispensable to accelerate the decision with reference to the affair of the bonds, giving him in my way the general impression which had been produced upon my mind by the reading of your correspondence. I said to him that all the statements which had been given to these gentlemen were exact, and that there were, in fact, immense resources, but that before all it was necessary to restore to the house its liberty of action, in order to get rid of its creditors, although it might be by the credit these had given it, and that then, like a wagon temporarily stuck, it would again resume its progress without delay. He appeared convinced, and as he was going at once to the duke's, he promised to use with him all his influence in order to convince him that this indefinite doubt and paralysis will be the ruin of the house. This gentleman is on the most intimate terms with the duke, as also with Mr. Receveur or Mr. G. He was in college with him, and has the *entrée* of his house at all hours. He possesses some little capital, and has, unfortunately, private affairs which occupy him. Before Mr. Receveur took the sudden resolution of delaying his departure, he had not renewed any relations, and was for all the world still in Mexico, but since he has begun to occupy himself again, and I cannot derive as much advantage as before. He has a fixed salary, and 2½ per cent. of the final result, according to what he has told me. These gentlemen have various projects, some of them rather too ingenious. Here is one they have communicated to me with great secrecy, and from which you will be able to extract some benefit in the future: "When the French army occupies Mexico, there will be a great movement of convoys between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The wagons will come up full and return empty. Persons sustained by powerful influence, and of great estimation with the military chiefs, could, under some gratuitous or slightly-onerous concession, obtain the right to a certain amount of freight by the return wagons, say 300 kilogrammes each wagon. *You can easily imagine the rest.*

The freight will be dollars, and thus there could be managed the remission to Europe of all the sums which now go out by conductas, as of course the English and San Nazario lines of steamers would be glad to take the money on its arrival at Vera Cruz, as all would be gratuitous—the mules, the wagons, and the escort—so all would be clear profit."

Your letter of July 28 was the first which brought to Paris the news of the new ratification of the Prim-Doblado treaty. I immediately prepared an article to show the able conduct of Mr. De Saligny as compared with that of Prim, in order to create as favorable impression as I could in public opinion regarding this minister so useful to the house. The *Patrie* inserted it the same afternoon, and the article, as the papers were without any news whatever, created a great effect. The Spanish papers have attempted to refute it, but little by little the confirmation arrived from all sides, and now there is on the part of all the papers, particularly the Spanish, an universal murmur regarding the incapacity of Prim. The credit of Saligny has been raised in proportion, and it is also to be noticed that opinion has very much modified its views, for, seeing the manner in which Juarez has treated his colleagues, causes justice to be done to his prevision and sagacity.

There exists in London, as I have been informed by Mr. de Ch——, a company which has been organized to open the transit route by way of the lakes Nicaragua and Leon; you will, without doubt, know of it; he has not been able to give me many details, as he only knows of it through the fact that some two months ago propositions were made to his friend, Prince Lucien Murat, offering him the presidency. This latter consulted the Emperor, and I believe has refused it. Mr. de Receveur, who is somewhat hasty, has confounded it with Tehuantepec, and has led Mr. de Ch—— into an error, which I will correct when I have a chance to speak with him, and I will get all the further news I can with reference to the affair and communicate it to you. Unfortunately my studies occupy me very much, and, notwithstanding the care I take, I am prohibited going out on foot. I dislike to risk the public vehicles in my feeble state. Father combats the project of Nicaragua in a memoir which he has sent to the duke with reference to Tehuantepec, using the arguments of Raiss, Reichtoffen, Humboldt, Fossey, and derived from his own knowledge of the subject; but I believe the Emperor is set in his opinion.

When he was in the fortress of Ham, in 1842, he occupied himself with the project by way of Nicaragua, and he has himself written a book upon the subject which has been printed, and is still in circulation.

At that time M. Castillon, sent by the states of Panama and Honduras to demand the protection of Louis Philippe, because connected with Louis Napoleon, and after returning to his country maintained a correspondence with him, which has also been printed, in which it is seen that the prince agreed with him with regard to the point of departure for the execution of this work, for which the consent of the authorities was obtained.

Nothing has appeared and nothing will appear, I am sure, from the memoir of Payno. Don Ramon Pacheco has arrived at last at London, on the 12th of September, after a journey full of peril; there he stays, and will stay, God knows how long, letting Juarez drop whenever he pleases. Mr. de G. has made strong efforts to induce him to change his opinions and to let matters rest without action, for which purpose he will have a conversation with him before he has commenced any steps.

I have requested Mr. Magnin, who knows everything and understands everything, as only he can, to watch his arrival. I have added that he should proceed in his own name, so that Don Ramon Pacheco will not be two hours in Paris before receiving a visit from M. de G——; and, if he brings the memoir of Payno, care will be taken that he lets it sleep. For the rest, the director of the press will not let it appear. These gentlemen are always of the opinion, as

I have before told you, that it would be imprudent to publish anything with reference to the affair of the bonds before they are recognized—above all, while attacks are made as now. The liberal press is very powerful, and only too ready to take up any scandal, and they would be running over with calumnies.

Your act of naturalization should be in the hands of Mr. De Saligny. It has been sent to Mr. Delon, his secretary, according to the inventory of the papers of M. De P——, in Vera Cruz, and not brought here. On this account I will send you a new copy of the Bulletin of Laws, believing it may be of use.

Father does not write to you by this mail, as he has nothing of importance to communicate. He desires me to assure you of his affectionate remembrance, and to beg that you will send him the details of the other reclamations, apart from the bonds, this latter having already been sent. These gentlemen have not abandoned the idea of discounting by the house of the drafts of the army; but they wait for the situation to clear up a little, and the relations of the house to become more established, as well as certain amounts of funds procured.

No one will continue the house of Subervielle; it is dead, and will not be replaced. Mr. Maguire has told me that he has seen the inventory, and that it amounts to \$600,000—all recently paid.

Adieu, my dear uncle. I hope that my letter will follow and not precede the French in Mexico. Dispose of me for everything.

Your affectionate nephew,

LUIS ELSESSER.

PORENTUI, *September 3, 1862.*

MY DEAR XR: Our friends are desirous that everything sent to the house should go under cover to you. You will have, therefore, to give verbal instructions to your uncle, as well as have him instruct you in our affairs and his. Notwithstanding none of our letters have afforded ground for the publication of the "Siglo XIX" of Mexico, too much prudence cannot be exercised. Your letters of the 28th of July, and those of your uncle, have been received. Louis, who is in Paris, is the only one who has been able to reply by the same mail, and he has given very grave news to M. J. I believe that I have said to you that, of all the projects with which he has been occupied, there is only one that is possible of realization for the present, and that is to give drafts upon Paris for the army in exchange for the sums paid out to them there; upon this an exchange can be made, and we can divide the profits.

I have told Louis to mention this, and I will myself take charge of the affair, the more readily as I am informed very large sums will not be necessary. I believe that if, upon the entry of the French, the house recovers its credit, that this arrangement can be carried out.

With reference to all the other projects with which, for the lack of something better we have occupied ourselves so long, I do not see any necessity to dwell upon them for the present, and I have already stated my reasons, because in the state of suffering in which our creditors are, nothing can be done but to procure means to satisfy their clamor. Mr. Jecker has spoken to me of his mines, of the future reserved to Catorce, Tasco, and, I believe, Santa Anna.

Pray Heaven we may find a *vita grande* there. Yesterday I was thinking of this, and this is why it was suggested. I went to Montevri with Cr——, and saw the excavations in which Quiqueres and the Abbot Vautrety have found many coins, pieces of Celtic patchets of stone, locks, &c., &c. Cr—— wished to make an assay, and searched for a pick in the farm-house, which, between ourselves, was in such a state of poverty as to appear most disgusting. We dug in the south angle, near the fort, finding stones, scoria, tiles, &c., &c. Finally, after much useless labor, I proposed that we should go down and select

one of the numerous apertures where excavations had already been made, and continue sinking it deeper. We selected the largest as that which had probably given the best results, otherwise it would have been speedily abandoned, like the smaller ones we saw here and there. After some effort Cr—— found a coin, the marks on which were perfect: Victory on the one side, and Cæsar, very large-nosed, on the other. Also pieces of wood of cerfs, of clans, keys, instruments of stone, &c., &c. The rain then commenced and we had to return, coming back in a cart as far as Eremont. Immediately on our arrival home we wished to clean the coin from the earth which covered it, and washed it in clear water; but the stamp of the Emperor disappeared incontinently, and there was nothing left on the other side but a winged Victory, very beautiful. M. Vautre had found an Elena, very beautiful, and I have her son Constantine, more beautiful still. But this is the moral: We lost four hours excavating in five or six pits, and in making a new one, when suddenly a simple reasoning conducted us to works more extensive, which we enlarged still further, saying to ourselves, Is there any reason why we should not continue the vein! If it has been good for others it will be for us.

Carsi is not a Rognon. I am sure that if we return there we shall discover more coins, and perhaps other things. The soil has been extensively removed in various places; the 500 francs given by Napoleon to the Abbot have been expended, and new efforts will be necessary to continue. Cr—— was persevering, and did not wish to return with empty hands, like the fisherman who has gone all day without good luck, and that, &c., &c.

Oh! if we could only in this manner find a vein in our mines.

I can say to you that, in my judgment, if the house had got the real estate of Mr. de —— for half a million of francs and 50,000 francs of rent, its situation near Chapultepec would have enabled us to dispose of it without great loss. Luis labors hard for the house, and with good success, I think. I do not believe there has been any indiscretion. Since its beginning, according to the memoir of Ocegüera, the causes of so great a protection to a Swiss should have been investigated, and as in Mexico everything is done with money, a thousand conjectures have been formed. When the army, which the people of Juarez have convinced that our house is the cause of the war, shall see the tri-color flag floating over the towers of Mexico, they will no longer hate us, for the country is rich and beautiful, and the army must have suffered much confined in Orizaba.

If Saligny knows how to manage with Forey, who is a bear, all will go well; but I fear some pique, and this is why it is necessary that the affair should terminate speedily, even if some concession has to be made. This is the opinion of Mr. de Ch——r, who has not yet returned there, but who could very easily return by way of St. Nazaire. Luis, who has frequent intercourse with him, looks upon it seriously.

I have received a draft of 1,500 francs, in all 5,500 francs, after a thousand efforts. According to your advice, I have opened an account and put down everything, as well as my expenses, &c. This will aid me in sustaining Luis, who will speak to you of his projects of going to Pontgibaud, the only mines of silver in France. He will give you his ideas and ask your opinion in reference to it.

I have delivered a letter from Casimiro for Eugenio Aller de Chevardier, and have forwarded another by Southampton on the 2d September.

Our enemies disappear—Souberville, Escandon, Iturbe, Aceguery—but how many remain, and how determined? Deprived of the support of Souberville and of Escandon, the famous Labadie will fall perhaps. He is not by any means the least evil, according to the correspondence he maintains with Paris. He is the man or the Consul General M——.

Luis has already given you the descriptive portrait of Forey, who will be a

species of dictator. If M. F——r has influence over S——y, it is necessary that he should urge him to be very moderate, and to draw Forey gradually over to his opinion, yielding in case of necessity, because this man will be imbued with the prejudice which exists against us in the army.

In fact, Juarez is not so dull of comprehension as our relative thinks; he has made use of a great lever, the press; he has availed himself of Wycke; has maintained agents in Paris, in the army, &c., &c., with the money he has raised, and all this to get rid of us. His interest counsels him to make it appear that all rests upon us, and that without us all could be arranged, and they have believed it. Forty-five thousand men and thirty vessels-of-war ought to make them now understand that we are not even a plausible pretext. They should think of the United States, of the protectorate of Mexico, of colonization. Truly, Wycke with his intrigues has brought a terrible storm upon that country. If he could have foreseen it! In my judgment, he has lost the end he proposed in getting rid of Prim. He is a very smart diplomat but not as astute as Juarez.

This has caused much pleasure to the duke. Do not be uneasy. I have always thought that he feared for the French interests connected with the house through M. J. and friends. I think only of your uncle and you. Let us give thanks to Providence the hour of decision has sounded. Good or bad, it is better than delay. Courage, therefore; impart it to Eugenio, and do not complain so much; at the same time do not go to the extreme of optimism of your other cousin.

Say to Mr. Jecker that I continue doing everything I can, and that his creditors remain patient in the hope that we are on the eve of a speedy solution. How much that dear relative must have suffered for, and now he only labors to pay his debts, as I have proclaimed everywhere!

Those gentlemen think it is still not desirable to make any publications.

A thousand affectionate expressions from all your family and from your brother.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1862.

A true copy.

ROMERO.

[Translation]

Exhibit B 1.—Despatch No. 34.

MEXICO, October 3, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: The undersigned, members of the diplomatic corps present in the city of Mexico, have learned with regret of the arrest of several foreigners to whom the Mexican authorities had notified (given notice) of the order to depart from the capital within forty-eight hours, with the view of betaking themselves out of the territory of the republic.

The undersigned would be pleased to believe that the government will not carry out a measure so severe (*extreme*) without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the state, and that their presence in Mexico offers a real danger.

They hope, therefore, that the government of the republic will be pleased to communicate to them its final determination, reserving to themselves the making to it of ulterior and essential communications with respect to the same measure.

H. Ex. Doc. 23—3

The undersigned have the honor to renew to his excellency the minister of foreign relations the assurances of their high consideration.

THOMAS CORWIN,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.*

E. DE WAGNER.

FR'CO DE P. PARTOR.

AUGUSTE V. KINT DE RoodENBECK.

MANUEL NICHOLAS CORPANCHO.

NARCISO DE P. MARTIN.

His Excellency Mr. JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE,
Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

Exhibit B 2.—Despatch No. 34.

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, October 3, 1862.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations of the Mexican republic, has received the joint note which their excellencies the members of the diplomatic corps present in the city of Mexico have done him the honor to address to him on this day, in reference to the order issued by the government of the president to arrest some foreigners, to make them depart from the capital within forty-eight hours, and to compel them to quit the Mexican territory. Their excellencies add that they are pleased to believe that the general government will not carry out this determination without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the state, and that their presence in Mexico was really dangerous. Finally, their excellencies manifest the desire that the government of the republic may communicate to them its resolution upon this question, reserving to themselves the transmission to it of their ulterior communications essentially connected with the measure in question.

The undersigned, after having received the instructions of the president, hastens to reply to the points which he has just stated in the same terms employed by the honorable members of the diplomatic corps.

In truth, if the government hesitated for a moment in the full conviction which it has of having decreed upon good grounds this expulsion, it would avoid indeed the carrying of it into effect. In this respect the joint note does it justice; but the undersigned regrets very much that the presumption of the uprightness of the general government should not extend to the time when it thought proper to adopt the measure which is referred to, but that it should only include the interval which may elapse between its adoption and its execution. And, nevertheless, that presumption *prima facie* would have been reasonable, because the opinion of justification is so in the resolutions which a legitimate authority takes in exercising its powers until it is proved otherwise. But the undersigned would persuade himself that the omission to which he has just referred was not a deliberate one.

Recurring to the essential point of the affair, the undersigned must repeat in this note what he has already had the honor of saying verbally to some of the Messieurs the ministers who have conferred with him privately and confidentially upon this affair, to wit, that the federal government, with good data, examined with mature and calm deliberation, has entirely satisfied itself that the foreigners in question were violating by their conduct the neutrality to which they were subject, and that for this reason their residence in the country compromised seriously the public tranquillity, and even with some danger to their own persons.

By the constitution and laws of Mexico, the federal government is invested at all times with the authority of issuing a passport to, and to cause to leave the national territory, any foreigner not naturalized, whose continued residence it may deem prejudicial to the public order. This right of the government was of itself a duty in the present very critical situation. The action of the government had to be as prompt as the circumstances in which the republic finds itself are threatening, and, repressing these excesses with measures proper even of the normal times, the government of the president has desired to show once more, as on so many others, that it exercises with moderation the right of the national defence, although there is being waged against Mexico a war, equally unjust in its causes as in its means and ends.

Thus, therefore, the definitive resolution of the government is, to carry into operation the measure to which the honorable ministers of the diplomatic corps refer.

The undersigned takes pleasure in reiterating to their excellencies the assurances of his high consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

His Excellency Mr. THOMAS CORWIN,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.*

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN RELATION TO

*The temporary appointment of heads of departments, in case of death, absence,
or sickness.*

JANUARY 6, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to Congress the expediency of extending to other departments of the government the authority conferred on the President by the eighth section of the act of May 8, 1792, to appoint a person to temporarily discharge the duties of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of War, in case of the death, absence from the seat of government, or sickness of either of those officers.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *January 2*, 1863.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.



LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Annual report on the banks in the United States.

JANUARY 6, 1863.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 31, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report on the condition of the banks throughout the Union, in compliance with the following resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted July 10, 1832:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House, at the next and each successive session of Congress, copies of such statements or returns, showing the capital, circulation, discount, specie, deposits, and condition of the different State banks and banking companies, as may have been communicated to the legislatures, governors, or other officers of the several States within the year, and made public; and where such information cannot be obtained, such other authentic information as will best suit the deficiency."

The tabular statements of the condition of the banks in the United States, for the year ending January, 1862, are necessarily incomplete, owing to the failure to receive the usual returns of such institutions from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee. The aggregate results of returns from those States in January, 1861, are therefore reproduced in the statements now communicated—being the last on file and the latest information on the subject in this department.

In the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas, there have been no chartered banks of issue for some years past.

The statements now submitted are slightly incomplete, owing to the failure to receive from some of the banking institutions of Maryland, Delaware, and Illinois, official returns of their condition; there being no laws in those States to compel the publication of such returns for the information of the public.

It will be observed, that the aggregate bank circulation of the loyal States was, in January, 1862, (about the period of suspension of specie payment,) nearly twenty-four millions less than in January, 1861; while the specie reserve of these States had increased, during the same interval, in the sum of fourteen

and a half millions. The deposits in the banks had increased thirty-nine millions, mainly in the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, where the subscriptions were large to the new loans to the United States.

The proportion of bank capital *per capita* in the United States, according to the tabular details now submitted, is less than in the year 1840, and but little more than in the year 1850; the official statements showing the following results:

Year.	Population United States.	Bank capital United States.	Bank capital to each person.
1840	17, 069, 453	\$358, 442, 000	\$21 00
1850	23, 191, 876	217, 317, 000	9 37
1860	31, 443, 322	421, 880, 000	13 41

In addition to the usual information accompanying the annual report of this department on the subject of banks, is now appended a tabular exhibit of the number of banks, amount of banking capital, bank circulation, bank deposits, specie, and loans of the banks in the United States at the beginning of each year since January, 1834—a statement which will convey a more accurate idea than hitherto entertained of the combined movements of these institutions since that period.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 1.

BANKS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

Extracts from the annual report of the bank commissioners of the State of Maine, December 2, 1861.

Our first official visit was made (by invitation) to the North Berwick Bank, where we counted thirteen thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars, being the balance of its capital stock, (paid in in specie,) and gave the proper certificate therefor.

In May last, learning that the Sanford Bank had been thrown out at the Suffolk, we visited that institution. A careful examination into its affairs resulted in our applying to Mr. Justice Goodenow, of Alfred, for an injunction. Notice was at once served upon the officers of the corporation, a hearing was had before Judge Goodenow at Alfred, the bank appeared by its president, and an injunction was granted. At an adjournment of the hearing, upon the next day, Messrs. Joseph Dane, of Kennebunk, John H. Goodenow and William G. Conant, of Alfred, were appointed receivers. These gentlemen forthwith filed the required bond, and took immediate possession of all the assets of the bank.

No report has yet been made by the receivers, the time for presenting and proving claims not expiring until January, 1862.

By an act of February 4, 1860, the surrender of the charter of the Atlantic

Bank, Portland, was accepted, and the usual time of two years was allowed for closing up its affairs and redeeming its bills. We made an examination into its concerns, and were happy to learn that nearly the entire amount of its circulation had been paid. To redeem the small outstanding balance of its circulation, which is less than \$200, funds are deposited at the International Bank, Portland.

At the session of the legislature of 1861 the Casco Bank, at Portland, was authorized to increase its capital stock by the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; the Merchants' Bank, at Portland, was authorized to increase its capital stock by the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars; the International Bank was authorized to increase its capital stock by the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the City Bank, at Biddeford, was authorized to increase its capital stock by the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; the Mercantile Bank, Bangor, was authorized to increase its capital stock by the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; and at the same session of the legislature the Traders' Bank, at Bangor, had liberty to reduce its capital stock by the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The aggregate capital of sixty-nine banks, as appears by the annual report of 1860, was \$7,533,000. We now report the aggregate capital of sixty-nine banks to be \$7,968,850. Since the annual report of 1860 the North Berwick Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, has been added, and the Sanford Bank, with a like capital, has been stricken from the list. The Mercantile Bank, Bangor, has increased its capital by the sum of \$25,000, and the Traders' Bank, Bangor, has reduced its capital by the same amount. The increase of \$435,850 is made by the Merchants' Bank, Portland, increasing its capital \$60,850, while the International Bank, at Portland, has increased its capital \$250,000, (authorized by the act of February 4, 1860,) and \$125,000 being the first instalment of the increase authorized by the act of February, 1861.

We have given in tabular form those items of information concerning each bank which we deemed of most consequence to the public. The date of each examination is given, and the statements made refer to that date, unless otherwise stated. It was our intention to make the formulas of all the banks uniform, and yet scarce any two will be found to be exactly the same, so that unlikeness, rather than uniformity, is the rule.

This want of similarity is particularly shown in the manner in which the circulation of each bank has been obtained. The stockholders of a bank are supposed to take interest enough in its concerns to elect such a board of directors as will carefully look after the capital and the profits. The depositors generally are persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the bank, acquainted with its officers, conversant with its reputation, and hence capable of judging of its soundness. The public hold the bills, and they are in the hands of all classes, helping to fill the coffers of the rich, and constituting the poor man's all. Hence the public are most interested to know the circulation of each bank, to learn precisely what amount of bills any institution has in circulation, that they may be able to judge of its ability to redeem the circulation at call.

Our method of obtaining the circulation has been to ask the cashier to show us the original bill or bills of bank notes received from the engraver. Having ascertained the whole amount of bank notes furnished by the engraver, we have carefully looked up all the destructions of bills that appear of record; we have then taken an accurate account of all the unsigned bills in the bank. These two sums, deducted from the original amount furnished, will give what we denominate "the working balance." From this sum so obtained we have deducted the amount of bills which the cashier could show us to be in the bank, and the difference is the circulation.

A reference to the formulas will show how far we have been able to carry out this method. Many of the more recently incorporated banks were able to show us the engraver's bill for all the bank notes furnished them, and when this was

done, and the burnings carefully recorded, and the unsigned bills counted, the process amounted to a demonstration. We say a demonstration: we will qualify that by saying that it afforded us the best evidence which we could obtain. The bill of the engraver, while it affords the highest degree of probability, may not be an absolute verity. The engraver may have fraudulently furnished more bank notes than his accounts set forth, or a dishonest cashier may have failed to produce one bill of bank notes, and thus a large overissue escape detection. Two banks in the State produced a certificate from the engraver wherein the engraver certified that he furnished to them a certain amount of bank notes, and *no more*.

Some of the banks, as will be seen, were able to furnish the engraver's bill for a part only of their bank notes issued, and where this is the case, it is so stated in the account given of their circulation. Many of the older banks could furnish no original bill of bank notes received from the engraver, but relied upon a bank-note register, wherein all receipts of bank notes, emissions, and burnings were carefully entered; and from this data we obtained their "working balance." In other cases the working balance was obtained from the ledger, where all bills issued were credited to the account of "bank notes," and all bills destroyed were debited to the same account, and the ledger balance of that account was the working balance. A careful inspection of the tabular statements will show the data from which the circulation of every bank in the State was made up.

The directors, in their annual settlement with the cashier, might do a good thing in reference to the circulation, viz: they might (as they did in one instance) certify to the number of bills received, the amount issued, the amount of bills destroyed, and the amount of unsigned bills on hand. These are items which should be accurately known in order to make any correct settlement with a cashier. They are items in which the cashier and directors are equally interested, and if carefully investigated and entered in detail upon the records, they would furnish a starting point for further examinations. We would respectfully commend this suggestion to those banks which are unable to furnish the engraver's bills of bank notes as a voucher for their circulation. In connexion with the circulation we would say, that in several instances we found the directors negligent in suffering very large amounts of old and mutilated bills to accumulate. These bills are useless; they are at the risk of the bank, and there is not a cashier in the State who would not be most happy to have such funds properly *sorted, counted*, destroyed, and the proper record of the facts made.

Next to the circulation, the loan is a prominent item in a bank statement. If the bill-holders are interested in the former, they are equally so in the latter; for upon the latter depends in a great measure the power of the bank to redeem the former. Our method of obtaining the loan has been to take the ledger balance of bills discounted, and verify that by an addition of all the notes in the bank, including stocks, or anything that goes to make up the loan. In this particular our practice has been uniform, and in every instance in the tables we have given the loan as verified by actual inspection. It is not expected that any board of bank commissioners should be competent to pronounce as to the goodness of a loan in any one bank. Certain characteristics, however, as to any loan, they may note. They can see whether the loan is well distributed, or confined within a limited circle to a few individuals. They can note whether the directors and stockholders are the prominent borrowers, or whether the community around are the most usual customers. They can see whether the paper has the appearance of legitimate business paper on short times, or whether it is made up of accommodation paper, and for long periods. They can see whether the loan is secured by indorsers or collaterals, or by pledge of stocks or by real estate. And they can see whether it is a *home loan*, for the benefit of the community in which the bank is located, or a *foreign loan*, for the benefit of parties at a distance from the bank.

The practice of charging off notes from the loan to a bank in Boston (where

they are payable) before they are due, is one which we found to obtain in certain quarters, and is very objectionable. By this means the loan is made to appear less than it really is, and the bank balances are made to appear larger than they really are by the same amount. Besides, there is a legal limit to the loan, and by this method a bank having a large amount of paper due in Boston or elsewhere has only to charge it off to the bank where it is sent for collection, and keep its loan apparently below the legal point, when, in fact, it is very much above it. In this way, too, the immediate resources of a bank may appear to almost balance its immediate liabilities, when such is far from being the case.

In several instances the loan as reported in the tables will be found to be over the legal limit. Being satisfied that this arose rather from inadvertence than from design, and that it was the exception and not the rule, we simply called the attention of the parties to the fact, trusting that such an admonition would correct the error.

The amount of overdue or suspended paper may appear large, and it is so; and yet a large portion of this paper is secured by mortgages upon real estate, and must wait the slow process of foreclosure. The loss upon this paper may be, and very likely will be, more than is estimated in the tables; and yet a large amount of this indebtedness will be paid.

Very many banks we found taking largely State scrip and government loan; this was a proof alike of their confidence and loyalty, and of their good judgment as to investments.

The practice of doing what may be termed a branch bank business, and discounting paper at a place other than where the bank is located, while it may afford real accommodation to parties at a distance from any bank, yet, being in violation of the statutes, should be discountenanced.

The tabular statements show that some banks allow interest upon deposits. True, every board of directors must judge what they are able to do in this matter, but as a general thing we think this practice objectionable. The money being taken at the risk of the bank and held upon call, should not draw interest; and by paying interest for deposits, does not the bank put itself in the position of a money-borrower rather than a money-lender?

The names and residences of the stockholders and the amount of stock owned by each one are annually returned by the several cashiers to the secretary of state. Formerly they were published with other official documents. The propriety of discontinuing the publication of so important a document was certainly questionable. As a last resort, the stockholders stand pledged to the public for the redemption of the circulation. Why not, then, let the public know who the stockholders of each bank are? If the stockholders are known as moneyed men, with available means, residing in the immediate vicinity of the bank, this very fact goes (as it should) to give credit to the institution.

On the other hand, if it is seen that the stockholders are men of straw; that the stock is not well distributed, but large amounts are concentrated in the hands of a few, and their whereabouts is quite as uncertain as "*out west*" or "*down east*," this fact operates (as it should) to weaken public confidence in the bank.

We have stated where each bank in the State does its business or redeems its bills in Boston. The system of redeeming the circulation in Boston, or the Suffolk system, as it is more commonly called, has, from time to time, been fiercely attacked, and an ingenious disputant may, in theory, have the best of the argument, and yet every practical banker knows that this very system has given New England a better currency than any other part of the country.

The establishment of the Bank of Mutual Redemption was but another plan to effect the same object, and it is not for us to advise where any bank shall redeem, only that the *thing be done*, and done through some institution worthy of public confidence.

The practice of conducting the redemption in Boston through some individual (who is supposed to be a special friend of the bank) sending the bank funds to him with which to redeem the bills, and allowing him to receive them when redeemed and keep them till called for by some agent or officer of the bank, is exceedingly dangerous and objectionable.

In this way a large amount of bills may accumulate in the hands of a private individual, subject to the risk of loss by fire, burglars, or the dishonesty of the party holding them.

In this connexion, we will state another practice which cannot be too strongly condemned. The practice of sending off, at the commencement of each week, several thousand dollars to a private individual, to be by him paid out during the week in his business, he depositing a like amount at the end of the week in a certain bank to the credit of the bank thus putting out its bills. Suppose the money were lost "*in transitu*," or suppose this special agent of the bank should have a special call for money during the week, might he not forget his *special duty* of depositing, and the bank lose the amount?

The 11th section of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes makes it the duty of the directors to have an annual examination into the condition of the bank in the month of October. The obvious intention of the law was that this annual settlement should be made when the cashier's bond was renewed.

Sometimes these settlements are made, and made at the right time, and recorded; sometimes they are made, but not at the proper time; sometimes they are made at distant intervals; and sometimes they are not made at all. The statute does not prescribe that the annual settlement shall be recorded, and yet it is for the interest of both the cashier and the directors that such an examination should form a part of the record. It is not always the case that a cashier has the same sureties upon his bond each successive year. A careful settlement in the month of October, when the bond is renewed, serves to fix a deficit, if any there be, upon the proper securities. A neglect to make the settlement at the proper time may exonerate all the sureties upon the bond. Directors are generally very careful to have the bond renewed at the right time, which is very proper; this thing ought to be done, and not leave the other undone.

We have given the rate and amount of the last dividends, and the amount of reserved profits after declaring the same. Directors, in declaring dividends, should see to it that they do not divide profits which have not been earned. A note is taken at a bank to-day payable four months from date, the discount upon which is \$50; to-morrow a dividend is declared, and the \$50 discount upon that note forming a part of the profits is divided, but the \$50 is in no proper sense earned till the note matures and is paid. The case is analogous to that of an insurance office. They make a policy upon a ship and receive the premium in cash, but the premium cannot be said to be earned till the ship safely performs her voyage. Before declaring a dividend all worthless paper should be charged off and something carried to reserved profits until the bank accumulates a fund of five or ten per cent. of its capital with which to meet losses and contingencies.

We are admonished to "*beware of false prophets*;" and nowhere is this wise caution more needed than in banking and finance. *False profits* have been the ruin of many a corporation and many an individual; and we would commend this Scriptural injunction, *beware of false profits*, to the serious consideration of those bank directors, who, in their ambition to declare large dividends, often divide what has not been earned.

There are in the State, as will be seen by the preceding tables, fourteen savings institutions, with an aggregate deposit of \$1,620,270 26, which is an increase of deposit over last year of \$153,312 70.

This increase of deposit is large in itself, and would have appeared much greater, but for the fact that many of the depositors have, within the last two

months, drawn largely from the banks for the purpose of investing in the 7 3-10 government loan.

That these institutions have been constantly growing into favor and acquiring more and more of public confidence may be inferred from the steady increase of deposits, and from the fact that they are springing up in various parts of the State, two having been chartered the past year which will go into operation.

The object of these institutions being (as their name indicates) to *save* rather than *accumulate*, (though the former to a certain extent implies the latter,) the greatest care and caution should be used in employing the funds intrusted to their keeping. A failure of any one of them to promptly meet its liabilities, while it would operate disastrously upon the depositors, would create a distrust in all others. Thus far nothing of the kind, in this State, has happened. They passed safely through the financial crisis of 1857, redeeming all their pledges and paying their depositors, and a more trying ordeal is not likely to be reserved for them.

It will be noticed that the annual expenses of these banks are merely nominal, or at the very lowest figure, so that they are in a sense rather benevolent than financial institutions.

They are the aggregates of widows' mites, and as the widow's mite of old received special commendation and blessing, so let these benevolent institutions receive the *special* care of all those who are intrusted with their management.

We would not close this report without bearing our testimony to the uniform kindness and courtesy which we have received from all the bank officers with whom we have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted, they affording us every facility for prosecuting our inquiries, and courting rather than shunning investigation.

A. C. ROBBINS,
FRANCIS K. SWAN,
Bank Commissioners.

Abstract from the returns of the cashiers of the several incorporated banks in Maine, as they existed on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of January, 1862.

	Augusta.	American.	Auburn.	Alfred.	Atlantic.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock.....	\$88,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$50,000 00	No return.
Bills in circulation.....	73,642 00	53,820 00	64,562 00	31,827 00	
Net profits on hand.....	3,001 12	3,491 48	4,090 93	1,073 40	
Balances due to other banks.....	181 68	564 48			
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted ..	63,196 60	10,118 02	10,570 15	2,985 26	
Cash deposited bearing interest....	4,679 65	9,361 00		2,000 00	
Total amount due from the bank..	232,703 05	152,354 98	154,223 08	87,895 66	
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house.....	9,873 01	5,306 70	5,529 81	3,829 32	
Real estate.....	7,493 16	5,293 05		2,628 37	
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State.....	2,383 00	1,849 00	2,850 00	144 00	
Bills of other banks without this State.....	227 00		2,000 00	140 00	
Balances due from other banks....	40,801 52	1,732 45	4,436 52	9,877 84	
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks.....	171,925 36	138,173 78	139,406 75	71,976 13	
Total amount of resources of bank.	232,703 05	152,354 98	154,223 08	87,895 66	
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared.....	3 per cent., 2,640 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 2,250 00 July.	4 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 1, 1862.	3 per cent., 1,500 00 October 7.	
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dend.....	890 25	900 77	1,934 50	900 00	
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful.....		Abt. 2,500 00		175 00	
Bills in circulation under five dol- lars.....	Not known.		Abt. 5,000 00	7,640 00	
Amount due from directors as principals.....		450 00	1,800 00	5,605 50	
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation.....	1,000 00	3,350 00	450 00	1,575 00	
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....		56,375 00		1,094 15	
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	Abt. 13,000 00	12,088 75	11,015 88	3,000 00	

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Bank of Cumberland.	Bank of the State of Maine.	Bank of Somerset.	Bank of Winthrop.	Bank of Commerce.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock	\$300,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$75,000 00
Bills in circulation	53,991 00	54,143 00	61,526 00	52,977 00	43,156 00
Net profits on hand	62,868 35	9,284 96	3,065 37	12,600 64	2,623 99
Balances due to other banks.....	196 00	454 65	.....	Nothing.	254 44
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted ...	67,328 95	79,114 52	13,699 18	23,893 58	36,063 99
Cash deposited bearing interest ...	.....	18,990 66	.....	1,400 00	.....
Total amount due from the bank..	384,334 30	311,937 79	128,290 55	165,371 92	157,117 72
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house	98,207 75	8,835 33	12,385 48	5,688 49	6,896 76
Real estate	12,600 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State	16,325 95	1,587 00	800 00	800 00	1,792 00
Bills of other banks without this State	135 00	360 34	326 05	804 00	2,331 05
Balances due from other banks ...	26,145 10	3,227 88	18,032 31	34,674 45	48,906 24
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks.....	300,990 50	297,907 94	95,446 71	123,404 28	97,891 67
Total amount of resources of bank.	384,334 30	311,937 79	128,290 55	165,371 92	157,117 72
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared	4 per cent., 8,000 00 Oct. 7, 1861.	3 per cent., 4,500 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	4 per cent., 2,000 00 October 5.	4 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 2,250 00 Oct. 3, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dend.....	57,717 27	6,345 48	1,372 92	10,100 59	1,450 00
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful.....	Uncertain.	None.	Nothing.	Nothing.	Abt. 3,500 00
Bills in circulation under five dol- lars.....	6,241 00	Abt. 15,000 00	Abt. 6,000 00	Abt. 2,000 00	7,996 00
Amount due from directors as principals	1,570 00	9,273 34	1,960 00	500 00	2,000 00
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation.....	10,427 34	3,709 53	3,465 71	2,200 00	800 00
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....	2,932 72	47,500 00	700 00	2,421 66	6,100 00
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	6,300 55	1,500 00	10,280 86	9,272 78	6,728 36

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Bath.	Biddeford.	Belfast.	Bucksport.	Canal.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock.....	\$75,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$800,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	34,423 00	81,918 00	68,050 00	63,935 00	278,253 00
Net profits on hand.....	3,078 33	14,255 34	5,700 94	9,367 21	108,791 10
Balances due to other banks.....	.....	1,395 77	2 96	.....	14,773 33
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted....	66,039 69	27,612 65	50,108 62	33,318 52	192,216 23
Cash deposited bearing interest .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount due from the bank..	178,540 02	275,181 76	223,862 52	181,620 73	1,194,633 66
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house....	5,198 85	15,823 11	9,870 56	18,293 60	30,782 04
Real estate.....	1,350 00	.....	280 00	600 00	508 00
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State.....	7,521 00	882 00	4,000 00	2,331 00	16,785 96
Bills of other banks without this State.....	1,621 00	667 00	9,035 06	1,926 00	2,780 00
Balances due from other banks....	33,261 94	13,368 80	62,358 21	34,385 87	25,710 67
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks.....	120,617 93	244,434 85	136,318 69	123,064 26	1,118,095 57
Total amount of resources of bank.	178,540 02	275,181 76	223,862 52	181,620 73	1,194,633 66
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared.....	3 per cent., 2,250 00 Sept. 22, 1861.	6 per cent., 6,000 00 Oct. 7, 1861.	3½ per cent., 3,500 00 October 7.	4 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	4 per cent., 24,000 00 Oct. 7, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend.....	1,046 50	11,415 16	3,810 65	7,292 17	93,621 69
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	Abt. 12,007 00
Bills in circulation under five dollars.....	7,032 00	16,820 00	10,000 00	Abt. 12,000 00	Abt. 25,008 00
Amount due from directors as principals.....	5,082 00	250 00	4,000 00	4,537 00	11,003 43
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation.....	7,974 00	8,419 91	10,288 00	17,082 62	29,140 20
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....	2,384 65	1,575 17	850 00	2,656 19	Abt. 20,000 00
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	3,300 00	11,821 11	.....	4,308 70	43,069 54

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Calais.	Casco.	City, (Biddeford.)	City, (Bath.)	Cobbossee Contee.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00	\$600,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$100,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	45,583 00	304,804 00	32,418 00	33,913 00	40,181 00
Net profits on hand.....	20,239 90	106,001 83	1,147 85	2,588 64	11,265 26
Balances due to other banks.....	115 46	13,649 65	566 22	1,883 93	.....
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted.....	36,710 19	287,497 57	7,377 38	63,884 41	42,949 81
Cash deposited bearing interest..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount due from the bank..	204,648 55	1,311,953 05	116,509 45	250,569 38	194,416 06
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metal in its banking-house.....	8,438 84	34,043 98	3,168 79	8,268 33	7,487 21
Real estate.....	2,750 00	6,000 00	2,711 79	.....	.....
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State.....	326 00	90,554 00	2,058 00	6,394 00	196 00
Bills of other banks without this State.....	5,423 00	3,018 00	2,971 00	3,197 00	50 00
Balances due from other banks....	48,918 75	89,878 89	120 00	39,628 49	18,933 98
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks.....	137,791 96	1,158,458 18	166,179 87	192,881 56	167,748 87
Total amount of resources of bank.	204,648 55	1,311,953 05	116,509 46	250,569 38	194,416 06
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared.....	4 per cent., 4,000 00 July 15, 1861.	4 per cent., 24,000 00 Oct. 7, 1861.	3 per cent., 2,250 00 Sept. 30, 1861.	2½ per cent., 3,750 00 Oct. 5, 1861.	3 per cent. for 6 months, 3,000 00 July 1, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dend.....	15,555 52	93,358 99	496 37	1,375 07	7,441 62
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful.....	2,000 00	Abt. 800 00	496 47	2,000 00	Abt. 2,000 00
Bills in circulation under five dol- lars.....	20,000 00	48,159 00	10,941 00	Abt. 5,000 00	Abt. 5,000 00
Amount due from directors as principals.....	400 00	16,821 40	5,312 73	12,800 00	14,850 00
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation.....	9,333 42	55,477 19	20,141 86	13,060 00	4,380 00
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....	2,200 00	20,570 71	2,107 57	30,985 00	6,500 00
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	12,427 63	6,785 06	24,571 98	21,505 00	30,936 92

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Eastern.	Farmers'.	Freeman's	Frontier.	Granite.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock	\$150,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$75,000 00
Bills in circulation	63,022 00	48,070 00	70,279 00	14,066 00	32,170 00
Net profits on hand	4,010 51	2,002 65	3,997 97	13,215 48	974 85
Balances due to other banks		None.	541 60	10,162 17	
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted.....	43,943 97	92,637 30	38,873 59	45,313 66	90,045 43
Cash deposited bearing interest....	3,489 00	2,673 55	600 00		
Total amount due from the bank..	264,465 48	175,383 50	214,292 16	157,757 31	198,190 28
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house	10,885 73	5,599 77	6,799 97	4,516 90	5,730 14
Real estate		5,000 00	535 03	8,486 12	2,900 00
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State	112 00	2,887 00	2,500 00	90 00	7,354 00
Bills of other banks without this State	1,800 00	827 00	3,985 00	5,699 00	1,700 00
Balances due from other banks...	10,649 03	16,170 76	33,046 84	42,822 23	16,745 89
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks.....	941,018 72	144,918 97	167,425 32	96,213 76	94,460 25
Total amount of resources of bank.	264,465 48	175,383 50	214,292 16	157,757 31	198,190 28
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared	3 per cent., 4,500 00 Oct. 7, 1861.	3 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 3, 1861.	3 per cent., 3,000 00 July 1, 1861.	4 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 2,250 00 Dec. 30, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dend	1,363 01	494 30	1,263 17	10,562 17	974 85
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful		520 25	Amt. 7,000 00	1,890 00	1,477 00
Bills in circulation under five dol- lars	Amt. 15,000 00	Unknown.	Unknown.	1,750 00	
Amount due from directors as principals	10,000 00	11,873 48	12,100 00	12,900 00	7,079 51
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation	94,299 18	25,231 84	4,826 75	10,025 64	2,368 65
Amount due from stockholders as principals		2,692 60	4,900 00	3,200 00	3,300 00
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	18,365 27	8,687 50	17,904 44	1,890 00	1,000 00

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	George's.	Gardiner.	International.	Kenduskeag.	Lewiston Falls.
DUE FROM THE BANKS.					
Capital stock	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$225,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$900,000 00
Bills in circulation	35,163 00	24,083 00	175,501 00	45,600 00	132,487 00
Net profits on hand	1,302 92	1,655 13	15,680 81	3,889 84	4,195 17
Balances due to other banks	752 50	985 94	6,650 90	3,182 90	.....
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted	80,941 03	19,496 08	117,501 80	59,741 92	20,022 91
Cash deposited bearing interest .....	.....	.....	13,733 00	18,507 31	.....
Total amount due from the bank..	167,359 45	96,419 45	954,067 51	198,921 97	357,105 08
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house	13,521 07	3,788 58	50,457 43	11,000 03	13,948 53
Real estate	9,070 32	2,000 00	10,097 84	11,143 31	22,284 72
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State	222 00	645 00	18,081 00	7,486 28	3,119 84
Bills of other banks without this State .....	.....	1,761 00	998 00	4,253 01	931 00
Balances due from other banks	86,629 48	4,057 79	94,889 89	13,233 90	21,593 50
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks	57,846 58	84,167 08	779,613 35	151,805 44	285,227 49
Total amount of resources of bank.	167,359 45	96,419 45	954,067 51	198,921 97	357,105 08
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared	4 per cent., 2,000 00 October 14.	3 per cent., 1,500 00 Aug. 26, 1861.	3 per cent., 15,000 00 Oct. 7, 1861.	4 per cent., 3,000 00 Sept. 26, 1861.	3 per cent., 6,000 00 Oct., 1859.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend	165 10	624 25	6,129 82	1,882 58	2,083 55
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful .....	.....	Uncertain.	Nothing.	.....	Nothing.
Bills in circulation under five dollars	Abt. 4,000 00	4,000 00	Abt. 30,000 00	Unknown.	Abt. 25,000 00
Amount due from directors as principals	800 00	175 00	9,108 00	20,849 93	2,400 00
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation	3,350 00	1,633 71	59,504 00	9,100 00	3,372 28
Amount due from stockholders as principals	2,100 00	7,815 00	9,422 49	Nothing.	17,326 20
Amount of matured debts unpaid	9,350 00	6,093 14	200 00	5,265 85	13,051 06

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Lincoln.	Lime Rock.	Long Reach.	Lumberman's.	Maine.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock.....	\$300,000 00	\$70,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	55,135 00	37,643 00	20,566 00	18,565 00	26,304 00
Net profits on hand.....	2,273 12	2,086 27	1,511 30	845 82	2,646 19
Balances due to other banks.....		420 83	347 15		Nothing.
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted.....	155,324 41	27,174 81	34,287 63	11,344 64	36,949 90
Cash deposited bearing interest...	Nothing.			2,870 00	Nothing.
Total amount due from the bank..	413,731 53	137,323 90	156,712 08	83,625 46	115,800 09
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house.....	15,518 08	12,902 60	6,198 11	3,176 64	5,493 46
Real estate.....	None.	4,400 00	450 00	2,300 00	6,220 32
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State.....	5,374 00	1,237 00	524 00	101 00	1,188 31
Bills of other banks without this State.....	1,116 00	3,622 15	13 00		
Balances due from other banks....	187,887 86	13,980 91	22,742 46	2,717 61	20,400 71
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks....	203,835 59	101,181 24	126,854 51	68,330 21	82,557 29
Total amount of resources of bank.	413,731 53	137,323 90	156,712 08	83,625 46	115,800 09
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared.....	2½ per cent., 5,000 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	2 9-10 per ct., 2,000 00 April, 1861.	3 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 1,500 00	3 per cent., 1,500 00 Oct. 1, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dend.....	624 48	801 13	176 13	398 06	1,075 00
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful.....	125 50	None.	200 00	Uncertain.	Nothing.
Bills in circulation under five dol- lars.....	Abt. 12,000 00	Abt. 6,000 00	Abt. 2,500 00	4,500 00	3,825 00
Amount due from directors as principals.....	6,330 50	12,232 66	18,775 01	1,200 85	966 94
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation.....	5,700 00	1,150 00	7,770 19	6,526 56	26,550 45
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....	28,870 00	7,671 14	20,402 10	4,385 21	Nothing.
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	15,790 16	2,718 80	1,831 23	14,027 03	1,218 91

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Manufacturers'.	Manufacturers and Traders'.	Marine.	Market.	Merchants', (Bangor.)
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00	\$950,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	30,579 00	92,891 00	25,439 00	50,901 00	60,900 00
Net profits on hand.....	4,569 19	11,939 68	405 93	6,007 89	6,754 59
Balances due to other banks.....	785 23	8,742 86			8 25
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted.....	94,478 34	109,196 25	18,678 86	99,498 79	60,405 69
Cash deposited bearing interest.....	4,718 71			8,122 84	425 03
Total amount due from the bank..	165,130 40	465,762 79	94,523 79	194,530 52	228,493 56
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house.....	8,992 31	10,035 02	3,021 30	8,758 01	11,145 11
Real estate.....	4,260 00	500 00		14,373 14	174 60
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State.....	498 00	13,306 00	431 00		Abt. 1,000 00
Bills of other banks without this State.....	2,543 34	1,188 00	301 00	92 00	Abt. 709 00
Balances due from other banks.....	10,004 90	12,829 62	21,578 26	130 59	15,361 17
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks.....	138,861 85	427,904 15	66,192 23	171,176 78	200,103 68
Total amount of resources of bank..	165,130 40	465,762 79	94,523 79	194,530 52	228,493 56
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared.....	3 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 7, 1861.	3½ per cent., 8,750 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 1,500 00 Dec. 2, 1861.	3 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	4 per cent., 4,000 00 October 10.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend.....	2,886 74	6,048 08	158 60	7,560 91	5,448 38
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful.....	Abt. 500 00	None.	1,449 25	285 93	.....
Bills in circulation under five dollars.....	Abt. 6,600 00	Abt. 3,000 00	Abt. 3,000 00	Abt. 9,000 00	Abt. 8,000 00
Amount due from directors as principals.....	900 00	3,600 00	8,340 79	None.	Nothing.
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation.....	4,776 88	26,052 17	6,426 04	2,909 35	2,547 38
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....	2,800 00	930 00	14,978 00	3,989 15	600 00
Amount of matured debts unpaid.....	11,086 54	6,000 00	1,923 73	3,064 10	4,608 09

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Merchants', (Portland.)	Mercantile.	Mechanics'.	Medomak.	North Ber- wick.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock.....	\$257,650 00	\$75,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	117,493 00	59,343 00	83,576 00	30,559 00	94,329 00
Net profits on hand.....	36,969 82	6,188 71	1,999 29	3,493 40	1,656 06
Balances due to other banks.....	3,358 34				
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted.....	116,704 23	42,903 77	12,609 19	39,463 06	5,647 87
Cash deposited bearing interest.....		13,632 60			6,105 17
Total amount due from the bank..	562,175 39	196,967 08	198,484 48	123,514 48	87,638 10
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house.....	15,817 27	12,527 58	10,586 44	5,608 31	3,394 00
Real estate.....	37,402 48			330 38	3,060 00
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State.....	5,260 00	6,000 00	7 00	862 00	113 00
Bills of other banks without this State.....	1,971 00	4,585 28	115 00	52 00	78 00
Balances due from other banks.....	26,096 66	13,337 31	18,630 43	26,850 26	10,376 63
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks.....	476,327 98	160,516 91	169,145 61	89,811 53	70,746 27
Total amount of resources of bank.	562,175 39	196,967 08	198,484 48	123,514 48	87,638 10
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared.....	4 per cent., 9,000 00 October, 1861.	4 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	4 per cent., 4,000 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 1,500 00 Sept. 4, 1861.	3 per cent., 1,500 00 Aug. 15, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dend.....	31,930 56	4,906 45	495 83	2,548 88	421 03
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful.....	3,500 00			162 00	
Bills in circulation under five dol- lars.....	13,223 00	Abt. 12,500 00	Abt. 8,500 00	Abt. 4,000 00	9,794 00
Amount due from directors as principals.....	13,943 20	11,200 00	14,331 66	4,146 99	1,000 00
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation.....	16,762 93	13,100 87	4,491 86	7,175 69	16,520 00
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....	16,370 33	1,248 30	950 00	100 00	2,310 00
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	23,319 67	1,102 00	21,256 85	10,320 00	10,000 00

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	North.	Northern.	New Castle.	Oakland.	Orono.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock.....	\$50,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	41,929 00	93,382 00	19,166 00	28,145 00	27,305 00
Net profits on hand.....	1,193 86	637 40	1,174 02	3,045 91	1,065 64
Balances due to other banks.....	Nothing.	102 75	.....	81 00	.....
Cash deposited, including all sums whenever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted....	14,972 29	9,336 90	16,502 69	16,763 38	8,684 53
Cash deposited bearing interest....	Nothing.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount due from the bank..	106,747 15	133,449 05	86,933 71	98,034 59	86,955 17
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house....	8,312 63	5,441 16	2,536 78	4,955 20	2,578 68
Real estate.....	6,315 12	700 00	3,050 00	.....	150 00
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State.....	130 00	513 00	.....	963 00	1,102 00
Bills of other banks without this State.....	.....	163 50	.....	11 00	.....
Balances due from other banks..	33,571 21	15,500 88	16,869 31	7,141 01	15,943 23
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks....	58,418 19	111,130 51	64,476 62	84,964 38	67,181 26
Total amount of resources of bank.	106,747 15	133,449 05	86,933 71	98,034 59	86,955 17
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared.....	3 per cent., 1,500 00 April 16.	2½ per cent., 2,500 00 Sept. 2, 1861.	3 per cent., 1,500 00 Nov., 1861.	3½ per cent., 1,750 00 July 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 1,500 00 Oct., 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dend.....	163 17	4 89	315 45	804 32	136 50
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful....	None.	13,312 75	500 00	1,661 10	About 500 00
Bills in circulation under five dol- lars.....	1,100 00	Abt. 4,700 00	Abt. 5,000 00	Abt. 7,000 00	Abt. 5,000 00
Amount due from directors as principal.....	1,900 00	390 50	6,450 00	3,439 75	2,307 55
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation....	2,437 00	7,161 48	3,890 00	6,169 65	13,990 79
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....	10,755 00	8,991 67	6,525 00	7,151 30	8,083 79
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	2,301 00	13,380 64	2,000 00	3,359 43	5,391 06

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Ocean.	Pejepscot.	People's.	Richmond.	Rockland.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock	\$100,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$150,000 00
Bills in circulation	51,875 00	22,718 00	80,978 00	32,389 00	92,522 00
Net profits on hand	4,491 69	4,573 81	5,082 70	2,602 69	3,788 76
Balances due to other banks				None.	1,163 25
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted	37,923 22	82,782 42	2,532 56	14,072 42	68,722 13
Cash deposited bearing interest					
Total amount due from the bank..	193,589 91	160,054 23	179,573 26	194,064 41	316,186 27
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house	6,709 37	10,753 69	17,500 15	7,037 01	22,651 06
Real estate	243 91	3,000 00	1,600 00	1,812 32	4,200 00
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State	521 00	117 00	5,670 00	600 00	2,085 00
Bills of other banks without this State	2,223 00		2,223 18	188 00	700 00
Balances due from other banks ..	11,078 62	48,133 70	11,310 88	25,316 55	72,237 93
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks	172,774 01	98,049 84	140,669 05	89,110 53	206,692 26
Total amount of resources of bank.	193,589 91	160,054 23	179,573 26	194,064 41	316,186 27
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared	3 per cent., 3,000 00 Sept. 30, 1861.	4 per cent., 2,000 00 Oct., 1861.	3½ per cent., 2,625 00 October 1.	3 per cent., 2,250 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 4,500 00 Oct. 15, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend	2,308 31	2,912 34	3,167 00	940 74	158 75
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful		600 00	Uncertain.	300 00	None.
Bills in circulation under five dollars	Abt. 8,000 00	Abt. 2,000 00	Say 15,000 00	Abt. 2,000 00	2,750 00
Amount due from directors as principals	15,562 00	4,313 00	4,591 00	1,350 00	19,840 00
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation	14,470 80	250 00	18,263 00	11,196 00	21,750 00
Amount due from stockholders as principals	27,300 00	1,248 74	8,716 00	8,775 00	17,450 00
Amount of matured debts unpaid ..	4,635 00	850 00	4,300 00	2,900 26	12,408 00

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Sagadahoc.	Sandy River.	Sandford.	Seareport.	South Berwick.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00	\$75,000 00	No return.	\$50,000 00	\$100,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	13,891 00	63,014 00	.....	41,975 16	43,880 00
Net profits on hand.....	11,808 02	3,256 36	.....	1,294 89	6,889 40
Balances due to other banks.....	202 98	Nothing.	.....	8,718 71	.....
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted.....	63,081 84	8,731 42	.....	2,264 79	19,486 78
Cash deposited bearing interest.....	.....	11,842 68	.....	2,772 00	.....
Total amount due from the bank..	189,063 84	161,844 48	.....	107,025 55	170,195 19
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house.....	6,633 88	8,045 95	.....	5,943 54	6,014 83
Real estate.....	5,000 00	2,920 95	.....	.....	1,336 00
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State.....	5,886 00	1,360 82	.....	580 00	250 00
Bills of other banks without this State.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	4,803 75
Balances due from other banks.....	63,376 23	29,087 56	.....	2,000 00	5,143 87
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks.....	107,786 73	190,429 90	.....	26,492 01	152,645 95
Total amount of resources of bank.	189,063 84	161,844 48	.....	107,025 55	170,195 19
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared.....	3 per cent., 3,000 00 Oct. 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 2,950 00 Oct. 15, 1861.	.....	4 per cent., 2,000 00 Oct. 5, 1861.	3½ per cent., 3,500 00 Oct. 7, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend.....	13,892 14	1,425 04	.....	482 04	6,085 74
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful.....	1,139 70	Uncertain.	.....	About 500 00	Uncertain.
Bills in circulation under five dollars.....	Abt. 1,000 00	13,476 00	.....	Abt. 4,500 00	Abt. 15,000 00
Amount due from directors as principals.....	1,850 00	2,448 25	.....	5,800 00	1,300 00
Amount due from directors as surties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation.....	1,206 88	10,101 50	.....	8,100 00	12,422 75
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....	42,450 00	12,082 18	.....	12,200 00	3,800 00
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	4,513 48	16,087 16	.....	2,700 00	12,125 65

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Skowhegan.	State.	Thomaston.	Ticonic.	Traders'.
DUE FROM THE BANK.					
Capital stock.....	\$75,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$75,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	57,312 00	118,011 00	36,239 00	35,306 00	22,683 00
Net profits on hand.....	4,019 23	12,170 94	3,649 78	2,065 80	2,657 02
Balances due to other banks.....		54 09	357 81		Nothing.
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted....	6,736 63	39,361 00	187,006 72	10,421 23	56,414 25
Cash deposited bearing interest....				None.	None.
Total amount due from the bank..	142,970 56	269,597 03	277,253 31	147,793 03	162,154 37
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house....	4,567 85	22,466 75	17,816 13	5,282 21	7,767 77
Real estate.....	1,650 00		3,075 00	3,427 90	6,285 55
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State.....	2,123 00	2,068 00	1,011 00	839 00	2,257 00
Bills of other banks without this State.....		4,623 42	1,595 00	280 00	1,651 00
Balances due from other banks....	600 28	48,092 39	171,649 74	14,219 64	30,909 14
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks.....	197,089 43	192,276 47	81,806 44	122,744 28	113,643 91
Total amount of resources of bank.	142,970 56	269,597 03	277,253 31	147,793 03	162,154 37
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.					
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared.....	3 per cent., 2,250 00 Oct. 7, 1861.	4 per cent., 4,000 00 Jan. 1, 1862.	5 per cent., 2,500 00 October 7.	3½ per cent., 3,125 00 Oct. 7, 1861.	3 per cent., 2,250 00 Oct. 1, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dend.....	2,017 84	12,181 44	1,685 67	853 47	1,356 43
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful.....	1,000 00	6,500 00	500 00		None.
Bills in circulation under five dol- lars.....	Abt. 8,000 00	Est. 18,000 00	Abt. 2,000 00	Abt. 6,000 00	Abt. 5,500 00
Amount due from directors as principals.....	1,870 00	500 00	650 00	2,920 00	800 00
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation.....	33,495 84	210 50	3,500 00	22,805 45	14,936 04
Amount due from stockholders as principals.....		500 00	200 00	3,120 00	1,333 60
Amount of matured debts unpaid..	25,783 94	13,552 94	650 92	20,517 51	8,872 07

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

	Union.	Veazie.	Village.	Waldoboro'.	Waterville.	York.
DUE FROM THE BANK.						
Capital stock	\$50,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
Bills in circulation	38,584 00	117,859 00	18,269 00	43,837 00	44,638 00	68,748 00
Net profits on hand	2,438 44	13,634 03	3,277 06	3,365 17	4,368 37	10,974 68
Balances due to other banks	Nothing.	2,608 80	.....	.....	405 48	.....
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balances due to other banks excepted	57,901 66	71,940 79	22,521 76	16,993 15	4,511 66	25,268 50
Cash deposited bearing interest .....	.....	16,400 00	.....	.....	None.	.....
Total amount due from the bank	149,694 10	379,443 62	94,067 82	114,215 32	153,867 46	204,985 18
RESOURCES OF THE BANK.						
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking-house	3,235 97	14,143 38	3,415 32	6,477 58	5,101 11	9,944 76
Real estate	5,493 00	10,000 00	.....	1,304 73	1,500 00	3,560 00
Bills of other banks incorporated in this State	495 00	4,042 00	1,335 62	7,670 00	1,053 31	1,032 00
Bills of other banks without this State	147 00	2,231 00	221 00	3,300 41	378 73	234 09
Balances due from other banks	46,136 71	41,688 68	18,440 87	12,835 51	13,300 71	21,946 13
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks	94,386 42	300,337 56	70,655 01	82,627 09	132,533 60	168,268 90
Total amount of resources of bank	149,894 10	379,443 62	94,067 82	114,215 32	153,867 46	204,985 18
DIVIDENDS, RESERVED PROFITS, DOUBTFUL DEBTS, ETC.						
Rate and amount of last dividend, and when declared	4 per cent., 2,000 00 July 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 4,500 00 Oct. 18, 1861.	3 per cent., 1,500 00 Sept. 15, 1861.	3 per cent., 1,500 00 July 1, 1861.	3 per cent., 3,000 00 July 1, 1861.	4 per cent., 4,000 00 Oct. 5, 1861.
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend	248 19	11,047 58	2,770 14	1,563 80	1,210,91	8,743 73
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered as doubtful	Nothing.	.....	Uncertain.	.....	2,500 00	425 00
Bills in circulation under five dollars	Abt. 5,500 00	Abt. 17,000 00	Abt. 3,000 00	Unknown.	8,942 00	15,417 00
Amount due from directors as principals	1,500 00	.....	4,130 00	.....	500 00	3,300 00
Amount due from directors as sureties, as individuals, or as members of a firm, or as agents or officers of a corporation	3,005 06	15,316 21	426 00	2,167,42	5,200 00	3,363 00
Amount due from stockholders as principals	2,332 85	.....	6,094 78	8,641 00	13,975 00	1,220 00
Amount of matured debts unpaid	6,571 96	4,254 86	6,136 84	3,792 49	14,900 00	2,605 00

Abstract exhibiting the condition of the banks in Maine—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

AMOUNT DUE FROM THE BANKS.

Capital stock paid in	\$7,970,650 00
Bills in circulation	4,047,779 16
Net profits on hand	638,915 54
Balances due other banks	83,601 48
Cash deposited, &c., not bearing interest	3,165,305 83
Cash deposited bearing interest	142,323 30
Total amount due from the banks	16,048,575 21

RESOURCES OF THE BANKS.

Gold, silver, &c., in banks	710,322 53
Real estate	255,059 73
Bills of banks in this State	219,369 11
Bills of banks elsewhere	100,245 36
Balances due from other banks	2,084,263 58
Amount of all debts excepting balances	12,679,944 90
Total amount of resources of the banks	16,048,575 21

DIVIDENDS, ETC., ETC.

Amount of semi-annual dividend	264,880 00
Amount of reserved profits	483,685 62
Debts due and considered doubtful	74,026 85
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars	487,106 00
Amount due from the directors as principals	368,803 97
Amount due from the directors as sureties	741,168 79
Amount due from the stockholders as principals	562,490 25
Amount of matured debts unpaid	656,809 58

Names, location, and date of incorporation of banks in Maine.

Banks.	Towns.	Date of incorporation.	When rechartered or continued.
Augusta	Augusta	Aug. 28, 1814	April 11, 1857.
American	Hallowell	Jan. 31, 1854	do.
Auburn	Auburn	Feb. 28, 1855	do.
Alfred	Alfred	Mar. 5, 1855	do.
Atlantic	Portland	Mar. 14, 1856	April 13, 1857.
Bank of Cumberland	do.	Mar. 19, 1855	April 11, 1857.
Bank of the State of Maine	Bangor	May 30, 1851	do.
Bank of Somerset	Skowhegan	April 6, 1854	do.
Bank of Winthrop	Winthrop	Mar. 15, 1853	do.
Bank of Commerce	Belfast	Mar. 8, 1854	do.
Bath	Bath	Mar. 10, 1855	do.
Biddeford	Biddeford	July 26, 1847	do.
Belfast	Belfast	April 1, 1836	do.
Bucksport	Bucksport	April 10, 1854	do.
Canal	Portland	Feb. 19, 1825	do.
Calds	Calds	April 1, 1831	do.
Casco	Portland	Feb. 18, 1824	do.
City	Biddeford	Feb. 14, 1856	do.
City	Bath	Mar. 4, 1853	do.
Oakumee Contee	Gardiner	Mar. 23, 1852	do.
Eastern	Bangor	Mar. 21, 1835	do.
Farmers'	do.	Mar. 23, 1853	do.
Freeman's	Augusta	Mar. 2, 1833	do.
Frontier	Eastport	April 1, 1836	do.
Granite	Augusta	do.	do.
Granges	Thomaston	Feb. 14, 1852	do.
Gardiner	Gardiner	Jan. 31, 1814	do.
International	Portland	Mar. 22, 1859	do.
Kenduskeag	Bangor	July 13, 1847	do.
Lewiston Falls	Lewiston	May 30, 1851	do.
Lincoln	Bath	June 16, 1813	do.
Line Rock	Rockland	April 1, 1836	do.
Long Rock	Bath	April 13, 1857	do.
Lumberman's	Oldtown	April 9, 1858	do.
Maine	Brunswick	April 14, 1837	do.
Manufacturers'	Saco	Feb. 23, 1825	do.
Manufacturers and Traders'	Portland	Feb. 27, 1833	do.
Marine	Damariscotta	April 17, 1852	do.
Market	Bangor	Mar. 14, 1854	do.
Merchants'	do.	July 18, 1860	do.
Merchants'	Portland	Feb. 19, 1895	do.
Mercantile	Bangor	Feb. 4, 1859	do.
Mechanics'	Portland	April 18, 1854	do.
McDonagh	Waldoborough	April 1, 1836	do.
North Berwick	North Berwick	Mar. 3, 1860	do.
North	Rockland	Mar. 20, 1854	do.
Northern	Hallowell	Mar. 2, 1833	do.
New Castle	New Castle	April 1, 1854	do.
Oakland	Gardiner	Mar. 3, 1855	do.
Orono	Orono	Feb. 14, 1859	do.
Ocean	Kennebunk	Mar. 24, 1854	do.
Pejepscot	Brunswick	April 15, 1857	do.
People's	Waterville	Mar. 14, 1855	do.
Richmond	Richmond	Mar. 30, 1852	do.
Rockland	Rockland	May 31, 1851	do.
Sagadahoc	Bath	April 1, 1836	do.
Sandy River	Farmington	Mar. 16, 1853	April 13, 1857.
Sanford	Sanford	Mar. 23, 1854	April 11, 1857.
Searsport	Searsport	Mar. 15, 1853	do.
South Berwick	South Berwick	Jan. 31, 1893	do.
Skowhegan	Skowhegan	Mar. 4, 1853	do.
State	Augusta	Mar. 24, 1854	do.
Thomaston	Thomaston	Feb. 22, 1825	do.
Ticonic	Waterville	April 1, 1831	do.
Traders'	Bangor	Mar. 16, 1853	do.
Union	Brunswick	July 27, 1850	do.
Yezzie	Bangor	July 14, 1848	do.
Village	Bowdoinham	Feb. 15, 1856	do.
Waldoboro'	Waldoboro'	Mar. 7, 1853	do.
Waterville	Waterville	July 21, 1850	do.
York	Saco	April 1, 1831	do.

No. 2.

THE BANKS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Extracts from the annual report of the bank commissioners of the State of New Hampshire, May, 1862.

The whole number of banks in the State is fifty-two, with an aggregate capital of \$4,928,700. The amount of the banking capital of the State, as appears by the last annual report of the bank commissioners, was \$5,031,000. Since which time three of the banks have, by virtue of the provisions of chapter 2084 of the Pamphlet Laws of the State, reduced their capital stock as follows:

The State Capital Bank, at Concord, 20 per cent., amounting to . . .	\$30, 000
The Mechanics and Traders' Bank, at Portsmouth, 30 per cent., amounting to	42, 300
The Indian Head Bank, at Nashua, 20 per cent., amounting to . . .	30, 000
Total reduction	<u>102, 300</u>

The latter bank has not yet paid out to its stockholders the dividend of stock so declared. The stockholders of the Bank of New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, at a meeting of the stockholders, duly notified, and held March 11, 1862, voted to reduce the capital stock of that bank 40 per cent., amounting to the sum of \$60,000. The Pawtuckaway Bank, at Epping, at a meeting of the stockholders, duly notified, and held on the 17th day of April last, voted to close up the concerns of that bank by virtue of the provisions of section 2, of chapter 2084 of the Pamphlet Laws of the State, and have ordered a dividend of 25 per cent. of the stock to be paid to the stockholders "of record May 31, payable on and after that date."

These reductions will still further diminish the banking capital of the State to an amount of \$110,000.

The number of savings institutions in the State is twenty-seven, with an aggregate amount of assets of \$5,860,529 25. The amount due depositors is \$5,653,585 46. Amount of surplus on hand, \$206,943 79. The amount due depositors, as appears by the commissioners' report last year, \$5,590,652 18, showing an increase of deposits during the past year of \$62,933 28. The Dartmouth Savings Bank, at Hanover, has been organized and has gone into operation during the past year.

General remarks.—In our examinations of the several banking institutions of the State we have endeavored to comply with the requirements of the statutes, "to make a full examination into the condition of each bank and the management of its affairs; to inspect all books, papers, notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt of said bank; to ascertain the quantity of specie on hand, and generally to make all such inquiries as may be necessary to ascertain the actual condition of said bank, its ability to fulfil all its engagements, and whether it has violated any provisions of its charter, or any law relating to banks or banking."

We have stated the condition of the several banks in the preceding abstracts, which contain the items that are regarded of most interest to the public.

The public are the creditors of the banks to the amount of their circulation; hence the public are most interested to know the amount of bills each bank has in circulation, and their ability to redeem the same when called upon. Our method of verifying the circulation has been to ascertain from the original bills of the engravers, when they could be produced, the whole amount of bank notes

printed and received. We have then carefully examined the record of burnings, and taken an accurate account of all the bills that have been destroyed. We have then ascertained the amount of all the printed bills, unsigned, on hand. The difference between the two latter sums and the whole amount of bank notes received from the engraver will be the amount of the bills of the bank now in existence, or the present "issue" of the bank; from this sum, thus obtained, we deduct all of the own bills of the bank on hand, and the difference is the present circulation. This method of arriving at the circulation of any bank is conclusive, unless the cashier fails to produce the engraver's bills for all bank notes printed and received by the bank, or the engraver has fraudulently printed more bank notes for the bank than appears by his account. In some of the older banks the cashier could not show us the engraver's bill for the full amount of bank notes printed, they having been mislaid or lost; in which case we have verified the bank account in the ledger, where all bank notes emitted by the bank are credited to the account of bank notes, and all of the bills destroyed are debited to the same account. The abstracts will show which method has been adopted. We have not, in any instance, found a discrepancy between the circulation thus made up by us and the statement of the cashier in the books of the bank. The amount due depositors is the next principal item which goes to make up the liabilities of any bank. For the verity of this item we have to rely upon the balance of the deposit account in the ledger and the statement of the cashier. The circulation and deposits generally make up the items of the liabilities of a bank, excepting its liabilities to its stockholders.

The first and most prominent item among the resources of a bank is the loan. The ability of any bank to meet its liabilities depends, in a great measure, upon the real value of its loan. The commissioners do not presume to judge of the soundness of the loan of any bank. There are certain elements or characteristics, however, that we may notice. We can judge whether the loan is well distributed, and for the benefit of the business community where the bank is located; whether a large portion of the business of the bank is to discount large amounts for the benefit of parties residing out of the State, and whether the directors are debtors, and to what amount. We can see whether discounts are made with less than two names as surety; whether they are secured by indorsers, collaterals, pledge of stock or real estate; whether loans are made on long or short time, or on demand; how large a portion of the loan is over-due or extended, and whether additional security is required when the notes are not paid at maturity. These, together with the statements of the cashier, will enable us, in some degree, to estimate the value of the loan. We have uniformly verified the amount of the loan by adding together all the notes, drafts, acceptances and other securities, which go to make up the loan, and then compare the results with the statement of the cashier, and the balance of the account of notes discounted appearing in the ledger. For the amount of bank balances in Boston, for the redemption of bills, we rely on the balance of the accounts with those banks in the ledger. The items which compose the cash balance we are able to ascertain with certainty.

After making these examinations, we are enabled to prepare a statement of the condition of the bank. The examinations are sometimes varied from the preceding method, to conform to the different manner in which cashiers keep their books.

In many of the banks we have found a larger amount of over-due paper, and in some instances there has seemed to be too much indulgence given by banks to their customers, in allowing paper to mature and remain unpaid for a longer time than is desirable or for the interest of the bank. A large amount of the over-due paper in some of the banks is the remains of the discredited paper of 1857, a portion of which is secured by mortgage, and has to wait the slow process of foreclosure. Other portions are secured, in whole or in part, by collaterals or

indorsements, which have been allowed by the banks to run along from year to year, expecting that something favorable would "turn up," whereby the parties would be enabled to liquidate their debts. Upon all this class of paper there will, undoubtedly, be a larger loss than is usually estimated by the cashiers. Paper of this kind does not ordinarily improve by age, and, as a maxim, where a loss is inevitable, the sooner a compromise is made the better, both for creditors and debtors.

We would respectfully suggest whether it would not be judicious for all banks to adopt a uniform practice, by charging off to profit and loss all its worthless paper, making a fair and impartial estimate of the probable losses on all over-due and failed paper, and if the reduction shall seriously impair the capital of the bank, at once to reduce the capital stock to meet the deficiency.

In our examinations at Dover, we found in the Langdon, Dover, Cochecho, and Dover Five Cents Savings Banks the acceptances of the ex-Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, to a very large amount, about the payment of which there has been some doubt. The banks are the holders of this paper for a valuable consideration, and it was taken in good faith, upon such representations as satisfied the directors that it was regularly, legitimately, and lawfully issued. The officers of the banks have used all proper means to investigate the subject-matter of their claims, and from the best information they can obtain from individuals connected with the government, as well as the best legal opinions upon the subject, they have the utmost confidence that all of these acceptances will ultimately be paid. We understand that negotiations are now in progress to that end, with a reasonable prospect of success. In two instances, as will be seen by the abstracts, we have found a small excess of circulation above the legal limits. In both cases the excess was only apparent, as there was a week's redemption in Boston that had not been received by the banks.

We find that many of the banks have a much larger amount of bills signed than they are allowed by law to circulate. A small margin may be necessary to facilitate exchanges and redemption, but it seems to us that a large excess of bills is unnecessary and hazardous, and that the liability to loss by the banks would be diminished if they would keep their "issue" nearer the legal limits of their circulation.

It is the practice in this State for the directors to destroy the mutilated and worn-out bills that have been withdrawn from circulation by burning, which is a good one. We have noticed in some instances that they have not burned them as often as the accumulation of them would seem to demand. All such bills are kept at the risk of the bank, and we would recommend that the burnings be made more frequent, and that a uniform method be adopted, by making the record of the same in a book kept for that purpose, containing a full description and the amount of the bills thus destroyed, and that the same be certified and signed by the directors present at such burnings.

It is desirable that cashiers should make up statements of the condition of the banks as often as once a week, and lay the same before the directors. This is done in a majority of banks, but, in some instances, it is the practice not to make up statements oftener than once a month.

Banks of discount are legitimately money lenders and not money borrowers. The practice of paying interest on deposits, by some of the banks, is of doubtful expediency, and is assuming the business that more properly belongs to the savings banks, which are chartered for this particular purpose.

The Exeter Bank, at Exeter, which was enjoined in 1860, is still in the hands of Hon. Charles H. Bell, the assignee. A statement of the affairs of the bank was made to us by the assignee on the 15th of the present month. The condition of the affairs of the bank has not materially changed since the last annual report of the commissioners. The assignee informs us that all proper measures are being taken to complete the final closing up of the bank.

In our examinations of the several banks we have found them generally in a very satisfactory condition. The present unsettled and depressed state of the business affairs of the country has materially curtailed the business of the banks, and has made bank managers more cautious in regard to the employment of their means. It has been very difficult for many of the banks to loan their surplus funds on satisfactory paper at legal rates, and, in some instances, large sums have been loaned at considerably less than the usual rates rather than it should remain unproductive in the bank.

It is a matter of much interest to the banks what is to be the practical effect upon their circulation by the large amount of demand notes which are now being put into circulation by the government. Already the sum of one hundred millions, of the one hundred and sixty millions authorized, has been put in circulation, and it is quite probable that a much larger issue will soon follow.

If the government issue shall displace an equal amount of the bank issue, it is plain that the great source of profit of the banks is gone, and many of the country banks, which rely mainly upon their circulation, will be unable to sustain themselves. It is impossible, at this time, to know precisely what the practical workings of the large issue of government circulation will be; but if the effect shall be what has already been suggested, it must entirely change the banking system of the State.

It will be observed, by an examination of the abstracts of this report, that there is a large amount of the banking capital of the State that is unemployed.

The whole amount of banking capital in the State is	\$4, 928, 700
The whole amount of circulation.....	3, 249, 692

Leaving a balance of	1, 679, 008
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Or more than one-third part of the whole banking capital not in circulation. The aggregate amount of the loan of the banks is below the legal limits by more than an equal amount; thus showing that there is a larger amount of banking capital than appears to be necessary to supply the present business wants of the State, not taking into the account the large amount loaned by the banks out of the State.

In view of these facts, a degree of caution should be manifested in regard to future additions to the banking capital of the State; and charters for new banks should be granted only where any particular locality seems to demand it.

To determine the necessity of granting a charter for a bank, three things, it seems to us, should be considered: First, has the community, in which such a bank is to be located, the surplus capital to invest in banking; second, has it the business that requires the employment of the capital and accommodations afforded by such a bank; and, third, has it the men to engage in the management of such a bank who will conduct its affairs with ability, integrity, and safety to the public and the stockholders. When these principles do not combine to make a necessity, it would seem unwise to add to the banking capital of the State.

The aggregate amount of capital held, both by the banks and savings banks of the State, at the present time, is \$10,582,285; the amount so held in 1852 was \$5,085,617; showing an increase of more than one hundred per cent. during the last ten years.

We have prepared and presented, in another part of this report, a table, showing, in separate columns, the amount of the capital, loan, circulation, deposits, aggregate circulation and deposits, and specie of the several banks in the State from 1831 to 1862, inclusive. We have also added a column showing the percentage of specie to the aggregate circulation and deposits from 1837 to the present time.

Previous to 1837 the specie and bank balances in Boston, for the redemption of bills, were reported in the same sum. It will be observed that the average

proportion of specie to the "bank currency," or circulation and deposits, is not large; and when we compare the amount of specie held by some of the banks, as appears by the abstracts, we shall find they fall materially below the average. There is no law requiring any given amount of specie to be kept in reserve by the banks. In some instances, the officers of the bank seem to act upon the principle that it is not necessary to keep a large amount of specie on hand, as they are seldom called upon for specie, and therefore regard the specie reserve in the bank as so much unproductive capital. But those banks which have kept on hand large specie reserves have been enabled to keep up a large circulation, invite in large deposits, thereby adding materially to their profits.

There have been no legal demands for specie upon any of the banks during the past year. The banks have continued to supply the business wants of their customers for specie when requested. The suspension of specie payments by the city banks virtually operates as a suspension of the country banks, and that without their concurrence or consent. They would, therefore, be obliged to refuse specie payments if large amounts were demanded.

The patriotic manner in which the banks offered their aid to the State at the commencement of the present rebellion is in the highest degree commendable. Many of the banks have also invested large sums of their surplus means in public stocks, both of the State and the United States, which is the best index of their estimation of the value of these securities. These investments must be remunerative and dividend-paying as well as safe.

SAVINGS BANKS.

It will undoubtedly surprise many that the aggregate amount of capital held by the savings banks in the State exceeds the capital of the discount banks by more than half a million of dollars. These institutions are becoming of more and more importance each year. We have also prepared a table, in another part of this report, showing the number, condition, and progress of the savings banks in the State, from the year 1848, when they first came under the examination of the bank commissioners, to the present time. We have given, in separate columns, the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in each year; also the increase of depositors and deposits over the previous years, and the percentage of increase.

An examination of this table will show how rapidly these institutions have increased in magnitude within the last few years. The amount of deposits, at the present time, are nearly three times larger than they were in 1852.

These facts and figures show how fast these institutions are growing into public favor, as well as the great accumulation of the industrial savings of the people of the State. In 1860 the average proportion of the deposits to each depositor was \$157 65. The proportion of deposits to each person of the population of the State was \$14 90, and the percentage of population who were depositors was $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or one in every $10\frac{1}{2}$ of the population.

The increase of the deposits for the past year has not been so large as in preceding years. Considerable amounts have been withdrawn, and investments in public securities have undoubtedly lessened the deposits. Neither can it reasonably be expected that deposits will increase as rapidly for a few years to come. At any rate, they will not during the present depressed state of the business of the country.

Too much caution can not be given to the management of these institutions. They are the banks that hold the capital of the poorer classes, and the officers are properly denominated their trustees for the safe-keeping of their funds, while the earnings of the deposits are of secondary importance.

The loans of the savings banks are secured to a large extent by mortgages on real estate and investments in public stocks. It is important that every

savings bank should have a sufficient amount of available security to meet any demands that may be likely to arise by the withdrawal of deposits.

Before concluding this report we cheerfully return our thanks to the cashiers and officers of the banks with whom we have become acquainted, in the performance of our official duties, for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to us in making our examinations. We are gratified to say, and it is creditable for the public to know, that we have observed no disposition on the part of any of the officers to avoid any investigations the commissioners have thought proper to make; but, on the contrary, have offered every facility to make the examinations as complete and thorough as possible.

N. H. SANBORN,
C. H. POWERS,
JOHN PEAVEY,
Bank Commissioners

CONCORD, *May* 17, 1862.

Table exhibiting the capital and loans of the banks of New Hampshire, and the amount of their immediate liabilities, or circulation and deposits, and the specie on hand the first of June in each year, from 1831 to 1862, inclusive.

Year.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Aggregate circulation and deposits.	Specie.	Percentage of specie to circulation and deposits.
1831	91	\$2,065,310 00	\$2,915,439 44	\$1,107,901 00	9775,065 11	\$1,362,956 11	\$463,378 43	.....
1832	92	2,176,493 00	3,916,159 70	1,198,091 00	984,359 36	1,392,450 36	431,191 36	.....
1833	93	2,271,308 00	3,390,886 43	1,235,643 00	381,890 99	1,600,503 99	461,571 99	.....
1834	94	2,454,308 00	3,450,890 92	1,063,145 00	314,971 05	1,378,116 05	334,380 13	.....
1835	95	2,551,008 00	3,805,353 78	1,347,145 00	437,797 41	1,784,921 41	408,854 43	.....
1836	96	2,617,308 00	4,501,701 93	1,596,113 00	1,147,373 73	2,743,486 73	535,900 48	.....
1837	97	2,839,508 00	4,889,563 10	1,662,953 00	1,730,935 60	3,393,888 60	144,045 43	.....
1838	98	2,939,508 00	4,187,404 04	1,683,997 00	730,935 60	2,414,932 60	171,038 40	.....
1839	98	2,939,508 00	4,594,066 85	1,438,519 00	681,977 69	2,120,496 69	179,754 13	.....
1840	98	2,937,505 00	4,089,613 80	1,088,708 00	490,890 99	1,579,598 99	193,335 04	.....
1841	98	2,735,000 00	3,959,953 60	1,399,708 00	493,538 10	1,893,246 10	194,311 80	.....
1842	98	2,469,900 00	3,173,885 76	916,147 00	354,395 61	1,270,542 61	162,196 80	.....
1843	19	2,008,398 00	2,760,069 63	1,091,914 00	394,778 44	1,486,692 44	177,953 99	.....
1844	17	1,745,778 00	2,981,163 63	1,119,193 00	398,043 56	1,510,236 56	131,617 83	.....
1845	19	1,558,000 00	2,750,113 93	1,190,993 00	440,944 92	1,630,937 92	136,998 17	.....
1846	19	1,600,000 00	3,365,745 93	1,512,081 00	537,058 73	2,049,139 73	144,018 41	.....
1847	20	1,600,000 00	3,613,736 77	1,514,480 00	440,329 99	1,954,809 99	161,711 00	.....
1848	23	1,978,000 00	3,779,509 97	1,504,608 00	443,639 08	1,948,247 08	155,707 09	.....
1849	29	2,296,950 00	3,796,486 38	1,698,105 00	381,598 01	2,079,703 01	198,696 61	.....
1850	31	2,501,000 00	4,573,527 94	2,012,837 00	553,359 97	2,566,196 97	140,162 94	.....
1851	31	2,076,000 00	4,312,750 47	2,398,353 00	613,789 75	3,012,142 75	165,917 16	.....
1852	33	2,176,000 00	6,192,389 17	2,778,793 00	787,784 75	3,566,577 75	169,634 13	.....
1853	35	2,416,000 00	6,751,965 88	3,031,596 00	890,071 89	3,921,667 89	189,319 53	.....
1854	41	2,996,000 00	7,380,150 90	3,136,841 00	905,070 98	4,041,911 98	186,841 77	.....
1855	49	4,831,000 00	8,801,374 16	3,792,947 00	1,041,100 00	4,834,047 00	934,761 91	.....
1856	53	5,041,000 00	8,774,898 64	4,432,793 00	1,059,369 51	5,492,162 51	932,853 90	.....
1857	52	5,041,000 00	7,791,459 69	3,659,594 00	1,056,134 84	4,715,728 84	974,074 67	.....
1858	59	5,015,000 00	8,477,186 41	3,119,804 00	1,916,908 03	5,036,712 03	969,480 81	.....
1859	51	5,015,000 00	8,330,918 68	2,717,444 00	1,911,561 88	4,628,995 88	953,486 35	.....
1860	53	5,031,000 00	8,347,227 45	2,965,994 00	1,968,736 64	4,934,730 64	301,841 49	.....
1861	53	4,938,700 00	8,065,415 78	2,926,493 00	1,440,968 69	4,367,461 69	350,475 45	.....

* Specie and deposits in Boston banks for redemption of bills.

† The returns for 1849 the commissioners were not able to obtain.

‡ 1st of March.

Table exhibiting the number, condition, and progress of the savings banks of New Hampshire in each year, from 1848 to 1861, inclusive.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Increase in number of depositors over previous year.	Per cent. of increase.	Amount of deposits.	Increase in amount of deposits over previous year.	Per cent. of increase.	Average to each depositor.	Population of New-Hampshire.	Deposits to each person of population.	Per cent. of population who are depositors.
1848	6	.....	.....	.....	\$1,619,699 98	\$15,148 97	Decrease.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	10	.....	.....	.....	1,541,540 85	78,179 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1850	19	.....	.....	.....	1,641,513 71	100,073 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	12	.....	.....	.....	1,774,783 00	133,269 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	11	.....	.....	.....	2,098,617 49	323,834 49	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	16	.....	.....	.....	2,507,993 61	409,376 12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	16	.....	.....	.....	2,507,993 61	409,376 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	17	.....	.....	.....	2,989,381 59	714,387 97	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	17	.....	.....	.....	3,341,565 81	118,184 22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	19	.....	.....	.....	3,527,383 31	118,184 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	21	.....	.....	.....	3,749,385 63	91,002 32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	31	.....	.....	.....	4,138,859 93	189,474 08	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	32	.....	.....	.....	4,138,859 93	189,474 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	36	.....	.....	.....	4,860,081 96	721,221 93	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	37	.....	.....	.....	5,500,653 18	731,077 38	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	37	.....	.....	.....	5,553,558 46	68,905 28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Average annual expense of management, 1860, \$14,860.

* Or one person in 101

† Nearly.

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100	2110	2120	2130	2140	2150	2160	2170	2180	2190	2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280	2290	2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370	2380	2390	2400	2410	2420	2430	2440	2450	2460	2470	2480	2490	2500	2510	2520	2530	2540	2550	2560	2570	2580	2590	2600	2610	2620	2630	2640	2650	2660	2670	2680	2690	2700	2710	2720	2730	2740	2750	2760	2770	2780	2790	2800	2810	2820	2830	2840	2850	2860	2870	2880	2890	2900	2910	2920	2930	2940	2950	2960	2970	2980	2990	3000	3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060	3070	3080	3090	3100	3110	3120	3130	3140	3150	3160	3170	3180	3190	3200	3210	3220	3230	3240	3250	3260	3270	3280	3290	3300	3310	3320	3330	3340	3350	3360	3370	3380	3390	3400	3410	3420	3430	3440	3450	3460	3470	3480	3490	3500	3510	3520	3530	3540	3550	3560	3570	3580	3590	3600	3610	3620	3630	3640	3650	3660	3670	3680	3690	3700	3710	3720	3730	3740	3750	3760	3770	3780	3790	3800	3810	3820	3830	3840	3850	3860	3870	3880	3890	3900	3910	3920	3930	3940	3950	3960	3970	3980	3990	4000	4010	4020	4030	4040	4050	4060	4070	4080	4090	4100	4110	4120	4130	4140	4150	4160	4170	4180	4190	4200	4210	4220	4230	4240	4250	4260	4270	4280	4290	4300	4310	4320	4330	4340	4350	4360	4370	4380	4390	4400	4410	4420	4430	4440	4450	4460	4470	4480	4490	4500	4510	4520	4530	4540	4550	4560	4570	4580	4590	4600	4610	4620	4630	4640	4650	4660	4670	4680	4690	4700	4710	4720	4730	4740	4750	4760	4770	4780	4790	4800	4810	4820	4830	4840	4850	4860	4870	4880	4890	4900	4910	4920	4930	4940	4950	4960	4970	4980	4990	5000	5010	5020	5030	5040	5050	5060	5070	5080	5090	5100	5110	5120	5130	5140	5150	5160	5170	5180	5190	5200	5210	5220	5230	5240	5250	5260	5270	5280	5290	5300	5310	5320	5330	5340	5350	5360	5370	5380	5390	5400	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	5460	5470	5480	5490	5500	5510	5520	5530	5540	5550	5560	5570	5580	5590	5600	5610	5620	5630	5640	5650	5660	5670	5680	5690	5700	5710	5720	5730	5740	5750	5760	5770	5780	5790	5800	5810	5820	5830	5840	5850	5860	5870	5880	5890	5900	5910	5920	5930	5940	5950	5960	5970	5980	5990	6000	6010	6020	6030	6040	6050	6060	6070	6080	6090	6100	6110	6120	6130	6140	6150	6160	6170	6180	6190	6200	6210	6220	6230	6240	6250	6260	6270	6280	6290	6300	6310	6320	6330	6340	6350	6360	6370	6380	6390	6400
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Not on interest.

Pay \$200 on interest.

not paid in advance.

Mostly on Interest.

Interest discontinued.

On interest.

No. 3.

THE BANKS OF VERMONT.

Extracts from the annual report of the bank commissioners of Vermont, September, 1861.

Condition of the several banks on the morning of July 1, 1861.

NAMES OF BANKS.	RESOURCES.						LIABILITIES.								
	Notes and bills dis- counted.	Due on book.	Deposits in city banks.	Bank stock.	Bills and checks and cash items.	In the hands of ex- change agents.	Specie.	Real estate.	Other resources.	Total resources.	Capital.	Circulation.	Due depositors.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.
Acetunary Bank.....	\$65,920	\$1,410	\$3,557	.....	\$2,426	\$700	\$4,659	.....	.....	108,675	\$50,000	\$36,670	\$17,607	\$188	\$104,473
Battenkill Bank.....	130,402	.....	7,123	.....	2,152	3,300	3,306	\$1,300	.....	149,835	75,000	36,690	30,193	16	141,839
Bradford Bank.....	160,953	30,079	15,971	\$3,000	1,416	10,578	5,939	2,750	\$2,500	297,977	100,000	109,645	5,393	811	215,848
Brandon Bank.....	196,959	7,027	4,909	3,550	2,499	.....	2,898	.....	.....	147,673	75,000	49,970	16,181	4,836	145,387
Bank of Bellows Falls.....	150,334	10,165	74,144	.....	980	4,327	6,360	6,300	.....	252,419	100,000	94,864	34,117	.....	226,981
Bank of Black River.....	94,493	3,180	10,470	.....	860	6,100	2,467	1,500	.....	119,071	50,000	53,400	10,994	.....	114,394
Bank of Brattleboro'.....	214,409	6,000	119,606	4,000	4,979	5,800	11,923	3,000	38,859	382,373	150,000	135,133	84,959	.....	368,393
Bank of Burlington.....	214,368	.....	18,365	.....	10,909	.....	9,947	9,550	.....	258,460	150,000	51,462	45,736	400	247,599
Bank of Castleton.....	108,239	25,135	.....	.....	7,998	7,600	3,869	4,000	.....	156,092	75,000	72,585	5,657	.....	192,690
Bank of Lyndon.....	145,118	18,615	7,993	3,000	1,773	6,400	4,973	3,000	.....	185,665	100,000	62,648	17,615	182	180,446
Bank of Middlebury.....	198,467	.....	57,812	3,000	2,145	3,700	3,041	4,564	.....	203,897	100,000	72,077	16,830	.....	180,446
Bank of Montpelier.....	114,505	18,178	15,781	3,000	8,640	3,300	4,414	5,487	40,711	203,558	75,000	69,765	17,136	265	201,368
Bank of Newbury.....	163,038	10,704	7,993	3,000	2,537	5,400	5,634	3,800	3,375	203,549	100,000	72,077	17,136	.....	191,476
Bank of Orange County.....	101,001	17,664	7,355	.....	1,855	2,790	4,071	3,866	3,000	101,957	50,000	44,583	2,501	.....	141,176
Bank of Orleans.....	68,667	5,439	11,059	.....	3,043	2,868	2,647	1,576	.....	186,327	100,000	62,641	17,725	138	180,504
Bank of Poughkeepsie.....	158,004	.....	19,501	.....	1,640	5,575	2,536	4,500	.....	46,713	50,000	30,039	3,043	.....	91,075
Bank of Rouses Point.....	63,361	928	12,613	3,075	2,932	.....	12,315	4,500	.....	568,515	300,000	153,863	81,479	97,176	562,498
Bank of Rutland.....	530,196	.....	2,689	19,000	1,363	.....	3,973	9,741	.....	259,465	150,000	85,860	12,629	.....	246,989
Bank of Vergennes.....	225,761	.....	6,548	1,500	2,643	6,500	5,131	1,384	.....	149,570	80,000	53,810	2,130	3,900	136,140
Bank of Waterbury.....	919,990	.....	27,964	2,000	4,879	8,600	1,414	3,000	.....	261,430	150,000	65,563	19,620	6,000	241,183
Commercial Bank.....	110,026	.....	32,900	.....	2,206	.....	1,414	3,000	.....	140,516	50,000	63,913	18,080	88	131,361
Exchange Bank.....	111,827	3	9,839	2,000	2,815	.....	4,506	2,500	4,909	114,980	100,000	15,447	4,323	.....	219,369
Farmers' Bank.....	60,323	353	10,865	31,400	168	.....	2,569	2,500	.....	114,980	100,000	15,447	4,323	.....	219,369
First National Bank.....	135,066	.....	11,063	1,466	9,441	.....	2,569	2,500	.....	152,852	100,000	23,157	11,950	3,119	146,920
Franklin County Bank.....	160,967	.....	.....	.....	9,441	.....	1,568	.....	.....	152,852	100,000	23,157	11,950	3,119	146,920

Laurelville County Bank	78,744	1,080	9,970	2,300	1,325	0,754	3,038	5,904	759	94,985	50,000	49,401	5,920	149	98,464
Merchants Bank	953,788		14,160		8,016	600	3,171	94,389		953,835	150,000	66,869	91,846		938,715
Michigan Bank	103,632		17,365		4,713		4,984	8,017	700	136,013	100,000	98,117	5,883	1,543	133,552
Michigan Bank	94,048				4,148		1,614	1,600		110,948	50,000	38,798	14,975	4,687	106,305
Northfield Bank	143,671		19,117		6,790	6,650	6,070	1,000	19,000	917,491	100,000	94,383	99,507		913,830
Pasumpsic Bank	148,374		6,873		7,396		6,159	4,000	1,759	919,398	100,000	94,436	14,388	4,000	919,818
People's Bank	115,534		9,949		9,533	9,080	9,738			138,373	75,000	66,543	10,854		148,486
St. Albans Bank	928,839		14,591		4,014		5,568	9,500		971,636	150,000	116,319		100	965,419
Stark Bank	98,841		9,899		738	1,400	1,915	1,000		74,788	50,000	19,375	4,536		73,911
Union Bank	113,679		2,697		684		1,639	9,813		194,119	75,000	94,986	13,883		113,809
Vermont Bank	161,694		44,385		6,065	3,700	4,065			918,950	100,000	72,357	90,573	98	193,096
West River Bank	138,833		19,708		1,400	9,700	4,793	9,500	894	170,994	100,000	58,850	6,068	968	165,187
White River Bank	193,480		9,118		1,419	9,800	1,358	1,600		131,716	75,000	49,815	5,914	183	193,659
Windham County Bank	537,059		14,832		1,560		5,764			539,206	150,000	82,374	14,564		946,938
Woodstock Bank	148,834		7,506		8,764	2,000	5,401		9,900	189,506	100,500	66,183	15,764		169,447
Total	5,906,903	294,137	649,940	82,741	139,719	195,033	168,884	183,561	105,366	7,658,181	3,916,000	2,609,804	715,907	61,177	7,301,968

Abstract of the condition of the several banks in Vermont for 1861.

NAMES OF BANKS.	RESOURCES.						LIABILITIES.						
	Notes & bills discounted, and loans on book.	Deposits in city banks.	Specie.	Bills, checks, drafts, and cash items.	Exchange agents.	Real estate.	Other resources.	Total resources.	Doubtful debts.	Capital.	Circulation.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.
Acquaney Bank	\$98,821	\$19,069	\$4,760	\$2,388	\$700	.....	.....	\$106,180	\$1,989	\$50,000	\$38,157	\$15,668	\$101,825
Barnett Bank	125,043	7,338	5,231	9,145	9,750	\$1,300	.....	141,895	1,900	75,000	31,687	94,307	135,987
Bradford Bank	180,779	8,135	5,578	3,922	10,588	.....	\$3,000	910,993	2,858	100,000	44,198	6,137	909,583
Brattleboro' Bank	193,688	1,869	9,155	1,497	.....	.....	2,000	910,993	2,858	75,000	44,198	4,453	909,583
Bank of Bellows Falls	178,688	65,137	4,601	2,917	4,979	6,900	.....	960,096	.....	100,000	104,055	37,170	941,905
Bank of Black River	94,985	19,116	9,374	4,379	6,900	1,500	.....	116,460	2,584	50,000	51,540	11,151	119,691
Bank of Burlington	920,409	119,604	11,222	7,194	5,800	3,000	30,859	385,979	.....	150,000	135,133	64,299	560,369
Bank of Burlington	189,889	24,284	7,305	7,194	5,800	9,000	19,450	957,053	.....	150,000	135,133	64,299	560,369
Bank of Burlington	120,510	8,841	4,053	5,690	7,600	4,000	.....	111,649	.....	75,000	70,836	3,401	140,337
Bank of Burlington	186,924	4,941	4,053	5,690	7,600	3,000	3,000	187,619	119	100,000	62,923	9,501	189,407
Bank of Burlington	198,447	97,819	4,706	9,145	3,700	3,600	41,711	901,419	.....	100,500	73,077	16,830	189,407
Bank of Burlington	123,559	10,813	3,039	5,690	3,700	3,600	3,000	901,419	.....	100,000	65,478	31,764	137,955
Bank of Burlington	169,928	11,647	4,737	4,491	8,400	3,500	3,000	194,830	.....	75,000	103,916	14,064	194,980
Bank of Burlington	109,963	11,647	4,860	3,197	8,400	3,500	3,000	130,509	.....	60,000	67,638	9,133	136,774
Bank of Burlington	69,327	7,399	4,353	9,744	9,790	3,500	.....	170,519	1,000	100,000	35,419	4,133	89,559
Bank of Burlington	148,929	14,624	9,790	6,929	1,890	1,741	3,072	83,192	2,500	50,000	40,418	15,281	164,693
Bank of Burlington	59,911	3,879	3,483	1,383	4,622	10,000	19,000	958,515	.....	300,000	153,883	108,615	562,498
Bank of Burlington	520,038	9,680	12,315	5,948	6,500	1,300	.....	146,385	4,000	150,000	79,400	15,310	244,610
Bank of Burlington	109,404	49,136	1,875	6,665	8,900	3,000	.....	953,074	15,444	150,000	55,908	4,900	140,108
Bank of Burlington	100,052	16,833	2,960	6,144	8,900	3,000	.....	111,148	14,905	50,000	59,840	9,458	130,287
Bank of Burlington	59,034	13,374	9,413	8,419	.....	35,950	31,000	907,946	.....	100,000	77,098	6,269	181,469
Bank of Burlington	135,793	7,055	1,389	1,664	.....	5,000	1,666	150,824	6,308	100,000	39,445	.....	185,527
Bank of Burlington	91,977	9,923	3,473	1,777	6,754	4,058	700	103,699	.....	50,000	47,610	4,515	139,145
Bank of Burlington	103,916	.....	4,419	6,859	9,540	9,540	.....	929,900	.....	150,000	67,732	18,037	235,769
Bank of Burlington	90,924	.....	1,785	3,943	.....	1,600	.....	130,985	.....	100,000	61,698	6,186	197,758
Bank of Burlington	171,464	7,104	5,798	3,467	.....	1,600	.....	130,985	.....	50,000	35,510	15,544	169,934
Bank of Burlington	180,549	6,973	6,159	2,946	.....	1,600	.....	908,984	.....	100,000	64,992	34,900	189,893
Bank of Burlington	136,989	11,801	5,149	7,998	.....	4,000	14,580	912,398	.....	100,000	94,438	18,300	919,818
Bank of Burlington	244,869	14,591	5,669	4,014	.....	9,500	2,000	158,081	300	75,000	60,449	15,100	151,040
Bank of Burlington	65,154	.....	1,597	8,168	.....	1,000	.....	171,630	5,992	150,000	115,219	15,100	365,418
Bank of Burlington	164,850	.....	5,858	8,389	.....	2,500	6,066	192,715	.....	50,000	24,894	4,303	79,015
Bank of Burlington	164,851	.....	4,043	1,263	3,700	2,500	.....	315,894	.....	75,000	24,894	16,510	186,434
Bank of Burlington	184,531	.....	4,086	10,944	.....	2,500	.....	181,966	165	100,000	24,894	6,816	188,681
Bank of Burlington	123,118	.....	1,263	1,300	2,600	1,000	.....	136,106	.....	175,000	41,330	6,987	199,667
Bank of Burlington	989,613	.....	1,745	2,317	.....	2,000	.....	963,665	2,347	150,000	87,079	17,045	348,534
Bank of Burlington	160,043	.....	5,588	3,318	2,500	2,000	3,000	176,714	3,347	150,000	87,079	17,045	185,584
Total	6,013,798	651,843	173,223	138,550	101,395	187,390	300,403	7,459,796	66,238	3,916,000	3,592,687	737,991	7,078,737

Statement showing the profit and loss, dividends, expenses, and surplus, the averages for the year ending July 1, 1861, and the circulation of each bank within the year ending July 1, 1861, and the date of each.

NAMES OF BANKS.	PROFIT AND LOSS, DIVIDENDS, EXPENSES, AND SURPLUS.					AVERAGES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1861.					THE CIRCULATION OF EACH BANK WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1861, AND THE DATE OF EACH.			
	Debits charged profit and loss for the year end- ing July 1, 1861.	Collec- tions of debts charged to profit and loss prior to July 1, 1861.	Dividends from July 1, 1860, to and including July 1, 1861.	Expenses for the year ending July 1, 1861.	Surplus July 1, 1861.	Loans.	Deposits in city banks.	Specie.	Circulation.	Due de- positions.	Largest.		Smallest.	
											Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
Acetuney Bank.....	\$3,900	.....	\$4,000	\$1,246	\$4,302	\$104,156	\$11,169	\$4,581	\$50,971	\$11,187	July 14, 1860	\$83,068	Jan. 22, 1861	\$23,359
Battenkill Bank.....	.....	.....	3,000	2,000	2,005	144,380	15,644	2,650	56,900	29,254	Oct. 8, 1860	75,778	July 1, 1861	31,067
Bradford Bank.....	.....	.....	8,000	2,453	12,159	924,232	37,359	5,980	147,048	11,497	Apr. 10, 1861	166,040	July 1, 1861	109,045
Bank of Bellows Falls.....	.....	.....	6,000	1,600	2,361	120,758	6,556	3,473	59,306	6,817	Oct. 17, 1860	80,528	May 26, 1861	45,309
Bank of Black River.....	35,741	\$278	3,000	1,465	23,430	218,751	76,387	6,166	192,605	37,771	Sept. 10, 1861	161,097	May 25, 1861	94,437
Bank of Brattleboro'.....	303	.....	12,000	2,913	25,909	957,063	92,687	11,315	66,598	12,630	Apr. 22, 1861	79,740	June 24, 1861	51,940
Bank of Burlington.....	.....	.....	9,000	3,224	10,861	924,308	94,068	6,073	66,598	11,315	Sept. 15, 1861	308,285	July 25, 1861	135,133
Bank of Caledonia.....	.....	.....	4,500	2,157	4,092	142,172	16,052	3,058	172,485	55,978	Nov. 1, 1860	909,295	June 27, 1861	48,407
Bank of Clarendon.....	.....	.....	4,000	2,063	5,329	174,367	24,131	3,447	172,485	3,326	Nov. 1, 1860	909,295	June 27, 1861	48,407
Bank of London.....	.....	.....	7,537	1,860	14,379	176,787	84,068	4,847	102,998	3,673	Dec. 8, 1860	136,675	July 7, 1861	76,936
Bank of Middlebury.....	.....	.....	6,000	2,125	4,190	134,853	15,817	4,118	98,928	3,155	Nov. 19, 1860	126,919	July 9, 1861	62,923
Bank of Montpelier.....	713	.....	4,650	1,737	14,372	110,198	37,369	9,046	85,740	24,564	Nov. 28, 1860	149,861	Jan. 27, 1861	65,487
Bank of Newbury.....	.....	.....	8,000	2,161	1,776	110,198	37,369	5,423	134,485	17,448	Dec. 26, 1860	149,861	June 26, 1861	95,094
Bank of Newry County.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,151	4,973	76,574	7,374	2,963	47,832	6,124	Apr. 2, 1861	106,610	June 26, 1861	72,005
Bank of Orleans.....	.....	.....	6,800	2,500	5,723	157,463	38,790	2,715	66,800	32,908	Oct. 19, 1860	55,073	July 30, 1861	23,317
Bank of Poughney.....	19	.....	4,000	2,788	6,638	65,768	30,765	2,088	51,999	.....	Nov. 19, 1860	119,904	July 1, 1861	54,383
Bank of Poughkeepsie.....	13,082	1,065	34,000	5,000	6,017	540,131	34,743	10,580	409,831	2,575	Apr. 15, 1861	64,648	June 1, 1861	30,038
Bank of Rotterdam.....	.....	.....	10,500	2,957	1,175	250,568	38,764	4,131	122,058	63,924	Nov. 28, 1860	969,186	June 7, 1861	140,752
Bank of Vergennes.....	165	.....	6,400	2,028	3,426	125,147	18,944	5,116	70,686	2,092	Sept. 31, 1860	90,311	June 25, 1861	48,544
Bank of Waterbury.....	.....	.....	18,000	2,698	30,246	245,638	26,761	6,439	86,438	25,611	Oct. 25, 1860	122,839	June 8, 1861	52,405
Commercial Bank.....	4,160	.....	12,000	3,603	9,135	190,355	16,193	2,690	31,480	10,463	Apr. 8, 1861	98,094	July 1, 1861	59,300
Exchange Bank.....	.....	944	4,000	1,630	8,135	190,355	16,193	2,690	31,480	10,463	Oct. 31, 1860	102,625	Aug. 1, 1860	15,303
Farmers' Bank.....	75	23,000	6,000	2,910	23,946	162,686	22,581	3,355	86,111	23,523	Oct. 31, 1860	88,544	July 1, 1861	64,886
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.....	4,964	.....	8,000	2,644	9,435	158,550	3,900	1,924	60,400	4,638	July 30, 1860	88,544	July 1, 1861	32,157
Franklin County Bank.....	5,183	.....	4,250	1,500	1,431	87,168	31,997	3,086	72,933	3,968	Nov. 5, 1860	90,678	July 1, 1861	42,401
Franklin County Bank.....	.....	.....	9,000	3,317	9,190	320,569	17,676	3,547	83,960	27,523	Nov. 5, 1860	90,678	June 26, 1861	67,761
Mechanics' Bank.....	3,581	.....	7,000	2,003	4,460	142,853	26,479	3,754	72,825	8,751	Nov. 22, 1860	194,014	July 1, 1861	91,698
Missquoi Bank.....	.....	.....	3,500	1,067	1,943	101,045	18,394	2,985	60,990	10,753	Oct. 20, 1860	91,021	July 30, 1861	26,610

Statement showing the profits and loss, dividends, expenses, and surplus, &c., during the year ending July 1, 1861.—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	PROFIT AND LOSS, DIVIDENDS, EXPENSES, AND SURPLUS.						AVERAGES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1861.		THE CIRCULATION OF EACH BANK WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1861, AND THE DATE OF EACH.					
	Debit charged profit and loss for the year ending July 1, 1861.	Collected or debts charged to profit and loss prior to July 1, 1861.	Dividends from July 1, 1860, to and including July 1, 1861.	Expenses for the year ending July 1, 1861.	Surplus July 1, 1861.	Loans.	Deposits in city banks.	Specie.	Circulation.	Largest.		Smallest.		
										Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	
Northfield Bank.....	.....	.....	\$3,000	\$2,361	\$2,661	\$170,563	\$11,601	\$5,922	\$85,469	\$29,507	Nov. 7, 1860	\$121,556	June 11, 1861	\$61,953
Passumpsic Bank.....	.....	.....	9,000	2,769	6,510	267,528	25,426	5,000	131,566	12,636	Oct. 30, 1860	166,197	June 11, 1861	26,544
People's Bank.....	.....	.....	6,000	2,105	9,676	160,666	26,771	2,490	100,960	17,152	Nov. 14, 1860	146,454	Aug. 28, 1861	60,449
St. Albans Bank.....	.....	.....	12,000	3,371	6,394	259,711	40,521	3,811	139,346	13,666	Oct. 30, 1860	184,920	May 6, 1861	104,550
Stark Bank.....	\$5,136	.....	.....	1,269	10,676	68,473	12,941	1,836	32,562	5,660	Nov. 12, 1860	47,791	June 3, 1861	19,475
Union Bank.....	.....	.....	6,000	2,111	2,369	132,411	22,541	4,369	68,633	9,438	Nov. 12, 1860	110,923	July 1, 1861	94,926
Vermont Bank.....	.....	.....	9,000	2,639	31,923	77,304	57,352	5,771	94,316	94,031	Oct. 15, 1860	194,547	June 25, 1861	67,906
West River Bank.....	.....	.....	6,000	2,512	5,737	146,696	24,360	4,757	84,591	7,922	Sept. 29, 1860	107,532	July 13, 1861	51,949
White River Bank.....	2,000	30	4,500	1,862	7,663	147,773	13,408	2,900	77,419	5,660	Oct. 30, 1860	114,626	June 15, 1861	41,151
Windham County Bank.....	.....	.....	12,000	2,621	12,368	231,968	30,565	4,736	96,790	.....	Oct. 6, 1860	116,330	July 1, 1861	82,374
Woodstock Bank.....	.....	.....	6,700	1,810	7,059	192,992	26,138	6,327	101,561	13,040	Aug. 13, 1860	123,222	June 7, 1861	61,639
Total.....	77,629	25,463	370,337	92,419	356,454	6,869,292	1,115,207	179,653	3,626,023	667,590	.....	.....	.....	.....

The whole amount of banking capital in the State of Vermont was, on the first day of July, 1861, \$3,916,000, being an increase of \$40,000 during the past year, that amount having been paid in as capital stock of the Bank of Poultney.

The total circulation of the banks in the State on the first day of July, 1861, was \$2,609,604, being a decrease from the first day of July, 1860, of \$781,270.

The total loans of the banks during the year ending July 1, 1861, were \$19,360,226 96, being a decrease from the preceding year of \$1,897,781 05.

The total foreign loans for the year ending July 1, 1861, were \$3,277,311 38, being a decrease from the preceding year of \$369,922 82.

The whole amount of dividends declared by the several banks in the State during the year ending and inclusive of July 1, 1861, was \$270,337 50, being a trifle less than seven per cent. for the year.

The directors of all the banks have promptly responded to the law of the last session of the legislature, in furnishing bonds in compliance with sections 56 and 57, chapter 84, Compiled Statutes, for the faithful discharge of their duties as directors and for the redemption of their bills.

I am happy in being able to congratulate the State upon the soundness of its banks and the security of its currency. If any argument was necessary to establish either, it would be abundantly found in the fact that our banks have, within a period of about six months, reduced their circulation nearly one-half, without any serious result in a single instance, and without even absorbing their deposits in the city banks. A currency that can withstand such a financial revolution as that which we have witnessed during the past year is certainly entitled to great public confidence. My examinations have, as a general thing, been highly satisfactory, resulting in the assurance that our banks are safely and profitably managed. There is, however, in some instances, a disposition not sufficiently to regard the statute limiting individual indebtedness. The justice and propriety of this statute must be apparent to every one, both as a matter of public utility and safety. Its rigid observance would obviate the complaint that a few individuals are allowed to monopolize all the discounts of the banks, and often protect them from heavy losses. I find, also, that the practice of charging higher rates of exchange for discounted paper than for cash has obtained in some of the banks. This I can but regard as a positive violation of section 72, chapter 84, Compiled Statutes, regulating the rate of bank interest.

It is urged as an apology, by some banks, that their circulation is so small that they cannot make money without adopting this practice. If legitimate banking cannot be made profitable, then banks should surrender their charters or submit to a reduction of their capital. Our system of banking evidently contemplates that the profits of the bank shall be derived from its circulation, and it will hardly suffice for banks whose capital is too large for their circulation to justify themselves in establishing a system of brokerage by alleging that otherwise they cannot make money. The public, as well as stockholders, have an interest to be protected. With these exceptions, the banks of the State have maintained a commendable observance of the statute. I fully concur in the opinion expressed in the report of my late predecessor, that the banking capital of the State is too large—much larger than its business requires. To this fact, more than any other, may be attributed the tendency of banks in past years to seek foreign loans and investments which have proved so disastrous, as well as the disposition, in some instances, to disregard legal restraint.

I have found in all the banks a large amount of over-due paper—a necessary and unavoidable result of the condition of the country.

Abstract of the condition of the savings banks of the State of Vermont at (or near) the close of the year 1861.

Name.	No. of deposits.	Amount of deposits.	Dividend, 1861.	Annual expenses.	Date of charter.
			<i>Per cent.</i>		
Bellows Falls Savings Institution.....	1,696	\$268,493	5	\$439	1847
Burlington Savings Bank	963	29,966	.....	195	1847
Ottawaque Savings Bank, Woodstock.....	1,258	85,396	5	.....	1847
Passumpsic Savings Bank, St. Johnsbury.....	300	44,590	5	107	.....
Rutland Savings Bank	2,095	163,603	6½	626	1851
Springfield Savings Bank	347	36,578	5½	155	1853
Wilmington Savings Bank	166	9,290	.....	.....	1862
Windham County Savings Bank	334	35,963	5	160	1853
Windham Provident Institution.....	1,839	420,412	5	1,254	1846
Windsor Savings Bank.....	601	180,780	5	391	.....
Total... ..	8,829	1,273,813	.....	.....	.....

No. 4.

THE BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Extracts from the annual report of the bank commissioners of Massachusetts.

The number of banks in the Commonwealth is one hundred and eighty-one, with an aggregate capital of \$67,319,200. Three new banks have gone into operation since the date of our last annual report, viz : the Mount Vernon Bank and the Continental Bank, in Boston, and the Harvard Bank, in Cambridge, all organized under general laws. The two former commenced business in November, 1860 ; the latter in March, 1861.

At the date of our last report the bank capital in this Commonwealth amounted to	\$66,057,962
The increase during the year has been.....	1,261,238
Total at the present time	67,319,200

The additions made during the past year to the bank capital have been the following :

Tremont Bank, (increase)	\$250,000
Columbian Bank, (increase)	150,000
Mount Vernon Bank, (new)	200,000
Continental Bank, (new).....	300,000
Harvard Bank, (new)	200,000
Berkshire Bank, (balance)	36,238
Bristol County Bank, (increase).....	125,000
	1,261,238

The Essex Bank, in Haverhill, was also authorized by the legislature of 1861 to increase its capital stock in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, but has not yet availed itself of the permission.

Of the whole amount of bank capital in this Commonwealth—

44 banks in Boston have	\$38,631,700
137 other banks have	28,687,500
	<hr/>
	67,319,200
	<hr/>

When this commission was established (in May, 1851) the bank capital in the Commonwealth amounted to \$38,265,000, and the number of banks in operation was one hundred and thirty—thirty in Boston, one hundred out of Boston. This appears from the “abstracts” for that year, prepared by the secretary of the Commonwealth, and exhibiting the condition of the banks on the first Saturday of May, 1851. Since that time fifty additional banks have been incorporated by special enactment of the legislature, and seven have been organized under general laws. Sixteen were incorporated at a single session, in 1853, and twenty at the next session, in 1854. Of the latter number, (chartered in 1854,) one, the Blackstone River Bank, never went into operation, and another, the Bass River Bank, was discontinued by injunction of court. Of the banks which were in operation in 1851, four have been discontinued, viz: the Manufacturers’ Bank, in Georgetown, by expiration of charter; the Cochrane Bank and the Grocers’ Bank, in Boston, and the Western Bank, in Springfield, by injunction. So that the actual increase in the number of banks for the ten years, from May, 1851, to May, 1861, has been fifty-one—fourteen in Boston, thirty-seven out of Boston. The increase of capital during the same period has been \$29,054,200.

Besides the addition of fifty-one banks to the number in operation in May, 1851, there are also forty-eight more savings banks than were then in existence, (as the whole number is now ninety-three,) making in all ninety-nine more institutions than came under the cognizance of our predecessors when they entered upon their duties in 1851, and constituting a total of 274 banks and saving banks, which are to be visited and examined once at least, and in some cases oftener, in every two years. The increase of deposits during this period has been more than \$29,000,000.

The gross amount of capital, held both by the banks and the savings banks, at the present time, is upwards of one hundred and twelve millions of dollars—being more than twice as large as it was in 1851. The difference which ten years have made in the amount of money controlled by these two classes of institutions will be apparent from the figures presented in another part of this report.

Table showing the aggregates of Massachusetts banks in October, 1861.

	Thirty-six incorpo- rated banks in Boston.	Six organized under general law.	Aggregates of forty- two banks in Bos- ton.	One hundred and thirty-nine banks out of Boston.	Aggregates of one hundred and eight- y-one banks in Commonwealth.
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock.....	\$34,531,700 00	\$3,700,000 00	\$38,231,700 00	\$39,112,500 00	\$67,344 900 00
Bills in circulation of denomina- tion of five dollars and upwards.	4,912,537 51	472,785 00	5,385,322 50	10,078,850 00	15,464,172 50
Bills in circulation of denomina- tion less than five dollars.....	989,696 50	164,678 00	1,154,374 50	2,925,629 75	4,053,134 25
Net profits on hand.....	2,893,428 47	101,173 84	2,994,602 31	2,907,995 89	5,902,598 20
Balances due to other banks.....	7,418,097 98	168,887 91	7,586,985 19	413,561 05	8,000,546 24
Cash deposited.....	22,587,958 51	1,731,751 60	24,319,710 11	8,366,693 16	32,686,403 27
Cash deposited bearing interest...	753,739 94	225,590 24	979,330 18	290,976 30	1,270,306 48
Total amount due from the banks.	74,060,088 90	6,564,845 89	80,624,934 79	54,096,406 15	134,791,342 94
RESOURCES OF THE BANKS.					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in their banking-houses..	6,740,635 04	387,001 09	7,127,636 13	1,749,556 88	8,877,193 01
Real estate.....	880,751 66	.....	880,751 66	745,653 04	1,626,404 70
Bills of banks in this and of the other New England States.....	3,426,596 90	223,347 16	3,649,944 06	401,056 68	4,050,930 74
Balances due from other banks....	4,304,310 68	169,347 87	4,473,658 55	419,368 36	4,793,026 91
Balances in other bank or banks to be applied to redemption of bills, and payable on demand.....	.....	.....	.....	4,334,959 20	4,334,959 20
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks.....	56,807,864 62	5,785,149 77	62,593,014 39	46,445,813 99	111,036,298 28
Total amount of resources of banks.	74,060,088 90	6,564,845 89	80,624,934 79	54,096,406 15	134,791,342 94
Amount of dividends since the last annual returns, with dates, (for rates see next page)	April, 1861, 1,377,334 00 October, 1861, 1,119,334 00	April, 1861, 103,000 00 October, 1861, 109,000 00	April, 1861, 1,330,334 00 October, 1861, 1,222,334 00	April, 1861, 1,097,985 73 October, 1861, 935,100 00	April, 1861, 2,358,219 73 October, 1861, 2,157,334 00
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dends.....	2,583,491 63	75,946 60	2,659,438 23	2,718,663 99	5,368,102 22
Amount of debts due to the banks secured by pledge of their stock.	316,513 47	156,198 69	472,712 16	364,970 34	837,682 50
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful	799,716 60	58,333 75	858,050 35	856,042 45	1,814,092 80
Amount of liabilities of directors..	5,092,060 65	366,966 66	5,459,027 31	6,152,534 46	11,611,561 77
Amount of stocks deposited with the auditor.....	.....	1,451,400 00	1,451,400 00	75,265 47	1,526,665 47

Statement of dividends, 1861.

Average dividend of 41 banks in Boston, not including those in South Boston, paid in April on \$37,931,700 capital, was 3.51 per cent.

Average dividend of 41 banks in Boston, not including those in South Boston, paid in October on \$37,731,700 capital, was 3.24 per cent.

Average dividend of 133 banks out of Boston, including those in South Boston, paid in April on \$27,412,500 capital, was 3.31 per cent.

Average dividend of 131 banks out of Boston, including those in South Boston, paid in October on \$27,287,500 capital, was 3.42 per cent.

Average dividend of 174 banks in the Commonwealth, paid in April on \$65,344,200 capital, was 3.58 per cent.

Average dividend of 172 banks in the Commonwealth, paid in October on \$65,019,200 capital, was 3.32 per cent.

By authority of acts of the legislature of 1861, the capital stock of the Bristol County Bank, in Taunton, was increased from \$350,000 to \$500,000; the Essex, in Haverhill, from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The Lee, Wrentham, and Fairhaven banks, representing a capital of \$750,000, made no dividends in 1861. The Continental, in Boston, Harvard, in Cambridge, Housatonic, in Stockbridge, and the Falmouth, representing a capital of \$800,000, made none in April; and the Atlantic, in Boston, Village, in Danvers, Mercantile, in Salem, Central, in Worcester, Agricultural, in Pittsfield, and the Wamsutta, in Fall River, representing a capital of \$1,550,000, none in October.

Statement of dividends, 1860.

Average dividend of 38 banks in Boston, not including those in South Boston, paid in April on \$35,620,000 capital, was 3.58 per cent., and of 40 banks paid in October on \$36,831,700 capital, 3.71 per cent.

Average dividend of 135 banks out of Boston, including those in South Boston, paid in April on \$28,237,500 capital, was 3.75 per cent., and of 136 banks paid in October on \$28,362,500 capital, 3.78 per cent.

Average dividend of 173 banks in the Commonwealth, paid in April on \$63,857,500 capital, was 3.74 per cent., and of 176 banks paid in October on \$65,194,200 capital, 3.74 per cent.

The following table shows the aggregates of banks in Massachusetts in 1860.

	Thirty-six incorpo- rated banks in Boston.	Four organized un- der general law.	Aggregates of forty banks in Boston	One hundred and thirty-eight banks out of Boston.	Aggregates of one hundred and seven- ty-eight banks in Commonwealth.
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock	\$34,531,700 00	\$3,900,000 00	\$37,731,700 00	\$38,750,350 00	\$66,469,050 00
Bills in circulation of denomina- tion of five dollars and upwards.	6,334,979 50	465,570 00	6,799,849 50	13,942,863 00	90,042,749 50
Bills in circulation of denomina- tion less than five dollars.	1,193,835 50	160,895 00	1,384,730 50	3,685,979 00	4,970,099 50
Net profits on hand.	3,394,894 30	84,283 37	3,409,176 67	2,951,362 44	6,360,539 11
Balances due to other banks.	7,978,983 69	533,791 05	8,512,774 74	447,905 77	8,960,680 51
Cash deposited.	17,718,195 95	1,410,569 99	19,198,765 94	9,145,898 99	98,974,594 93
Cash deposited bearing interest ...	1,308,637 02	154,699 75	1,463,536 77	508,390 96	1,971,927 73
Total amount due from the banks.	72,330,725 96	6,009,808 16	78,330,534 12	58,732,003 16	137,062,537 98
RESOURCES OF THE BANKS.					
Gold, silver, and other coined me- tals in their banking-houses.	4,642,368 39	268,911 45	4,911,299 84	1,656,566 04	6,567,867 88
Real estate	881,881 17	4,000 00	885,881 17	713,931 59	1,580,212 76
Bills of banks in this and of the other New England States.	4,974,601 76	266,285 03	5,240,886 79	522,789 70	5,763,676 49
Balances due from other banks.	3,252,709 49	169,096 96	3,421,806 45	544,919 79	3,966,726 24
Balances in other bank or banks to be applied to redemption of bills, and payable on demand ...	.....	.....	.....	4,177,459 23	4,177,459 23
Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks, and funded debts of every description, excepting the bal- ances due from other banks.	58,569,145 15	5,301,514 72	63,870,659 87	51,116,314 81	114,986,974 68
Total amount of resources of banks.	72,330,725 96	6,009,808 16	78,330,534 12	58,732,003 16	137,062,537 98
Amount of dividends since the last annual returns, with dates, (for rates see previous page)	April, 1860, 1,308,500 00 October, 1860, 1,273,434 00	April, 1860, 68,000 00 October, 1860, 94,000 00	April, 1860, 1,276,500 00 October, 1860, 1,367,434 00	April, 1860, 1,058,160 00 October, 1860, 1,070,895 00	April, 1860, 2,334,660 00 October, 1860, 2,438,329 00
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last divi- dends.	2,663,974 90	44,912 02	2,708,186 92	2,665,607 58	5,373,794 50
Amount of debts due to the banks secured by pledge of their stock.	158,289 00	5,850 00	164,139 00	219,543 00	383,709 00
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful.	90,100 55	300 00	90,400 55	260,643 77	351,044 32
Amount of liabilities of directors. .	4,922,367 17	533,046 46	5,455,413 63	6,180,150 63	11,635,564 25
Amount of stocks deposited with the auditor. ....	.....	757,400 00	757,400 00	.....	757,400 00

Statement of the average condition of the banks in Massachusetts, out of Boston, for five weeks, ending July 5, 1862.

Banks.	Capital stock.	Loans and discounts.	Specie in bank.	Balance in other banks payable on demand.	Total amt't due from other banks.	Total amount due to other banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Abington	\$150,000	\$236,402	\$7,225	\$15,300	\$30,300	.....	\$32,875	\$58,747
Adams	350,000	468,399	11,944	103,670	103,670	\$2,029	40,559	188,791
Agawam, Springfield	300,000	556,922	14,778	147,055	152,324	4,737	189,689	990,061
Agricultural, Pittsfield	200,000	383,496	21,349	50,734	62,139	4,814	101,941	143,491
Andover	250,000	363,587	7,707	29,886	29,886	.....	28,936	113,499
Appleton, Lowell	200,000	404,746	11,951	63,550	95,147	514	107,500	198,319
Asiatic, Salem	315,000	463,522	13,611	62,405	62,405	18,231	155,522	95,461
Attleborough	100,000	147,452	3,411	11,412	11,412	341	18,264	33,909
Barnstable, Yarmouth	350,000	559,816	26,961	90,182	90,182	.....	45,616	246,352
Bay State, Lawrence	375,000	6'6, 993	15,355	45,469	45,469	1,536	100,435	165,934
Bedford Com'l, N. Bedford	600,000	938,915	12,793	145,129	150,129	128,166	233,218	145,361
Berkshire, South Adams	100,000	170,637	4,336	31,806	31,806	1,324	21,395	81,066
Beverly	125,000	202,609	15,180	19,689	26,862	428	42,394	68,714
Blackstone, Uxbridge	100,000	180,701	14,078	33,613	39,768	.....	40,476	72,507
Blue Hill, Dorchester	150,000	222,443	16,995	21,19	26,472	.....	60,465	57,434
Bank of Brighton	200,000	327,849	21,970	33,647	41,169	115	48,490	152,011
Brighton Market	250,000	421,313	14,217	54,462	64,696	1,795	54,199	185,803
Bristol County, Taunton	500,000	868,806	11,762	68,445	68,445	963	143,646	253,039
Broadway, South Boston	150,000	*299,194	6,693	38,865	38,865	.....	10,659	74,782
Bunker Hill, Charlestown	300,000	505,835	74,889	188,603	188,603	.....	249,476	194,899
Cabot, Chicopee	150,000	278,550	23,451	74,719	76,967	4,463	77,865	123,774
Cambridge	100,000	170,929	7,657	33,621	39,460	.....	48,924	58,600
Cambridge City	100,000	181,698	11,116	29,087	22,087	451	44,757	60,944
Cambridge Market	150,000	237,142	6,991	19,111	25,342	.....	16,608	97,091
Cape Ann, Gloucester	150,000	226,579	7,475	49,615	52,615	94	54,324	85,758
Cape Cod, Harwich	150,000	254,714	7,324	38,575	38,575	.....	15,883	129,807
Central, Worcester	250,000	418,580	23,437	51,381	51,381	21,680	114,899	98,339
Charles River, Cambridge	100,000	196,081	10,427	37,012	43,797	.....	76,864	71,689
Chicopee, Springfield	300,000	522,704	36,304	219,995	222,995	13,749	194,106	241,728
Citizens', Worcester	150,000	253,963	19,275	30,197	30,197	1,925	73,420	143,463
City, Lynn	150,000	285,880	11,103	35,139	46,611	7,090	68,390	106,858
City, Worcester	400,000	586,771	34,055	85,555	88,555	1,809	138,514	150,925
Commercial, Salem	200,000	329,992	11,081	36,865	36,865	3,123	77,208	86,365
Concord	100,000	179,327	14,864	38,419	38,419	.....	34,506	90,846
Conway	150,000	244,483	9,352	27,371	27,371	.....	17,785	99,749
Danvers	150,000	252,925	9,726	27,959	27,959	382	44,564	72,969
Dedham	300,000	478,534	30,712	41,759	45,206	71	75,589	150,357
Essex, Haverhill	100,000	136,782	4,388	23,283	26,283	.....	17,303	52,730
Exchange, Salem	200,000	293,638	8,438	114,604	119,540	374	152,352	54,874
Fairhaven	300,000	*361,641	13,000	14,136	17,136	1,533	62,812	35,762
Fall River	350,000	509,662	12,337	45,697	49,963	4,356	61,043	109,389
Fall River Union	200,000	230,931	3,184	10,446	14,446	1,657	9,892	28,085
Falmouth	100,000	123,333	4,577	12,829	12,829	.....	4,107	37,592
Fitchburg	250,000	424,441	57,472	119,084	125,216	63	84,003	225,350
Framingham	200,000	317,666	8,024	37,305	37,305	24	22,701	118,343
Franklin Co., Greenfield	200,000	287,088	10,690	134,779	137,779	696	49,496	172,696
Gloucester	300,000	441,171	15,698	54,082	60,482	1,148	86,940	119,848
Grafton	100,000	141,805	3,707	18,762	30,316	.....	12,506	60,102
Grand, Marblehead	100,000	145,989	7,155	19,523	22,523	1	26,730	55,326
Greenfield	200,000	338,047	6,687	102,416	107,387	1,352	59,591	188,229
Hadley Falls, Holyoke	200,000	339,841	13,959	88,495	91,495	473	38,947	108,557
Hamden, Westfield	150,000	251,741	14,099	51,695	51,390	795	46,182	108,703
Hampshire Man'rs, Ware	350,000	580,552	26,421	56,779	56,779	.....	36,023	964,579
Harvard, Cambridge	200,000	*307,701	5,335	41,248	59,329	.....	86,239	105,875
Haverhill	200,000	298,809	9,670	21,793	27,606	1,542	24,735	86,918
Hingham	140,000	239,954	9,203	28,493	28,493	.....	49,816	91,670
Holiston	100,000	125,141	6,164	27,755	27,755	.....	11,249	40,611
Holyoke, Northampton	200,000	361,187	10,367	61,077	65,668	2,170	54,033	161,003
Hopkinton	150,000	193,466	7,546	31,303	34,303	.....	12,492	62,818
Housatonic, Stockbridge	200,000	294,090	9,790	60,156	63,156	3,880	82,600	78,079
John Hancock, Springfield	150,000	262,307	9,089	39,393	42,393	3,734	44,730	117,481
Lighton, Lynn	200,000	247,218	14,008	86,802	92,079	5,104	41,409	84,176
Lancaster	200,000	355,707	12,463	67,647	71,770	23	27,751	186,095
Lechmere, E. Cambridge	150,000	*311,023	23,976	41,618	49,539	.....	137,381	89,762
Lee	200,000	358,881	5,136	22,983	22,983	3,935	21,976	81,170
Leicester	200,000	399,233	9,165	54,577	60,244	148	41,914	206,461
Lowell	200,000	348,621	4,161	11,573	29,696	14,379	45,383	98,141
Lynn Mechanics'	250,000	399,747	17,387	94,331	94,594	7,392	99,676	131,084
Mechanists', Taunton	200,000	361,949	11,123	98,545	107,285	116	150,324	129,858
Maharaja, Gt. Barrington	200,000	335,998	8,746	76,299	86,140	6,891	51,353	147,998
Malden	100,000	174,118	6,903	25,173	30,173	.....	17,323	90,167
Marblehead	130,000	178,733	9,109	5,596	5,596	.....	25,630	54,805

Statement of the average condition of the banks, &c.—Continued.

Banks.	Capital stock.	Loans and discounts.	Specie in bank.	Balances in other banks payable on demand.	Total amt ⁿ due from other banks.	Total amount due to other banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Marine, New Bedford...	\$600,000	\$884,568	\$25,458	\$126,064	\$139,348	\$206	\$242,456	\$182,507
Martha's Viney'd, Edgartown	100,000	122,390	14,077	117,667	117,667	.....	68,039	77,080
Massasoit, Fall River...	200,000	282,608	10,529	44,157	54,010	349	53,925	67,379
Mattapan, Dorchester...	100,000	168,282	10,890	20,308	20,920	.....	42,554	58,589
Mechanics', New Bedford	600,000	920,255	15,123	49,273	56,746	27	216,137	151,900
Mechanics', Newburyport	200,000	305,710	10,461	90,087	90,087	521	125,704	75,596
Mechanics', South Boston	250,000	401,424	13,890	74,079	83,725	.....	116,001	121,402
Mechanics', Worcester...	350,000	555,027	16,319	140,477	176,572	789	201,770	149,469
Mercantile, Salem.....	200,000	269,184	7,366	15,587	15,587	234	45,772	48,787
Merchants', Lowell	150,000	261,054	4,151	29,306	47,367	14	86,579	77,576
Merchants' New Bedford	600,000	1,167,321	20,094	65,265	65,265	10,769	304,282	240,151
Merchants' Newburyport	210,000	296,333	13,170	37,189	37,189	1,777	79,610	49,697
Merchants' Salem.....	200,000	318,623	25,719	94,423	94,423	.....	133,115	98,721
Merrimack, Haverhill....	180,000	249,997	5,484	23,064	25,278	419	17,025	54,696
Metacomt, Fall River...	600,000	844,851	13,349	73,678	73,678	2,973	161,854	168,162
Milford.....	250,000	323,641	11,765	115,777	120,777	.....	40,492	141,955
Millbury.....	100,000	147,214	5,090	23,376	35,082	67	22,102	57,947
Miller's River, Athol....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monson.....	150,000	295,064	5,024	20,380	23,380	1,856	8,689	163,333
Monument, Charlestown..	150,000	266,617	13,505	75,156	85,321	667	96,856	111,341
Mount Wollaston, Quincy	150,000	241,649	5,383	8,707	16,207	26	49,879	51,522
Naumkeag, Salem.....	500,000	770,968	25,720	97,501	97,501	849	230,962	131,114
Newton, Canton.....	100,000	199,495	5,552	28,467	28,467	923	28,477	90,155
Newton.....	150,000	222,291	11,213	26,931	35,622	634	40,410	61,415
Northampton.....	200,000	326,368	11,582	131,617	132,706	1,196	84,157	192,160
Northborough.....	100,000	165,212	5,195	48,237	51,237	.....	30,832	77,436
North Bridgewater.....	100,000	*208,566	6,042	24,515	24,515	.....	25,105	87,727
Ocean, Newburyport....	150,000	258,219	11,229	170,605	171,585	228	127,975	142,499
Old Colony, Plymouth...	210,000	343,587	8,619	28,267	37,267	179	46,722	122,476
Oxford.....	100,000	162,940	5,633	10,946	11,608	427	16,405	57,606
Pacific, Nantucket.....	200,000	324,814	16,142	87,413	87,413	.....	123,510	82,027
Pemberton, Lawrence....	100,000	185,661	3,453	28,030	33,020	.....	40,510	77,294
People's, Roxbury.....	150,000	*322,065	20,474	51,809	56,702	4,291	139,280	87,998
Pittsfield.....	500,000	809,965	13,112	136,482	139,482	8,837	153,107	276,756
Plymouth.....	150,000	252,262	7,398	25,577	33,077	.....	51,492	91,912
Pocasset, Fall River....	200,000	*224,345	5,251	78,100	82,100	13,900	28,891	75,283
Powow River, Salisbury..	100,000	164,338	5,641	67,287	67,287	.....	36,571	92,759
Prescott, Lowell.....	200,000	350,865	13,398	62,627	75,902	82	85,004	133,279
Provincetown.....	100,000	156,589	6,921	57,057	57,057	.....	35,988	22,166
Pynchon, Springfield...	150,000	304,226	10,846	56,769	59,769	15,222	86,885	194,870
Quincy Stone.....	100,000	225,999	6,930	16,899	16,899	.....	27,157	60,750
Quinsigamond, Worcester	250,000	344,153	34,205	131,983	143,032	.....	139,718	103,797
Railroad, Lowell.....	600,000	966,890	26,887	124,042	124,042	2,122	93,846	306,423
Randolph.....	150,000	*315,366	18,459	36,967	36,967	.....	83,495	92,362
Rockland, Roxbury.....	150,000	375,573	18,641	21,362	41,686	.....	163,363	103,470
Rockport.....	150,000	201,455	4,991	20,184	23,184	.....	19,138	60,484
Rollstone, Fitchburg....	250,000	403,426	25,978	49,071	49,071	208	73,344	122,414
Salem.....	187,500	258,514	6,689	23,806	23,806	688	33,457	60,727
Shelburne Falls.....	150,000	228,215	9,344	13,211	16,211	4,021	14,752	86,880
Southbridge.....	150,000	208,722	19,334	52,451	54,819	.....	21,955	97,285
South Reading.....	100,000	140,300	3,767	38,116	44,116	20	16,361	70,652
Spicket Falls, Methuen..	100,000	136,153	4,290	37,970	40,970	.....	29,106	45,689
Springfield.....	300,000	489,888	28,912	35,613	35,613	8,948	74,481	134,478
Taunton.....	400,000	*838,276	20,688	78,600	82,874	4,510	200,226	257,663
Townsend.....	100,000	197,132	6,121	13,369	18,963	.....	26,590	86,614
Tradesman's, Chelsea....	150,000	245,204	10,888	28,533	38,220	643	41,932	89,785
Union, Haverhill.....	200,000	301,074	8,748	36,599	36,599	491	32,924	96,065
Union, Weymouth and Braintree	150,000	235,910	7,981	26,292	26,292	.....	35,883	63,164
Village, Danvers.....	150,000	219,287	10,837	53,431	66,631	1,079	41,127	56,839
Waltham.....	200,000	299,707	11,839	13,525	16,459	.....	17,566	109,465
Wamesit, Lowell.....	150,000	291,122	4,609	45,529	58,194	50,000	70,157	91,354
Wareutta, Fall River...	100,000	131,998	5,098	16,256	18,968	100	16,156	35,210
Wareham.....	100,000	162,991	6,808	23,039	23,039	57	49,057	40,159
Warren, South Danvers..	250,000	327,117	14,757	39,723	44,723	334	50,002	74,211
Westfield.....	150,000	234,221	7,029	27,043	33,124	944	37,132	86,257
Woburn.....	150,000	237,497	14,498	35,344	38,344	.....	34,580	82,136
Worcester.....	300,000	549,185	31,230	86,532	86,532	6,334	113,789	167,751
Worcester Co., Blackstone	100,000	148,757	4,809	15,035	18,035	.....	14,341	56,518
Wrentham.....	150,000	186,539	9,902	39,517	39,517	.....	7,259	75,858
Total.....	29,162,500	46,997,940	1,825,069	7,553,173	8,169,347	419,375	9,881,869	15,409,675

* Including public loans.

† Public stocks, \$151,273.

NOTE.—One hundred and forty banks. No return from Miller's River Bank.

Average condition of the banks in Boston for the week preceding Monday, July 7, 1862.

Banks.	Capital stock.	Loans and discounts.	Specie in bank.	Due from other banks.	Due to other banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic	\$500,000	\$828,487	\$65,763	\$63,245	\$40,240	\$318,323	\$84,111
Atlas	1,000,000	1,740,865	97,872	134,419	173,768	493,828	181,501
Blackstone	750,000	1,410,842	132,594	147,295	11,446	649,112	228,035
Boston	900,000	1,497,559	593,825	435,490	58,304	1,301,063	148,596
Boylston	400,000	770,711	88,949	183,603	10,000	478,242	126,219
City	1,000,000	1,379,292	101,729	290,494	14,005	589,117	81,690
Columbian	1,000,000	1,553,485	214,889	438,532	.....	995,057	149,354
Bank of Commerce	2,000,000	3,590,229	428,551	548,495	951,092	1,235,437	266,975
Continental Bank	300,000	451,108	26,278	29,943	8,939	123,273	79,322
Eagle	1,000,000	1,528,322	300,933	234,969	13,898	834,704	96,825
Eliot	600,000	922,106	63,856	294,184	123,639	339,627	140,989
Exchange	1,000,000	2,166,907	122,234	583,327	898,058	624,729	169,079
Faneuil Hall	500,000	1,001,582	130,057	102,383	519	530,139	164,886
Freeman's	400,000	822,834	66,537	77,546	96,896	255,534	180,218
Globe	1,000,000	2,095,343	305,378	446,684	710,643	889,271	90,288
Granite	900,000	1,533,948	158,066	312,046	32,372	758,421	173,319
Hamilton	500,000	1,048,781	159,673	366,743	9,060	725,792	192,814
Hill and Leather	1,000,000	1,587,281	109,604	357,752	295,195	463,147	230,938
Howard	500,000	896,558	68,408	123,970	71,081	275,075	196,347
Market	560,000	1,100,627	94,340	317,878	256,168	437,973	153,307
Massachusetts	800,000	1,370,570	116,086	231,723	.....	718,836	87,199
Maverick	400,000	595,471	60,310	132,187	7,087	263,012	95,290
Merchants'	4,000,000	5,889,607	504,197	492,645	654,109	1,934,132	524,432
Bank of the Metropolis	200,000	439,542	33,463	87,454	2,774	197,516	93,958
Mount Vernon	200,000	288,031	43,010	46,092	.....	105,988	68,082
Bank of Mutual Redemption	561,700	1,529,710	104,156	1,475,001	2,394,790	52,132	43,506
National	750,000	1,094,009	62,427	117,803	54,829	335,094	97,351
New England	1,000,000	1,630,835	155,597	191,760	111,550	870,565	119,813
North	800,000	1,265,207	101,466	210,617	75,669	495,402	110,980
Bank of North America	750,000	1,138,813	121,704	116,876	35,382	419,451	112,431
Bank of the Republic	1,000,000	4,253,380	65,654	220,439	11,037	319,925	155,201
Revere	1,000,000	1,818,018	167,001	241,746	89,196	679,598	396,329
Safety Fund	1,000,000	1,646,799	145,026	290,342	161,062	604,959	228,223
Shawmut	750,000	1,262,300	79,980	93,036	149,075	364,928	152,942
Shoe & Leather Dealers'	1,000,000	1,768,451	211,714	490,995	689,004	572,899	169,026
State	1,800,000	2,453,341	775,030	421,607	104,797	1,296,114	170,170
Sudbik	1,000,000	2,611,998	560,570	1,297,875	2,701,593	885,558	333,650
Traders'	600,000	1,075,844	60,608	117,304	196,995	274,430	140,748
Tremont	1,500,000	2,120,315	399,753	338,484	290,766	856,251	184,571
Union	1,000,000	1,718,426	373,642	310,968	88,498	1,011,969	180,082
Washington	750,000	1,289,312	117,192	139,845	17,788	633,450	98,436
Webster	1,500,000	2,491,490	335,819	715,454	75,318	1,665,923	241,594
Total	38,231,700	64,590,262	7,934,037	13,869,180	11,626,142	36,868,862	6,043,827

a Including \$140,400 public stocks.

b Including \$102,200 public stocks.

c Including \$101,000 public stocks.

d Including \$577,000 public stocks.

e Including \$752,000 public stocks.

f Including \$981,400 public stocks.

* Including public loans.

Condition of the institutions for savings in Massachusetts on the last Saturday of October, 1861.

AGGREGATES OCTOBER, 1861.

	1861. Ninety-three banks.	1860. Eighty-nine banks.
Number of depositors	925,058	230,068
Amount of deposits	\$44,785,436	\$45,054,235
Public funds	3,111,148	1,954,583
Loans on public funds	75,073	27,000
Bank stock	9,170,039	8,965,038
Loans on bank stock	810,744	857,900
Deposits in banks bearing interest	1,326,419	2,325,578
Loans on railroad stock	55,695	64,085
Invested in real estate	286,211	269,147
Loans on mortgage of real estate	18,336,337	17,613,322
Loans to counties and towns	3,659,046	3,888,915
Loans on personal security	8,916,929	8,852,368
Cash on hand	484,900	1,144,793
Rate and amount of ordinary dividends for last year	4.50 per cent., 1,948,532 04	5.5 per cent., 1,663,607 34
Annual expenses of the institutions	190,866	112,263

Six savings banks were incorporated by the legislature of the year 1861, namely :

- The Boston Penny Savings Bank, in Boston.
- Franklin Savings Bank, in Boston.
- Mercantile Savings Institution, in Boston.
- Bank of Petty Loans and Savings, in Boston.
- Mechanic' Savings Bank, in Lowell.
- Brighton Five Cents Saving Bank, in Brighton.

Three of the above-named institutions—the Franklin Savings Bank, in Boston; the Mechanics' Savings Bank, in Lowell, and the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank—have gone into operation. The Attleborough Savings Bank, incorporated in 1860, has also commenced business during the present year. Adding these four to the ninety which were stated in our last annual report to be in operation, and omitting the People's Five Cents Saving Bank, (which was then included in our statement,) we have ninety-three as the number of savings institutions now in operation in this Commonwealth.

Of the Penny Savings Bank, the Mercantile Savings Institution, and the Bank of Petty Loans and Savings, we have received no information, and presume they have not yet commenced business under their charters.

During the ten years which have elapsed since the establishment of this board the number of savings banks in Massachusetts has more than doubled. Referring to the "abstracts," we find that forty-five savings institutions made returns to the secretary of the Commonwealth of their condition on the last Saturday of May, 1851, and it is presumed that these are all that were then in operation. The amount of deposits was then \$15,554,088. On the last Saturday of October, 1860, the amount returned was \$45,054,235.

Extracts from the report of Messrs. George Walker, J. Frederic Marsh, and W. D. Forbes, bank commissioners of the State of Massachusetts, October, 1861.

In reviewing the condition of the banks of this Commonwealth for the year ending September 30, 1861, we consider it proper to advert to some of the principal events which have occurred during that period, and briefly to notice the causes to which they may properly be ascribed. Influences of an extraordinary

character have throughout the year severely operated upon our banks. The interference of political causes with financial matters, both in the State and in the nation, has occasioned very considerable losses to our business and banking community. For the same general reason the demand for money has materially lessened, and our moneyed institutions and capitalists have found it quite impossible to obtain desirable and satisfactory business paper upon which to make advances. The same cause must also be adduced for the diminished amount of average circulation and deposit, both of which items are sources of much profit to the banks.

It became apparent in October and November, 1860, that the banks were entering upon a period of much difficulty and trial, and that a suspension of specie payments was imminent. It was well known that we had not greatly over-traded with Europe, and that foreign exchange was ruling but slightly against us, with continued improvement in our favor. To understand the causes for the unusual disturbance at this time existing among the banks it is only necessary to observe the commercial and political transactions of our own people, and the attitude in which they were standing towards the banking interests of the country.

We notice, then, that immediately following the national election in November, 1860, the confidence of the bank managers in this and other States became much shaken in the worth of southern mercantile paper, in consequence of the occasional repudiation which had occurred from time to time on the part of southern promissors, and the obvious indications, then existing, that a great and unusual disturbance of the whole industry of the country was at hand. Previous to the election, however, the great depreciation of the currency in some of the western States had rendered exchange between those States and Massachusetts unusually high. Business paper maturing at the west was very generally thrown out by the banks in consequence of the great cost attending the recovery of their balances; while southern maturities, to the time of the election, were more freely discounted, but with more than usual discrimination. In very properly declining this large class of the business paper of merchants trading south and west, an accommodation loan was created sufficiently large to enable them to carry and collect their own bills receivable. With this unusual demand for loans of an accommodation nature, which it should be remembered are not of a character to assist a bank in meeting its immediate liabilities, we find another and powerful cause actively operating against the banks. We refer to the action of the cotton manufacturers and capitalists of this State, who, in view of advancing prices, had immediately after the election made heavy investments in cotton. Accordingly, sight and short time drafts in large amounts came home for payment, and were at once drawn in specie from the New York and Boston banks, serving not only to diminish the amount of coin, but also to decrease the deposits and circulation, or still further add to an amount of long loan already too large. In this connexion we observe that the deposits of the Boston banks decreased from \$20,811,889, on the 8th of October, 1860, to \$17,176,778 on the 10th of December, being a decline of a little more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during about two months, while the circulation from the 8th October to the 31st December, 1860, had diminished in the sum of \$1,581,213, or more than 19 per cent. The effect upon the country banks was not so sudden; nevertheless they suffered to a still greater extent, having lost during four months, from November 3, 1860, a little more than 19 per cent. of their deposits, and about $21\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of their circulation. The banks were also obliged to meet a still further demand for specie for outstanding balances and demand loans, mostly in the form of special deposits in the banks of the city of New York standing to the credit of southern banking-houses and capitalists, the withdrawal of which indirectly affected the Boston banks.

These different causes, with others of less importance, but all acting *simul-*

taneously upon the banks, are sufficient to account satisfactorily for the condition they were in at the close of the year. No one can doubt that they should and might have been better protected with specie at that time. The unwise policy of maintaining an excessive loan in times of an easy money market here manifests itself. The loans and discounts of the banks, as returned on the first week in February, 1860, amounted to \$107,795,572, and were steadily increased until October 1st of the same year, when they had reached the sum of \$115,101,965, an increase of \$7,306,393. At the end of the year, or during a period of three months, they were diminished in the sum of \$5,650,988, a reduction forced upon the banks as a measure necessary for their own safety. It is much to be regretted that the amount of loan which may be carried, and of paper money which may be issued, not only by the banks of this State but of the United States, is not more directly regulated by the laws of trade. Certain it is that our business transactions with other countries should be more closely observed by all bank managers, and if it is found that a balance of indebtedness is being created against us an immediate reduction of loans and discounts should be made, while at the same time, if possible, the specie should be increased. The effect of this would be not only to put the banks in a better state of preparation to satisfy all foreign claims, but, while increasing the rates of money, to moderately withhold the means with which our people might again be led to over-trade. Had it not been for the active co-operation which existed among the banks, they would, about the middle of December, have been obliged to decline specie payments. As it was, however, we find them gradually recovering from an aggregate of specie on the 17th December, 1860, of \$3,491,348 to \$5,601,871 in March, 1861.

During the winter and spring of 1861 the non-payment and repudiation of paper maturing at the south had become general. The most intelligent merchants in New York and Boston had estimated the whole amount of southern indebtedness to the north at the round sum of \$200,000,000. By far the largest part of such indebtedness to citizens of this State was for account of the early autumn sales of manufactured cotton and woollen cloths and boots and shoes; consequently, in the months of August and September, 1860, the banks were freely discounting southern promises, running for maturity into the following spring. To meet such wholesale violation of southern honor our banking institutions were not wholly unprepared; indeed, the system pursued by them for many years, of making an annual reservation of a portion of their yearly earnings, had in some measure protected them against unusual amounts of dishonored and worthless paper. By the bank returns on the last Saturday of October, 1860, the net profits then on hand amounted to \$6,360,539 11, or $9\frac{9}{16}$ per cent. of the aggregate banking capital of the Commonwealth. And we do not hesitate to express the opinion, based upon the examinations we have made during the past year, and from information specially obtained from other banks, principally in Boston, that, notwithstanding the losses which some banks must inevitably sustain, the whole amount of final loss growing out of our difficulties with the south will be more than covered by the general surplus, thus leaving the aggregate bank capital free and unimpaired.

The able and patriotic management of our banks is to be highly commended. If we except the aggregate specie fund usually held by them, (although it may be amply sufficient for present purposes,) we think, with much satisfaction, that they are as well and safely administered as those of any State in the Union. It has been a matter of surprise to many how the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, with so small a representation of specie, have been able to assume such large amounts of the national loan. An easy explanation is found in the fact that the balance of foreign trade having been providentially in our favor, they were not obliged, in consequence, to destroy their equilibrium of specie. It is estimated that the imports of foreign manufactures since the 1st of January last

have been at least 50 per cent. less than during the same time last year, while the exports for the above period have been nearly one-third more. This large decrease in the amount of our importations has undoubtedly been mainly occasioned by the existing war, and we may well assume that, for at least some months to come, the demand for foreign goods cannot be largely increased; while, on the other hand, the latest foreign advices indicate that a greatly increased demand, mostly for breadstuffs, must necessarily be made upon this country. We are thus led to believe, in following the laws of trade, that the banks can continue to carry a heavy amount of national indebtedness, and yet retain in their vaults the amount of specie required by the laws of their several States.

In view of the large amount of losses made by the banks we think the subject of making dividends claims especial attention at the present time. There is, perhaps, nothing so distasteful to the directors of a bank as the withholding from the stockholders of their ordinary twice-yearly dividends. Nevertheless, it is wrong to set a nominal value upon past due paper, and to continue to class it as among the assets of a bank, under the assumption that its final payment is possible. No bank should undertake to make a division of its earnings without having first charged off *all* its worthless paper, which should immediately be followed by a fair and impartial estimate of the probable losses which have occurred, not only upon overdue, but upon failed unmatured paper. If, after having made such reduction, the capital of a bank is found to have been seriously impaired, and the directors desire to continue its dividends, but one course is open to them, and that is to promptly petition the legislature for a reduction of its capital stock. In cases where a bank's stock has been but little impaired, the passing of its dividends is absolutely necessary, until reparation has been fully and completely made. Our especial care and attention will be exercised that the banks duly observe the laws of the commonwealth in this respect.

We regret to have discovered during the past year a most reprehensible practice existing among a few of the country banks. We refer to the habit of assuming that a certain percentage of their issued bank notes has been lost or destroyed, and accordingly deducting it from the bank's liabilities. While it is undoubtedly true that many of the bank notes of the earlier emissions made by our oldest institutions will never be presented for redemption, yet, in the absence of any statute law upon the subject, we think it is entirely beyond the prerogative of bank managers to say what portion of their bills, once given to the public, will never be returned. In all cases coming under our observation we have directed that such amounts be re-charged to circulation. We trust that in future no board of bank directors in this State will so far forget their duty to their stockholders, the public, or themselves, as to return to the secretary of the commonwealth an incorrect condition of their affairs.

Of the rates of exchange we would gladly forbear to speak, but they are found to be, in many instances, so excessive as really to render nugatory the law which fixes a uniform rate of interest within the State. In certain towns, it would seem to be the practice for the entire business community to make their notes payable in Boston, for the sake of giving to their banks an excuse for taking extra interest. We have labored resolutely and unceasingly to reduce these anomalies, and to bring the rates of discount within the limits of the law, but with what effect we can only determine upon revisiting the institutions censured.

Upon the recommendation of the governor, in his annual address of last year, a bill for modifying the usury law by exempting short business paper, discounted by the banks, from its operation, was introduced and passed through the senate. It failed, however, of a passage through the house of representatives, and the subject is still open for legislative consideration. The issue of large government loans, at a higher rate of interest than six per cent., will make the statute price

of money more than usually important, and will encourage a desire now widely prevalent among business men for either freedom or uniformity in the rate of interest.

During last winter our attention was drawn to the statute regulating the form and amount of cashier's bonds. A practice was found to exist in Boston and in some other localities to divide the liability of the sureties, so that their aggregate amount only equalled the requirement of the statute, (\$20,000,) furnishing, in effect, only one surety to the bond, instead of two, which the statute requires. We have never doubted that the true construction of section fifty-one requires that there shall be at least two sureties, each liable in the full amount of the bond, or that an equivalent to such security shall be furnished by sub-dividing the amount among a greater number of sureties. A formal application having been made to us by a board of bank directors, we thought it proper to lay the question before the attorney general, who fully concurred in the opinion above expressed. The correspondence between that officer and ourselves will be found in the appendix. Another question was also propounded to him in the same connexion; namely, whether upon the renewal of a bank's charter new bonds should be required. To this inquiry an affirmative answer was also returned. A question of still greater practical consequence has been since decided by the Supreme Court.* The decision is to the effect that upon an increase of the capital of a bank the bonds of a cashier must be renewed. The reason for this decision is obvious, since the care of a greater capital, and the handling of larger sums of money than was contemplated when the first bonds were given, entails a heavier responsibility, and involves greater danger of loss than the sureties have engaged to assume. We considered the opinion of the attorney general of sufficient importance, at the time, to make it the subject of a circular letter to the banks of the commonwealth, and we shall hereafter act upon this opinion, and the more recent one given by the Supreme Court, in passing upon the bonds submitted to us in our visits of examination.

The law of 1860 (ch. 209) respecting the plates from which bank notes are printed will go into full operation on the fourth day of April next. This statute requires all banks which now issue bills from what are called "general plates" to procure new special plates for the denominations heretofore so issued, or have such denominations withdrawn from circulation before said date, and the designs of the new plates must be copyrighted. The same statute requires all banks procuring new plates to have them specially engraved and copyrighted in like manner.

SPECIE RESERVES.

In our report for 1860 we gave unusual prominence to the subject of specie reserves; and we demonstrated, by a survey of the condition of the Massachusetts banks from 1815 to 1860, inclusive, that the years of greatest commercial disturbance have been those in which the reserve of specie was the smallest as compared with the bank currency, which consists of the circulation and deposits.

We are enabled in the present report to furnish a remarkable confirmation of this principle, drawn from the condition of the banks of all the States of the Union from 1811 to 1859, inclusive. The table and accompanying diagram, which present this history, was prepared by J. V. Yatman, esq., of New York, who has kindly offered them to us for publication, and they will be found in the

* *Grocers' Bank vs. Kingman*, October term, Suffolk, 1859. This case also indirectly supports the opinion of the attorney general, already cited. An objection to the bond was urged by defendant's counsel, that it did not conform to the statute, there being only an aggregate single liability of the sureties for \$20,000, but the court held that, whether a good statute bond or not, it was good at common law, and having been given voluntarily must be held to be valid.

appendix, (No. 2.) The table gives, in separate columns, the specie in bank in each of the years indicated in the margin, the amount of specie to each person of the population, the bank currency, or circulation and deposits, and the amount of that currency to each person of the population. To these we have added, for greater convenience of reference, another column, showing the percentage of specie to bank currency. The diagram presents to the eye the devious currents of specie and of currency, in separate zigzag lines, in a manner more striking and more easy of apprehension than even the table, and it is accurate to the nearest dime. The perpendicular columns represent the years which are printed at their foot. The *heavy* horizontal lines represent each a dollar, and the finer ones twenty cents. For convenience, the dollars are printed in the margin against the heavy lines, beginning at the bottom and counting upwards.

A glance at this table will show what have been the weakest and what the strongest years in the banking history of the United States. We naturally turn to 1837 and 1857, years memorable for their disasters, and we find a striking resemblance between them in the lowness of the specie reserve. In 1837 the proportion of specie to currency was $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1857 it was 13 per cent. In 1837 the volume of the currency was proportionally the greatest, being \$17 61 to each person of the population, while of specie there was \$2 41; in 1857 the currency was \$15 50 *per capita*, and the specie only \$2 03.

We invite a comparison between these figures and those given in our report for 1860, showing the condition of the Massachusetts banks at corresponding periods. To facilitate this comparison, we have reproduced and combined (with some alterations) the table published by the secretary of the commonwealth in the bank abstract for 1851, and that contained in the appendix to our last year's report.—(Appendix, No. 3.)

We think it will excite some surprise when it is discovered that the reserves of specie in the banks of our State have of late years been much lower than those of the whole country taken together. That we have suffered grievously as a nation from an inflated paper currency is a fact now universally conceded; and if this is an acknowledged truth respecting the whole country, what shall we say of the currency of our own State, and of the basis on which it has rested? While the specie reserves of the Union have never fallen below 13 per cent., those of Massachusetts fell in 1835 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

We could wish that this important truth was more fully realized by the bank officers of the Commonwealth. Nothing but a little patient study of the history and statistics of the currency in our own and other countries is wanting to produce that full conviction of it which has impressed our own minds. Bankers, of all men, should be the readiest to accept the truths of figures. We are sorry, however, to observe, that there are few among them who act resolutely upon this principle. Specie is kept reluctantly, as though it were a drug, and is regarded generally as unproductive capital. If the experience of institutions which keep large reserves is regarded, nothing would appear more untrue. We recall the statements of two banks out of Boston, one in the vicinity of that city and the other in the interior, both of which have long acted upon the principle of keeping large specie reserves. The first of these had, during the last year, an average of 15 per cent. in specie, and the second of $17\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., each with large city balances. They were able to maintain a large loan and circulation. The paper discounted by them was of a very high order, for they could always accommodate customers and select paper, and thus attract valuable deposits. They have maintained an equable business, have suffered very slight losses, and have realized large dividends.

The legislature of 1858 enacted a law requiring a reserve of 15 per cent. in specie to be kept by the Boston banks. From defects in the structure of this statute it was very early evaded, and we took occasion in our last report to recommend alterations in its provisions, which, we believed, would carry into

effect the intention of its framers. The principal method of evading it has been by the borrowing of specie to make up the weekly average. This compels the stronger banks to share the weakness of their neighbors, and reduces the aggregate reserves of the commonwealth. We recommended that this practice should be prohibited by legislation, and, as the simplest method, suggested that when a bank permitted its specie to fall below the legal limit, the privilege of discounting should be withheld from it for a period of seven days after it had resumed, and during which it should maintain the required percentage. We also recommended that the borrowing of specie, or specie funds or balances, should be declared illegal. Neither of these recommendations was adopted, and no legislation was had on the subject of specie reserves.

To show how well founded were our strictures upon the present law, and how much it needs to be made more stringent to secure the requisite reserve, we give in a table in the appendix (No. 4) the number of times each of the Boston banks has, within the last year, shown by its weekly returns an average of specie less than 15 per cent. Forasmuch as a peculiar state of the country has been urged to justify these deficiencies during a part of last winter, we state the months in which they have occurred. It will be seen from this table that one bank (Metropolis) has been below the legal average of specie for 34 out of the 52 weeks of the year, while six others have each been below the line for twenty weeks or more. Notwithstanding this unfortunate showing, all these institutions, we believe, claim always to have had the requisite amount of specie on discount days, except at the period of last winter to which we have referred. Some of them, we are assured, have seldom borrowed specie, but have suspended discounts until the percentage was naturally recovered; but we apprehend that by many of them no efforts have been made to keep up the average, and that borrowing seasonably for discount days, and returning immediately afterwards, has been a practice systematically resorted to.

We have adverted to a period last winter when the specie law was more than usually disregarded. This was during the months of December and January. Owing to causes which we have fully explained in the preceding pages, the banks were in imminent danger of having to suspend specie payments, and this step was only avoided in Boston as well as in New York by co-operative measures between the banks, and by the adoption of a method of settling exchanges at the clearing-house, by which the use of specie was measurably dispensed with. We have seen that the specie average had declined, on the 17th of December, to \$3,491,348, and on certain days it stood at a still lower point. When so large a number of banks had fallen below the specie line, and were without the ability immediately to recover their position, it became a question whether they should suspend discounts in obedience to the law, or, yielding to the extraordinary exigency of the case, should continue to extend accommodations to their customers to avoid a greater danger. They chose the latter alternative, and though this procedure did not receive the sanction of the commissioners they did not feel called upon to interfere. The exigency was of the gravest character; it had been brought unexpectedly upon the country by political and not commercial causes; the subversion of the government was threatened; the whole current of business was arrested; and the commissioners did not feel willing to assume the responsibility of forbidding the necessary bank accommodations, when they foresaw clearly that that measure would involve the bankruptcy of many innocent merchants, and result in very heavy losses to the banks themselves. A precedent for inaction is to be found in the history of 1857, when an entire suspension of specie payments took place. In New York that suspension was a constitutional forfeiture of the bank charters, and it was only by the necessary and prudent forbearance of the officers of the government that their continuance in business was not interrupted.

We cannot, however, pass over an event of this character, without earnestly

inviting attention to the weakness of a system which so easily gives way under extraordinary pressure. With a proper reserve of specie a suspension of cash payments would never be necessary. The banks of New Orleans have never suspended since they were reorganized upon their present specie basis. They passed successfully through the crisis of 1857, and in March, 1861, when the present rebellion broke out, they held more than \$16,000,000 of specie to a capital of \$20,000,000, and with their other cash funds they were able to meet every present liability, dollar for dollar, in coin. They afterwards, on the 16th of September, suspended at the request of the confederate government, and not in consequence of their own inability, holding then upwards of \$14,000,000 in coin. Why should not our position be equally strong? It needs only a wise and cordial co-operation between the banks and the legislature to make it so. It is popularly supposed that a suspension of specie payments involves no injury to the country because of the immediate ease which follows it; but, not to speak of the great evils of a depreciated currency, the terrible stringency of the money market which *usually* precedes a suspension must not be forgotten. How many men are driven to the wall by this stringency, and how many more are compelled to make great sacrifices of property to avoid bankruptcy, needs not to be detailed to those who have once passed through, or over, such a gulf.

Notwithstanding the failure of the Boston banks to maintain their average in the numerous instances we have pointed out, there has been some improvement in the specie reserves of the commonwealth during the past year. The average of the country banks for the year has been $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of the Boston banks 21 per cent., and of the whole State $14\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.* We have deduced these facts from a careful comparison of the weekly and monthly returns; and as a useful body of statistics, which have not hitherto been condensed or preserved in any public document, we have prepared three tables showing (1st) the average condition of the country banks for each month during the year, as shown by their monthly returns; (2d) the average monthly condition of the Boston banks, condensed from their weekly returns; and (3d) the average monthly condition of all the banks of the commonwealth, compiled from the two preceding tables.—(See appendix No. 5.)

In concluding this branch of our subject we commend the facts and figures which we have presented to the thoughtful attention of the legislature. We do not deem it necessary to offer any new recommendations respecting legislation. If the principle of strengthening our currency by a greater infusion of the precious metals is kept steadily in view, we may safely trust to the legislature to devise specific measures to accomplish that result.

STATE AND NATIONAL LOANS.

The patriotism of the banks of our commonwealth in coming to the aid of the State and national governments in the time of trouble cannot be too highly commended. Immediately after the despatch of the first troops by the governor, in response to the call of the President, the banks made most liberal offers of assistance to the Executive. Between the 16th and 29th of April all but two of the Boston banks, and sixty-nine out of one hundred and thirty-eight country banks, had offered the State loans amounting to \$5,672,000, the greatest part of these offers having been made before the 19th of April.

The governor and council availed themselves of these offers to the amount of \$1,817,000, all of which has been paid (except \$50,000, where the treasurer has consented to keep the money at five per cent.) out of the proceeds of sale of State bonds, the issue of which was authorized by the legislature at its extra

* December 18, 1861, the specie in the Boston banks amounted to \$10,180,000, the highest point which it has ever attained. December 6, 1858, it stood at \$9,564,716

session in May last. At the same session of the legislature an act was passed authorizing banks to hold the notes or public securities of the State, or United States, taken directly from said governments, beyond or outside of the legal limit of the loans as restricted by the twenty-fifth section of the bank act. Very few banks, however, have been obliged to avail themselves of the privileges of this law, the line of mercantile discounts having been greatly reduced by the war.

Animated by a like spirit of patriotism, the banks of Boston, on the 19th of August, united with those of New York and Philadelphia in making to the general government a loan of \$50,000,000, of which amount the sum of \$10,000,000 was assumed by the Boston banks, with whom were associated a few of the country banks, and two or three moneyed corporations of a different description. The loan thus assumed was nearly all sold on account of the associated banks to corporations and individuals scattered throughout the loyal States. On the first day of October another loan of \$50,000,000 was made to the national government upon the same terms as the preceding, and was assumed by the banks of the three cities and their associates in the same proportions as the first. While this report is in preparation a third loan, nominally for the same amount, has been made by the same institutions, but upon securities of a different character. While the first and second loans were made upon the security of the bonds of the United States, bearing interest at 7.30 per cent. and maturing in two years from date of issue, at which time they are convertible into six per cent. bonds, having twenty years to run, at the option of the government, the third loan was upon bonds of the latter description only, which were taken by the banks at a price (about 90) which should afford an interest of seven per cent. on the investment. Neither the second nor third loans are as yet fully paid in, but, by an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, interest is received upon each of them from the date of negotiation. The crediting of these large sums to the government as depositors, and adding an equivalent amount to the item of loans and discounts, has very much increased those items in the weekly statements of the banks; and it is mainly to this cause that the unusual deficiency in specie averages, appearing in the month of September, is attributable.

In thus promptly and liberally coming to the support of the government in its emergency the banks are entitled to the highest praise. Without their aid the wants of the treasury could not have been supplied with coin, and we should have been subjected, at the very outset of the war, to the humiliating alternative of suing to foreign capitalists for loans—only to be obtained on greatly disadvantageous terms—or of resorting at once to the issue of irredeemable paper promises, a contingency which, in seasons of public calamity, is to be avoided as long as possible.

Fortunately for the banks they had the ability to render this assistance. The prostration of business robbed them of their usual customers, and the operations of the government, which have given rise to a new activity exerted in the public service, have caused the making of very little business paper, such as banks are in the habit of discounting. Public contractors are usually paid in cash at intervals shorter than the average length of bank accommodations, and they have little occasion to borrow money. The United States have, in fact, occupied the position of a great business corporation, borrowing from the banks large sums of money, which they have distributed among the people through a thousand agencies. So long as the war maintains its present character, and the ratio of imports and exports remains unchanged, there will be a scarcity of good business paper, and the banks can afford to lend freely to the State and nation.

Though the number of the banks which were associated in taking the national loans was limited, and included few institutions out of Boston, there are several of the country banks which have taken large sums, in two instances within our

knowledge, amounting severally to half their capital, and nearly all the institutions in the State have, to a greater or less degree, invested their funds in public securities. We have not hesitated to advise, on all occasions, that these public calls should be liberally responded to. The incorporated banks of America occupy the place which, in Europe, is filled by great private bankers. They hold nearly all the available money of the country, and it is through their agency, in great measure, that the people are able to come to the support of the State.

What of financial vicissitudes the future may have in store for us, before we again enjoy the blessings of peace, the wisest among us dare not predict; but one thing is certain, that in the maintenance of the public credit is involved all private credit. Without the protection of a stable government no value can be affixed to private property, and none can be realized upon its conversion, while the event of a national disaster would expose us all to a common ruin.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The interval of ten years which has elapsed since these institutions first came under the supervision of a permanent commission seems to render the present a suitable time for reviewing the system as it exists in this Commonwealth, and for marking the progress which has been made by our people in industrial savings, more especially in the decade which has just expired.

In making this review we do not expect materially to add to the valuable suggestions which have been made from year to year by our predecessors in reference to the management and reform of these institutions; but as these suggestions are scattered through a series of reports, some of which are not easy to be obtained, and as legislators are usually content to act upon recommendations made to themselves, without taking pains to inquire into what has been recommended to their predecessors, we have thought it desirable to embody in the present report such of those suggestions as are still pertinent, and have hitherto passed unheeded.

We desire, also, to bring together and to collate more fully than has been done in any previous report the results which have been wrought out here and elsewhere by the establishment and growth of savings banks, especially as they affect public wealth and the material condition of the laboring classes. No general reasoning upon these subjects, no "*a priori*" arguments, can equal in weight those conclusions which rest on the unerring truth of figures. In the well-ascertained and carefully arranged statistics of a people are embodied the best materials for its history. In the silent array of figures there lie truths which are imperishable, and which no partisan zeal can wrest from their true meaning.

The early history of savings banks in Massachusetts is to be found in the first report of this commission made in 1851. From that report we learn that the first institution in the commonwealth was the "Provident Institution for Savings in the town of Boston, incorporated December 13, 1816." It was also the earliest in the United States, and it was not till March 26, 1819, that a charter for such an institution was first granted in the State of New York to the "Bank for Savings in the city of New York." The Provident Institution is by far the largest, and it is also one of the best regulated institutions in the State. Its deposits in 1860 were little short of \$7,000,000, while its depositors numbered more than 32,000, or nearly as many as the whole population of Boston when it was chartered.* The Salem Savings Bank was incorporated January 29, 1818, and gradually others were established in the principal towns of the commonwealth.

* The population of Boston in 1810 was 33,250, and in 1820, 42,298.

It was not till 1834 (act of 1834, ch. 190) that our savings banks were required by law to make regular and uniform returns to the secretary of the commonwealth. There were at that time twenty-two institutions, holding \$3,407,773 of deposits from 24,256 depositors. In 1851, when the board of bank commissioners was re-established, the number of savings banks had increased to forty-five, the deposits to \$15,554,088, and the depositors to 86,537. In 1860 the deposits had grown to the vast sum of \$45,054,235—nearly three times their amount in 1851—while the number of institutions had increased to eighty-nine, and of depositors to 230,068. We have prepared a table, which will be found in the appendix, (No. 6,) showing the number of depositors and amount of deposits in each of the years 1834 to 1860, inclusive. Former reports have contained tables which gave these items up to the date of their publication, but to render the present one more complete, and with a view of presenting on a single page many elements of progress and of comparison, we have added, in separate columns, the number of banks, the yearly increase in depositors and deposits, with the ratios of increase, the average amount of each depositor, the aggregate annual expenses of management, with the average of those expenses for periods of about five years, the average dividend for similar periods, the population of the State as shown by each census return, the average amount in savings banks to each person of the population when the census was taken, and the percentage of the whole population in the same years who were depositors.

A careful study of these figures will well repay those who are interested in the condition of the poorer classes, or the material welfare of the State. No more striking evidence of the prosperity of the people of our Commonwealth could be adduced than that which this table affords. The savings of the industrial classes are a fair index of the prosperity, and indeed of the moral condition of any people. The periodical valuation of estates shows the increase of realized wealth among those who control the capital and direct the business energies of the commonwealth, and in great measure support the burden of its taxes; but it gives no token of the condition of the poor. It has been claimed to be the tendency of modern civilization to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. However true this may be in countries governed on a different system from our own, it does not seem to be the character of our material development. Whatever of wealth and of the comfort, and even luxury, which wealth brings, is enjoyed by our people in the aggregate, is shared to a degree which is unknown elsewhere, by all classes of the population.

Before we proceed to explain in detail the facts presented by our first table, we would call attention to two other tables, also to be found in the appendix, which we have prepared for the purpose of further comparison and illustration. The first of these (No. 7) shows the progress of savings banks and friendly societies in Great Britain from 1829 to 1857, inclusive. We have taken it from the appendix to the valuable report of the select committee of the House of Commons on savings banks, in 1858. We have not been able to learn the number of depositors later than 1857, but the amount of deposits in 1860 will be hereafter stated.

The third table (No. 8) shows the progress and condition of savings banks in the State of New York from 1858 to 1861, inclusive. Prior to 1858 no general and uniform returns were required by law, but each institution reported its condition annually either to the comptroller or to the legislature. Those reports have never been collected or collated, and are not easily accessible. It is to be hoped that the legislature of New York will soon supply this deficiency in its statistical history—a history to which its liberality has heretofore so richly contributed. We are unable, with our present materials, to compare the progress of industrial savings in New York with those in Massachusetts and Great Britain as fully as we could wish, but we shall endeavor in a measure to supply

the deficiency by stating the history of the two largest institutions in the State, which hold more than twenty-one millions of the seventy millions deposited.

Referring now to our first table, it will be observed that the number of savings banks has increased from twenty-two in 1834 to eighty-nine in 1860, or more than fourfold; the number of depositors from 24,256 to 230,068, or 858 per cent.; the deposits from \$3,407,774 to \$45,054,236, or 1,222 per cent.; the average to each depositor from \$140 49 to \$195 83, or $39\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the average of the deposits to each person of the population from \$5 58 to \$36 59, or 555 per cent.; the percentage of the population who are depositors from 4 per cent., or one person in 25 to $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., or one person in $5\frac{1}{10}$. The average expense of management for six years from 1834 to 1839 was $\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent. on the deposits; while for six years from 1855 to 1860 it was only $\frac{2}{100}$ of one per cent. In 1860 it had fallen to $\frac{1}{4}$. The average of dividends for the five years from 1840 to 1844, inclusive, was about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In the six years, from 1855 to 1860, inclusive, it was a little less than $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Taking the ten years from 1850 to 1860, the deposits increased from \$13,660,024 to \$45,054,235, or 231 per cent. In the same period the population of the Commonwealth increased from 994,512 to 1,231,065, or about 24 per cent.; the valuation from \$597,936,992 to \$897,795,326, or about 50 per cent.; and the bank capital (the means required to carry on the business of the Commonwealth) from \$36,925,050 to \$64,519,200, or nearly 75 per cent. This comparison shows how greatly the accumulation of industrial savings has exceeded the other ratios of development in the State.

Let us now examine the progress of savings banks in Great Britain and Ireland, (the United Kingdom.) As we have not all the items necessary to a full comparison down to 1860, we will take the period from 1831 to 1857, inclusive, which covers the same number of years as that embraced in the Massachusetts returns. From 1831 to 1857 the deposits in the whole United Kingdom increased from £14,575,165 to £37,090,558, or 154 per cent.; the depositors from 436,670 to 1,266,560, or 213 per cent., while the average to each depositor declined from £33 7s., or about \$161 47 to £27 1s. 6d., or about \$131 05. The population of the United Kingdom in 1831 was 24,419,429, and in 1857 it is estimated to have been nearly 29,000,000, an increase of about 18 per cent. The wealth of that country is not so easily ascertained, there being no valuation of all property, real and personal, for taxation. The total value of British property can only, therefore, be estimated by a complicated process, and we have not seen any such estimate for 1831. Professor Levi, in his recent and valuable treatise on taxation, estimates it in 1841 at £4,000,000,000, and in 1858 at £6,000,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. in seventeen years. The proportion of the population who were depositors in 1857 was $4\frac{1}{10}$, or one person in 21, and the average of deposits about £1 5s., or \$6 25 to each person of the population. Mr. Scratchley* estimates that in England and Wales alone the proportion in 1858 was about £1 12s., or \$8 to each person of the population, and that one person in 16 was a depositor. We learn from the same author that, at the same date, the depositors in savings banks stood in the following proportion to the population in other countries: In France, one in 37; in Belgium, one in $8\frac{1}{2}$; in Germany, one in 42. The expense of management in Great Britain averages a little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent., while in France it rather exceeds that fraction.

In New York the first general return of savings banks was made January 1,

* Practical Treatise on Savings Banks. London, 1860 We desire to express our obligations to this author for giving to the world the first systematic treatise in the language on these important institutions. While many of the discussions relate to what is peculiar to the English system, there is much in the work, both in the way of history and suggestion, which is equally valuable to the American reader.

1858, in pursuance of statute 1857, chapter 136. The increase in the several items from that date to the last return, 1861, was as follows: The number of institutions increased from 54 to 71; the depositors from 203,804 to 300,693, or $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the deposits from \$41,472,672 to \$67,440,397, or $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the average to each depositor from \$203 24 to \$224 28; the percentage of the population who are depositors from 5.88, or one in 17, to 7.16, or one in 14; and the average of deposits to each person of the population from \$12 66 to \$15 79. Besides the amount specifically due to depositors, the institutions of New York hold a considerable surplus to cover depreciation of assets. We shall speak of this surplus fund in another connexion. In 1861 it amounted to \$2,949,260, or $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the whole deposits. Of the average rate of dividends in that State we have no definite information. The rate of interest paid to depositors is one per cent. less on sums of \$500 and upwards than on smaller sums.

In the absence of early returns of the condition of all the banks of the State of New York, we have thought it not uninteresting to state the history and progress of two institutions located in the city of New York, which are the largest in that State, and in America. We refer to the "Bank for Savings in the City of New York," and the "Bowery Savings Bank." The first named of these institutions was incorporated, as we have already stated, March 26, 1819. On the 1st of January, 1861, it had been in operation forty-one and one-half years. During that period it had received from 833,838 depositors the sum of \$56,490,599, and had paid out upon withdrawals \$54,300,200. The balance undrawn, with the accumulations of interest, amounted to \$10,062,616, besides which it had a surplus fund of \$609,845. Its number of depositors at the same date (open accounts) was 52,480. The Bowery Savings Bank, which is the larger institution of the two, was incorporated in 1834, and it is a remarkable illustration of the inadequacy of any past experience to foreshadow the proportions which this class of industrial savings was destined to assume, that the projectors of this bank only asked to be allowed to receive \$500,000 in deposits, and such was the limit in their original charter. January 1, 1861, after an existence of twenty-six and one-half years, its deposits amounted to \$10,294,995, its surplus fund to \$549,108, and the number of its open accounts with depositors to 44,003.

Having now stated the condition and progress of the savings institutions of our own State, and also those of Great Britain and New York, separately, let us, for a moment, place the results side by side, and state the conclusions to which they lead. We have selected the two States named for illustration, because they may be taken as the best types, the one of European, and the other (if we except our own State) of American advancement; yet a comparison will show that the savings of the poorer classes, as represented by deposits in savings banks, have grown to a greater volume, relatively, in our own State than in either of the others. While in Massachusetts one person in a little more than five of the population is a depositor, in Great Britain the proportion is not more than one in twenty. In the most favored part of that kingdom, England and Wales, it is one in sixteen; in New York it is one in fourteen. Again, the average deposit to each person of the population is in Massachusetts \$36 59, while in Great Britain it is only \$6 25, in England and Wales alone \$8, and in New York \$15 75. Looking again at the rapidity of accumulation, we find that while in Massachusetts the increase in deposits in a period of twenty-seven years was 1,222 per cent., in Great Britain in a like period it was only 154 per cent. It is but just to mention that the increase of deposits in New York has been more rapid in the four years covered by its returns than in our own State. This is partly due to a more rapid increase in the number of depositors, but it is also measurably attributable to the compounding of the interest upon a greater capital, the *ratio*

of growth increasing year by year with the magnitude of the principal upon which the interest is cast.

We may be justly proud of this comparison. It shows a superior and an improving condition of the laboring classes, and it reflects the highest honor upon that educational system, which, while it involves a heavy annual outlay to the State, brings back to it a far richer return in the intelligence, the virtue, and the material condition of her people.

But there are other lessons yet to be learned from the study of these figures. They are an "annual register" of the business condition of the country. Their periods of rapid growth, or of stagnation, or decline, indicate a corresponding prosperity or depression in commercial affairs affecting the whole people. Let us examine some of these periods. The most rapid increase in deposits took place in the years 1852 to 1853, 1858 to 1859, and 1859 to 1860. In the first of these years it was \$4,968,794, in the second \$5,509,448, and in the third \$5,629,817. The greatest actual amount of money deposited was doubtless in 1852-'53, since, in the later years, the accumulation from compound interest has largely swelled the aggregates. To illustrate this proposition: The total deposits in 1852 were \$18,401,307. If we may suppose the whole of this to remain undrawn and productive for a year, the interest upon it, at six per cent., would be \$1,004,078, while upon the deposits of 1858, \$33,914,791, the interest would be \$2,034,888, and on \$39,424,418, the deposits of 1859, it would be \$2,365,465. Deducting these sums severally from the increase stated for the years in question, and the net increase from money deposited would be \$3,964,716 in 1853, \$3,474,560 in 1859, and \$3,264,352 in 1860. Such are the fluctuations which always attend a general tide of progress. The waves of the sea do not encroach upon the shore with equal footsteps, and the irregular circles in the oak's trunk indicate a growth, now rapid, now slow, as it has been stimulated or retarded by external influences.

We have noticed the periods of progress; those of depression are no less remarkable. Thus, if we go back to the disastrous year 1837, we find that the increase of deposits to 1838 was only \$87,966, and of depositors 499, while from 1836 to 1837 the increase of deposits was \$406,847, and of depositors 2,778, and from 1838 to 1839 the increase of deposits was \$738,766, and of depositors 3,623. Still more striking is the following contrast: From 1842 to 1843 the increase of deposits was only \$35,095, and of depositors only 630, while from 1843 to 1844 was witnessed the hitherto unparalleled addition of \$1,325,798 to the deposits and 6,482 to the depositors.

Equally noticeable is the fluctuation in the average amount held by each depositor. A decline in the ratio of increase shows a general depression of the industry of the State, which stops accumulation; a decline in the average deposit shows how far this depression has compelled those who have already begun to husband their earnings to fall back upon these reserves for subsistence; while in Great Britain we have seen a steady decline in the average, between 1831 and 1837, from \$161 to \$131, or \$30; in Massachusetts, in a like period, we witness the gratifying increase from \$140 to \$195, or \$55. This upward progress has, however, been marked by occasional pauses, and even retrogressions. The largest average was in 1853, when it reached \$199 05, having increased nearly \$20 in two years; but in the following year, 1854, the decline was equally rapid, for the average fell to \$189 88. At no time (until the present exceptional year) has there been an actual decline, either in the deposits or number of depositors. In Great Britain and Ireland the fact has been far otherwise. In Ireland famine and emigration wrought such a change in the aggregate resources of the poor that, between 1846 and 1849, the deposits had declined from £2,924,910 to £1,223,851, and the depositors from 96,650 to 45,839. The decline had indeed brought the industrial savings to a lower point than where they had stood sixteen years before, the figures having stood, in 1833—deposits,

£1,327,122; depositors, 49,170.* A similar, though less marked decline, occurred in Great Britain. In England, between 1846 and 1848, the deposits fell from £26,759,817 to £24,985,730, and the depositors from 900,933 to 899,606. In Scotland the decline was from £1,383,866 to £1,081,110, and in the number of depositors from 90,301 to 86,056. In Wales the decline in amount was slight, while the number of depositors experienced a slight increase. In the whole United Kingdom the deposits declined, between 1846 and 1848, from £33,694,642 to £30,117,771; and it was not till 1852, after an interval of six years, that they recovered their former volume.

The history of the withdrawal of deposits in Great Britain is also valuable, as illustrating the important service which savings banks render to the laboring classes in periods of idleness or distress. In the seventeen years, from 1841 to 1857, inclusive, the amount withdrawn by depositors exceeded the amount deposited by \$3,114,136; yet, in spite of this, by the cumulative power of compound interest, the aggregate deposits increased in the same period £10,718,751. In nine out of the seventeen years the withdrawals exceeded the deposits, and in the years 1847 and 1848, which were marked by great commercial distress in England, the excess of withdrawals over deposits was more than five millions of pounds sterling. These figures show how much more frequently in Great Britain than in our own State the annual earnings of the poor prove inadequate to their subsistence, and how much oftener they are forced to rely on their accumulated savings. Our own returns do not state the amount of withdrawals; but there is no doubt that with us even they sometimes exceed the deposits. This was probably the case in 1857, when the yearly gain was only \$899,215, a sum considerably less than the interest upon the deposits of 1856. Nearly a million of dollars must have been withdrawn more than was deposited in that disastrous year. In New York the excess of withdrawals was more than \$1,700,000.

It is to be regretted that the annual withdrawals, as well as deposits, have not hitherto been stated in our savings bank returns. They are given both in England and New York, and we recommend that hereafter these returns be required to specify the amounts deposited and withdrawn during the year. We also recommend that savings banks be required, either at stated intervals or at the special call of the legislature, to make return of their depositors by classes, according to the amounts standing to their credit. A special return might also give much other useful information as to sex, age, (whether minors or adults,) nationality, and occupation. Such information has always a high statistical value.

In this connexion we would also repeat a recommendation made by this board in their report for 1856, that savings banks be required to furnish to the secretary, for publication, a statement of their condition at intervals of not more than three months. Such a statement need not be as full as the annual return now made on the call of the governor, but it should be so framed as to give substantial information to the public as to the progress and standing of these most important moneyed institutions. They are the banks which hold the capital of the poorer classes, and publicity in all their operations, which is the best safeguard against fraud or imprudent management, is certainly not less important than with respect to the management and condition of banks of discount, which hold the capital of the rich, and in all their dealings are subjected to the scrutiny of intelligent customers and stockholders. New York already requires two

* It is true that the population of Ireland at this period actually declined; but the ratio of its decline bears no comparison to the decline of savings bank deposits. These, it will be seen, fell more than 100 per cent., while the decline in population between 1841 and 1851 was 1,622,000, or less than 20 per cent. In England, Wales, and Scotland, and in the whole United Kingdom taken together, the population considerably increased.

returns a year, and the subject of more frequent statements is beginning to be discussed in England."*

The investment of savings bank funds is a subject of some embarrassment, and complaints are frequently made by managers that they cannot always find a use for their money in the investments authorized by law. As we have shown by reference to bank capital, the funds have accumulated faster than the channels for their employment, and the difficulty has hitherto seemed of a serious and growing character. The course of legislation has been in some respects to enlarge, and in others to restrain the liberty of investment. The public stocks of the New England States, other than Massachusetts, have recently been added to the list of authorized securities, and we see no reason why this list might not, with equal safety and advantage, be enlarged by adding the public debt of the cities of Portland, Hartford, Providence, New York, Albany, and Brooklyn. All these cities possess an ample municipal property, and enjoy a high credit. The unhappy events which have plunged our country in a civil war may, however, furnish the savings banks with abundant securities of a high order without opening to them a wider choice than now exists by law. It is not probable that deposits will increase rapidly during the pendency of this struggle, but as the industry of the State returns to its wonted channels, or finds new ones opened to it, as is now rapidly being done, the accumulations will again commence, and savings banks will be in the receipt of moneys both from deposits and interest and the payment of loans. It is to be hoped that, both from motives of patriotism and of pecuniary advantage, large investments will be made in the debt of our own and the neighboring States, which have, with such alacrity, come forward, in the time of their country's peril, to pledge the wealth and the creative energies of their people to sustain our national existence. These debts are based upon an ample property, upon a State credit which has never been tarnished, and upon the promises and faith of a people whose productive capacity and habits of economy could not be more forcibly illustrated than in the history of those very institutions whose aid they will now invoke. In urgently commending these State stocks to the attention of savings banks trustees, we do not, by any means, exclude from their favorable regard the public stocks of the United States, of which we have elsewhere spoken. The pledge of the nation's faith and resources comprehends those of each and all the States, but in the creation of great local debts in every State it will be necessary hereafter, more than ever before, to find a market for them among their own citizens and the institutions which garner up the savings of those who individually possess too little to invest it for themselves.

We would also recommend, as has been done in a former report, that savings banks be authorized to loan directly to the commonwealth, as well as to invest in its public securities.

Notwithstanding the present and prospective prominence of public stocks, other investments will absorb a considerable portion of the funds of these institutions, and the character of each of those authorized by law demands from us a passing notice. It is to be borne in mind, in the first place, that *safety* and not *profit* is the consideration mainly to be regarded in the investment of trust funds. There must be no ambition to make large dividends; no alluring of depositors by promise of extraordinary interest; no trenching on the ground reserved for banks of discount; and, above all, no rivalry between savings banks themselves. All have not equal advantages of locality or association, and some will necessarily be more profitable than others. The location of a savings bank is not selected with reference to the opportunities for investment, but solely with a view to facilitate and encourage the saving of those earnings, which might otherwise be wasted. A great diversity does, and must, on this account, exist,

* See London Economist for July 13, 1861.

in the kinds of investment most favored by trustees in different parts of the commonwealth.

Next to safety, *convertibility** is of the highest consequence. The funds of depositors are subject to withdrawal on short notice, and a considerable part of them must be so invested as to be readily turned into cash at any moment. It is not deemed wise to keep a large amount of cash on hand, and to obviate the necessity of it deposits on interest in banks of discount are authorized by law. Formerly the amount of these deposits was not restricted, but it is now limited to seven per cent. of the total deposits in the savings institutions. We think the limit might safely be extended to ten per cent., provided the whole deposit should not exceed a certain amount. In New York the limit for such deposits is twenty per cent., and not exceeding \$100,000 in any one bank.

The public stocks of which we have spoken possess the element of convertibility in the highest degree. Next to these stand bank stocks. In ordinary times these can be readily sold, and without any considerable sacrifice on their fair value. This is especially true of the stocks of Boston banks, for which the daily sales at the brokers' board and the weekly sales by auction afford a constant market. Country bank stocks are only less convertible because the circuit within which their value is known is more limited and contains fewer buyers, but they seldom fail to bring a fair price when required to be parted with. The present depression of bank stocks will probably lead savings banks to invest more guardedly in them in future; but as the causes of this depression are altogether temporary and exceptional, and the extent of their depreciation in value is greatly over-estimated in the popular mind, we believe that they will speedily regain their place in public favor.

Loans on stock collaterals stand next in order. If the securities are judiciously selected, and taken with a sufficient margin, such loans can usually be realized in a very short time; but it is, unfortunately, too often true that borrowers expect the greatest indulgence in the time of payment so long as the security remains good, and managers are slow to press them or to force the sale of their collaterals.

Loans upon the credit of individual names will, perhaps, be regarded as next in the rank of convertibility. This class of investments is somewhat peculiar to our State. In New York† it is prohibited altogether, and in England and France it is not included in the authorized classes, and even in our own Commonwealth it is permitted to be resorted to only when the deposits "*cannot be conveniently invested in any or all the modes*" otherwise specified. The language of the statute indicates that the legislature preferred other modes of investment, and permitted this to be availed of only when those previously enumerated should prove inadequate conveniently to absorb the accumulating funds. There have no doubt been periods when other investments could be less conveniently found than at present, and certain localities where it was not deemed prudent to lend on mortgage of a generally declining property, but we think that in the increasing abundance of public stocks there will be less inducement hereafter than heretofore to invest on merely personal security, and that the limit, now fixed at fifty per cent. of the total deposits, might with propriety be restricted within narrower limits. Such would seem to be the prevailing sentiment in the Common-

* Convertibility requires two concurrent circumstances: first, that the securities should be sufficiently extensive to have a recognized place in the market, so as to be familiarly known, and be constantly before the mind of buyers; the second requirement is capability of realization without loss, or with as little as possible; and it is well known that, in this respect, convertibility is lessened by placing too much of the investments on one particular security."—*Scratchley*.

† Act of April 15, 1853, section 6. "Savings banks, or institutions for savings, are hereby prohibited from loaning the moneys deposited with them, or any part thereof, upon notes, bills of exchange, drafts, or any other personal securities whatever."

wealth, the average of personal loans in the whole State being less than 20 per cent. of the whole deposits. While there are many personal loans of a very high character, and upon which there is very small risk of loss, and also great readiness of convertibility, there are many others which are very slow and practically inconvertible. We think it highly desirable that such loans should be made upon a definite time, when they should be required to be paid; but we do not, in making this suggestion, wish to be understood as sanctioning a considerable class of loans upon personal security, which have obtained favor in certain localities, and which, if within the letter of the statute, are certainly foreign to its intention. We refer to loans upon what is essentially business paper. The form of these loans is according to the statute, the notes being signed by three parties, and they are usually written on a time which would fall within the limits of ordinary bank accommodation; but the makers are sometimes all partners of one house, and exposed to the same business risks; and to show that they themselves regard such notes as single name paper, they pledge their regular business paper for its security. We have observed often that the class of paper so pledged is of an inferior character, being either too long, too remote, or too little known to meet with favor at the discount banks. We recall an instance last summer when exchange in western cities ruled at ten per cent. and upwards, where all the collaterals held by a certain savings bank near Boston, for the notes of a respectable mercantile house, were payable in Illinois, Wisconsin, and other western States, of which not a single piece could then have been discounted at a bank in State street. It is true that they were taken at a margin, and this is usually the case; but they ought not to have been taken by a savings bank at all.

The operation of such loans is precisely this: that a merchant, having culled out of his "bills receivable" all such notes as he can get discounted at bank, carries the balance, which are either too long or too poor to be negotiated in the regular way, to a savings bank, where he gets a considerable loan upon them. He is enabled, by this process, not only to expand his own credit to an unwarrantable degree, but also to indulge his customers in longer credits than it is either well for them to have or for him to give. The injury to the public and to the mercantile system is great and immediate. Long credits have done more than any other instrumentality (unless it be an unsound currency) to injure American trade. There is a growing conviction of this truth, and the spirit of legislation should promote, rather than impede, the introduction of a better system. We see no more simple method of preventing such a misuse of savings bank funds as we have pointed out, than by further restricting the amount which may be loaned on personal security.

Loans to cities, counties, and towns have not the element of convertibility, but they are usually a very safe kind of investment. We cannot but think, however, that the facility with which loans have been of late years procured by municipal corporations, both from savings banks and the free banks, (which are allowed to deposit such securities with the auditor as a basis for their circulation,) has tempted them to increase their indebtedness to an unwise degree. There is great laxity in the manner of taking municipal loans, and legal questions have already arisen as to the authority of a town treasurer to bind the corporation he represented. The strictest formality should be required by the lender, both as to the manner of authorizing the loan and as to the execution of that authority. Authority to make a specific loan, of a specified institution, is altogether preferable to a general authority to borrow not exceeding a certain sum; and when notes are given by a treasurer, some other authority should certify upon them that they are duly given, and a certified copy of any vote authorizing the loan should invariably be required, and should be kept on file with the note. We desire to impress this caution earnestly upon bank mana-

gers, because we have had frequent occasion to object to the manner in which loans of this character have been authenticated.

The only investments remaining to be considered are loans on mortgage. These in the form usually adopted—with a power of sale—are securities of the highest order. They are, however, among the slowest and least convertible of investments, and they need, therefore, to be selected with great caution and with an eye to future contingencies. It is not prudent to loan on real estate which is declining in value, unproductive, or slow of sale, as compared with other property. Property which yields an income is always safest, because it provides for the interest for which it is pledged. We highly approve the plan adopted by some institutions, which requires a certain percentage of the loan to be paid annually. Although it adds somewhat to the labors of the officers of the bank, it is a great safeguard against depreciation in the security, and it encourages thrift and economy in the borrower; and if the property is not of a kind to emancipate itself gradually from debt, it is not such as a savings bank ought to loan upon. There are now localities within the Commonwealth where, from a general depreciation in the value of real estate, the mortgages held by the local savings banks cannot be made to pay the debts for which they are held. The statute limit for mortgage investments is seventy-five per cent. of the deposits. We think it will be rarely found expedient, in practice, to approach this limit. The president of the largest savings bank in this country, after an experience of more than a quarter of a century, in a communication to a member of this board, expresses the opinion that "real estate securities may be safely taken to the extent of about one-third of the entire deposits."

The propriety of keeping a surplus fund to cover depreciation has been discussed in former reports. We have seen that such a fund is maintained by the savings banks of the State of New York. It now amounts to nearly five per cent. on the total deposits. The statute (act of May 6, 1839, section 3) authorizes it to be reserved to the extent of ten per cent. We think such a measure extremely judicious, and would recommend the adoption of a law in this Commonwealth permitting, and perhaps requiring, such a reserve.*

The present condition of the industry of the country will not encourage petitions for the incorporation of new savings banks, nor, in our opinion, would it justify the legislature in granting such petitions if presented. The facilities for depositing savings are already everywhere ample, and the number of small and languishing institutions is quite too large.

We would again remind the legislature that no notice is now required to be given to the secretary of the Commonwealth of the organization of new savings banks. Such a notice is required of all other corporations chartered by the State, and it should be made obligatory also upon savings banks to give it. We recommend that a law be passed for that purpose.

The separation of savings banks from banks of discount, which has been frequently advocated by our predecessors, needs to be again urged. There are at present twenty-seven such institutions, which are located in the same rooms with banks of discount, and managed by the same officers. The evils resulting from this practice are manifold. There is danger of relations growing up between the two institutions more intimate than the law allows, and it is almost certain that the interests of one or the other will be, sooner or later, neglected. The experienced manager whose opinions we have already once quoted lays it down

* In contrast with the reserve of nearly \$3,000,000 held in New York, may be mentioned a deficiency of more than £4,500,000, which exists in Great Britain, being more than ten per cent. upon the deposits. This deficiency has arisen from allowing to depositors a greater interest than investments have realized. As the faith of the government, which holds the deposits, is usually considered to be pledged to the depositors, it is not supposed that they will suffer any eventual loss.

as an axiom, that savings bank officers "should be free from entanglements with other moneyed institutions." In our examinations we have often found the books of a savings bank sadly in arrear, because the treasurer had been too much occupied with his duties as cashier to keep them written up. Nothing is of more dangerous tendency than a neglect to keep the transactions of a moneyed corporation properly entered and posted.

While we have thus endeavored to point out the principles by which we believe institutions for savings should be governed, and have not hesitated to indicate some grave departures from them, we are satisfied that, in the main, the savings banks of the Commonwealth are well and prudently conducted. The managers of them seem, in general, to realize the high responsibilities which rest upon them as the trustees and guardians of the poor, and we are glad to observe that the manner of conducting their business is becoming every year more systematic and uniform.

They need also the vigilant eye and the fostering hand of the legislature, not to embarrass their progress by too many enactments, but to watch the successive steps of their development, and to help it onward.

Before the foregoing pages had left the printer's hands, the returns of savings banks for 1861 had been received. We were not unprepared to learn that a decline had been experienced, both in the amount of deposits and the number of depositors, and such we find the fact to be. The deposits on the day of the return—October 26, 1861—amounted to \$44,785,438 56, a decline since 1860 of \$268,797 25; and the number of depositors was 225,058, a decline of 5,010.

When we consider the momentous nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, growing out of an attempt to destroy the whole fabric of the government, and thereby involve in a common ruin all public and private credit, it is only to be wondered at that the decline has been so small. Want of employment among the laboring classes has, no doubt, contributed, in some degree, to bring about this result. It has prevented the making of new deposits, and it has caused those of former years to be withdrawn; but this period of idleness is passing by, and either in the military service of the country, or in those channels of industry which the war itself has opened, an average amount of occupation will be found. But we incline to believe that two other causes have contributed to the decrease of deposits more potently than this—apprehension of loss, and withdrawals for investment in the national loans. Throughout the year there has been a continual drain upon the banks, occasioned by fear of loss from their failure, or through the interference of the government. When we consider how large a proportion of depositors are foreigners, strangers to the country, and only partially acquainted with its institutions—that they have been educated to look upon governments with suspicion, and *that in their own country, all the funds of savings banks are in the custody and control of the government and invested in its securities*,* it is not surprising that they should have taken alarm and believed their hard-earned savings to be in peril. To a large extent it is known that the moneys withdrawn from this cause have been hoarded. These apprehensions also will pass away, and it is gratifying to record that the influence of those whom our adopted citizens are wont most highly to respect, and upon whose counsels they are accustomed to rely, has been uniformly exerted to allay these fears, and to prove them groundless. We cannot doubt, also, that to a considerable extent withdrawals have taken place for investment in the national loans. The rate of interest on these securities being higher than that paid by savings banks, has doubtless attracted a large number of those who

* In Great Britain the funds of savings banks and friendly societies are all placed in the hands of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and by them invested in public stocks. We have already mentioned, in a note to page 169, that a serious loss of assets has resulted from this management.

usually deposit in considerable sums, and it was specially to attract this class that the government bonds have been issued in denominations so much smaller than has been customary heretofore.

GEORGE WALKER.
J. FREDERIC MARSH.

The undersigned cannot agree with his colleagues in the opinion expressed in this report, that it is desirable to restrict within narrower limits the amount which the savings institutions may now loan upon personal security. The legislature wisely extended to them such privileges as would best enable them to manage the funds intrusted to their care; and I am aware of no sufficient reason for "embarrassing their progress" by abridging any of the modes of investment now permitted. With this exception, I most heartily subscribe to the preceding report.

W. D. FORBES.

Boston, *October 15*, 1861.

BOSTON BANK DIVIDENDS.

The following table presents the capital of each Boston bank, October, 1861, together with last semi-annual dividend, October, 1859, April and October, 1860, April and October, 1861, and the amount payable on Monday, October 7.

NAMES OF BANKS.	CAPITAL STOCK.	DIVIDENDS.					AMOUNT.
		October, 1859.	April, 1860.	October, 1860.	April, 1861.	October, 1861.	October, 1861.
Atlantic	\$500,000	3½	3½	3½	3	.....	.....
Atlas	1,000,000	4	4	4	4	3	\$30,000
Blackstone	750,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	22,500
Boston, (par \$50)	900,000	4	4	4	4	4	36,000
Boyiston	400,000	4½	4½	4½	4½	3½	14,000
Broadway	150,000	3	3	3	3	3	4,500
City	1,000,000	3	3½	3½	3½	3	30,000
Columbian	1,000,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	30,000
Commerce	2,000,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	60,000
Continental	300,000	.....	.....	New.	2	3	9,000
Eagle	1,000,000	4	4	3½	3½	3	30,000
Eliot	600,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	18,000
Exchange	1,000,000	5	5	5	5	4	40,000
Faneuil Hall	500,000	4	4	4	4	4	20,000
Freeman's	400,000	4	4½	4	4	3	12,000
Globe	1,000,000	4	4	4	4	4	40,000
Granite	900,000	3	3½	3½	3½	3	27,000
Hamilton	500,000	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	20,000
Hide and Leather	1,000,000	3	3	3	3½	3	30,000
Howard	500,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	15,000
Market, (par \$70)	560,000	3½	3½	4	3½	3½	18,600
Massachusetts, (par \$250)	800,000	25	25	25	25	25	25,000
Maverick	400,000	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	14,000
Mechanics'	250,000	4	4	4½	4½	3½	8,750
Merchants'	4,000,000	3	3	3	3	3	120,000
Metropolis	200,000	3	4	4	3½	3½	7,000
Mount Vernon	200,000	.....	.....	New.	3	3	6,000
Mutual Redemption	561,700	.....	.....	2	2	2	11,234
National	750,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	22,500
New England	1,000,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	35,000
North	860,000	3	3	3	3	3	21,800
North America	750,000	3	3½	3½	3½	3	22,500
Republic	1,000,000	New.	.....	4	3	2	20,000
Revere	1,000,000	2	3	3	3	2½	25,000
Safety Fund	1,000,000	4	3	3	3	3	30,000
Shawmut	750,000	3	3	3	3	3	22,500
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	4½	4½	4	4½	4½	45,000
State, (par \$60)	1,800,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	63,000
Suffolk	1,000,000	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	45,000
Traders'	600,000	3	3	3	3	3	18,000
Tremont	1,500,000	4	4	4	4	3½	52,500
Union	1,000,000	3½	4	4	4	3½	35,000
Washington	750,000	4	3	3	3	3	22,500
Webster	1,500,000	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	45,000
Total October, 1861	38,631,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,229,484
Total April, 1861	38,431,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total October, 1860	36,981,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total April, 1860	35,770,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total October, 1859	34,360,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total April, 1859	33,160,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table showing the specie in bank, and the circulation and deposits of all the banks in the United States, from 1811 to 1859, inclusive.

Year.	Specie in bank.	Specie in bank to each person of population.	Bank currency, or deposits and circulation.	Bank currency to each person of population.	Percentage of specie to bank currency.
1811.....	\$15,400,000 00	\$2 06	\$28,100,000 00	03 76	55
1813.....	28,000,000 00	3 52	62,000,000 00	07 80	45
1815.....	17,000,000 00	2 02	45,500,000 00	05 40	37
1816.....	19,000,000 00	2 19	68,000,000 00	07 84	28
1819.....	21,500,000 00	2 29	53,000,000 00	05 64	40
1820.....	19,820,240 00	2 06	80,813,814 00	08 38	24
1830.....	22,114,917 00	1 72	116,883,826 00	09 08	19
1834.....	26,641,753 00	1 85	170,506,556 00	11 82	15
1835.....	43,937,625 00	2 96	186,773,860 00	12 58	23
1836.....	40,019,594 00	2 62	255,405,478 00	16 73	15
1837.....	37,915,340 00	2 41	276,583,075 00	17 61	13
1838.....	35,184,112 00	2 18	200,830,094 00	12 44	17
1839.....	45,132,673 00	2 72	225,411,141 00	13 58	20
1840.....	33,105,155 00	1 94	182,665,429 00	10 70	18
1841.....	34,813,958 00	1 98	172,180,815 00	9 82	20
1842.....	28,440,423 00	1 58	146,142,881 00	8 10	19
1843.....	33,515,806 00	1 80	114,732,236 00	6 18	29
1844.....	49,898,269 00	2 61	159,718,431 00	8 34	30
1845.....	44,241,242 00	2 24	177,629,357 00	9 00	25
1846.....	42,012,095 00	2 06	202,465,497 00	9 94	21
1847.....	35,132,516 00	1 67	197,312,299 00	9 38	17
1848.....	46,369,765 00	2 14	231,733,268 00	10 67	20
1849.....	43,619,368 00	1 94	205,922,038 00	9 18	21
1850.....	45,379,345 00	1 96	240,953,121 00	10 39	19
1851.....	48,671,048 00	2 03	284,122,963 00	11 86	17
1852.....	51,153,548 00	2 07	328,906,080 00	13 31	15
1853.....	54,008,615 00	2 12	348,094,831 00	13 65	15
1854.....	59,410,253 00	2 26	392,877,951 00	14 95	14
1855.....	53,944,546 00	1 99	377,352,665 00	13 93	14
1856.....	59,314,063 00	2 13	408,453,612 00	14 64	14
1857.....	58,349,838 00	2 03	445,130,174 00	15 50	13
1858.....	74,412,832 00	2 52	341,140,393 00	11 55	22
1859.....	104,537,818 00	3 44	452,875,096 00	14 90	23

° Circulation only.



Table exhibiting the capital of the banks of Massachusetts, and the amount of their immediate liabilities, or circulation and deposits, and the specie on hand in each year, from 1815 to 1860, inclusive.

Year.	Capital.	Aggregate deposits and circulation.	Specie.	Percentage of specie to deposits and circulation.
1815.....	\$11,387,500 00	\$5,658,508 00	\$3,277,884 00	57.89
1816.....	12,425,000 00	4,523,400 00	1,430,200 00	31.61
1817.....	11,570,900 00	5,771,902 00	1,569,742 00	27.54
1818.....	9,748,425 00	5,679,665 00	1,147,990 00	20.21
1819.....	10,374,750 00	6,492,503 00	1,040,102 00	16.02
1820.....	10,600,000 00	5,759,420 00	1,304,600 00	22.65
1821.....	9,800,000 00	8,548,447 00	2,784,614 00	32.52
1822.....	10,821,125 00	6,297,940 00	890,000 00	14.13
1823.....	11,650,000 00	6,550,411 00	911,112 00	13.90
1824.....	12,907,300 00	8,973,050 00	1,777,131 00	19.80
1825.....	14,535,000 00	6,293,210 00	1,030,120 00	16.53
1826.....	16,649,996 00	6,281,135 00	1,393,690 00	21.07
1827.....	18,702,150 00	8,445,045 52	1,711,035 61	20.26
1828.....	20,140,000 00	7,054,819 64	1,225,294 42	17.22
1829.....	20,420,000 00	7,293,017 51	987,210 47	13.52
1830.....	19,295,000 00	8,699,047 04	1,258,444 05	14.46
1831.....	21,439,000 00	12,141,222 62	919,859 73	7.57
1832.....	21,520,300 00	10,061,226 33	902,305 78	8.96
1833.....	22,326,250 00	11,605,223 04	922,309 84	7.94
1834.....	22,409,450 00	12,560,900 47	1,180,226 09	9.32
1835.....	30,410,000 00	15,852,624 30	1,136,444 30	7.16
1836.....	24,478,110 00	19,676,766 44	1,455,230 47	7.39
1837.....	28,280,000 00	18,740,316 73	1,517,284 02	8.10
1838.....	31,630,000 00	16,522,154 77	2,294,624 24	14.49
1839.....	34,485,600 00	12,642,733 00	1,838,272 99	14.54
1840.....	33,750,000 00	16,370,223 80	2,991,204 50	18.33
1841.....	33,360,000 00	16,654,011 55	3,111,837 84	18.69
1842.....	32,631,060 00	14,180,071 48	2,622,309 55	18.91
1843.....	31,029,800 00	16,518,003 19	2,998,815 69	44.18
1844.....	30,090,000 00	24,417,463 19	4,587,140 80	18.78
1845.....	30,970,000 00	26,007 8.9 91	3,357,904 35	12.90
1846.....	31,160,000 00	24,061,220 42	3,054,755 68	12.70
1847.....	32,113,150 00	27,461,917 38	3,943,973 58	14.36
1848.....	32,985,000 00	21,220,999 48	2,578,030 33	12.10
1849.....	34,630,011 00	25,576,252 22	2,749,917 33	10.75
1850.....	36,925,050 00	28,182,553 84	2,993,178 29	10.62
1851.....	38,985,000 00	32,664,473 47	2,478,858 78	7.58
1852.....	43,270,500 00	36,713,625 75	3,563,782 52	9.76
1853.....	49,050,175 00	44,628,122 85	3,731,764 56	8.36
1854.....	54,492,680 00	44,150,353 32	3,928,402 88	8.67
1855.....	52,632,350 00	45,089,304 55	4,409,402 35	9.77
1856.....	58,598,400 00	50,913,441 02	4,555,371 41	8.94
1857.....	60,319,720 00	37,079,966 49	3,611,097 45	9.73
1858.....	61,819,825 00	52,915,444 36	11,112,715 72	21.00
1859.....	64,519,900 00	51,335,958 88	7,532,647 09	14.67
1860.....	66,307,922 00	52,243,114 00	7,025,887 00	13.44

Table showing the number of times each of the banks in Boston has in any month, from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, shown a weekly average of less than 15 per cent. in specie, as required by General Statutes, chapter 57, section 19.

BANKS.	1860.			1861.									Whole number.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
Atlantic.....	2	2	3	2	1	2			1	3	1	1	17
Atlas.....	4	2	5	3	2		3			3	2	1	25
Blackstone.....			1								1	1	3
Boston.....		2											
Boylston.....	2	2	5	3			2	3	3	1	1	5	27
City.....		1	3	1	1		2				1	5	14
Columbian.....	1	2	1		1								5
Commerce.....			3										3
Continental.....				1	1							1	3
Eagle.....	1	2											3
Eliot.....		2	4	3		1	3					2	15
Exchange.....		2	3	2	1	1							10
Faneuil Hall.....	3	4	5	4	2	2							20
Freeman's.....	1	2	5	4		1	1	1		2		2	19
Globe.....		1											1
Granite.....	2	1		1	1	2			1	2	3	1	14
Hamilton.....	1	2	4	2	1						1	1	12
Hide and Leather.....	1		4										6
Howard.....	1	2	5	3	1		2		1		1		16
Market.....	1	2	4	2	1		3		1			1	12
Massachusetts.....		1	3	1	2	1			1			5	17
Maverick.....		3	4	4	2	3	1	1				4	22
Merchants'.....													
Metropolis.....	2	3	5	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	34
Mount Vernon.....							1				1		2
Mutual Redemption.....													
National.....	1	3	2	1						1			8
New England.....	3	2	4	2	1		1	1		1			15
North.....	2	2	4	3	1	2		2				1	17
North America.....	3	3	5	2	2	1	1	1				4	22
Republic.....	2	2	5	3		1							13
Revere.....		1	5	3	2	1						2	16
Safety Fund.....		1	2	1	1		2		1		2	1	11
Shawmut.....	2	1	5			1		2		3	1	1	16
Shoe and Leather Dealers'.....	1		2										3
State.....													
Suffolk.....													
Traders'.....	2	3	5	2	1	1	2						16
Tremont.....		1	5		1								7
Union.....									1				1
Washington.....	2	4	5	4	2	2	3	1				1	24
Webster.....		1	3										4

Table showing average condition of the banks out of Boston for each month during the year, from October, 1860, to October, 1861, as appears by their returns to the secretary.

Date.	Capital.	Loans, &c.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Aggregate dep. and cir- culation.	Percentage of specie to dep. & cir.
1860.							
November 3.....	\$28,746,980	\$50,969,549	\$1,645,549	\$9,550,716	\$17,927,949	\$96,777,965	.0614
December 1.....	28,746,980*	50,310,947	1,596,957	8,481,087	16,573,039	25,054,126	.0637
1861.							
January 5.....	28,757,060	47,918,222	1,512,024	7,720,141	14,374,565	21,994,706	.0687
February 2.....	28,762,500	47,435,426	1,545,831	7,879,042	13,698,266	21,577,288	.0721
March 2.....	28,762,500	47,164,531	1,591,335	7,661,533	13,483,045	21,164,578	.0752
March 30.....	28,962,500	47,668,673	1,633,093	8,044,074	13,624,672	21,668,946	.0753
May 4.....	28,962,500	47,257,018	1,654,199	8,527,615	14,742,944	23,280,559	.0710
June 1.....	28,962,500	46,315,109	1,710,423	8,157,318	13,838,699	21,996,017	.0777
June 29.....	28,962,500	45,677,526	1,751,673	8,002,613	13,028,131	21,030,744	.0833
August 3.....	28,962,500	45,549,601	1,746,406	8,114,302	12,853,481	20,967,683	.0833
August 31.....	29,087,500	45,341,855	1,771,346	7,903,831	12,438,515	20,342,346	.0870
October 5.....	29,087,500†	45,858,804	1,792,663	8,033,002	12,580,654	.....	.....
Average for year...	28,896,960	47,265,772	1,662,808	8,175,431	14,030,290	22,205,721	.0748

* No return from Berkshire Bank for December, its absence supplied by return for October.

† No return from Miller's River Bank for September, its absence supplied by return for August.

Table showing average monthly condition of banks in Boston, compiled from their weekly returns, October 1, 1860, to October 1, 1861.

Date.	Capital.	Loans, &c.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Circulation and deposits.	Percentage of specie.
1860.							
October.....	\$37,694,300	\$64,286,858	\$5,219,865	\$20,571,641	\$7,805,448	\$28,377,089	18.39
November.....	38,006,700	63,749,696	4,533,186	19,273,267	7,612,851	26,886,118	16.48
December.....	38,231,700	61,611,783	3,617,036	17,465,099	6,816,045	24,301,144	15.00
1861.							
January.....	38,231,700	62,814,691	4,340,259	18,423,370	6,734,466	25,157,836	14.09
February.....	38,231,700	63,145,555	4,648,366	17,971,854	6,308,969	24,280,823	19.14
March.....	38,231,700	62,596,847	5,143,046	18,153,955	6,169,721	24,323,676	21.14
April.....	38,231,700	62,493,519	5,761,986	19,251,642	6,669,958	25,921,600	22.23
May.....	38,231,700	61,282,968	6,101,327	18,597,308	6,662,043	25,259,351	23.75
June.....	38,231,700	60,440,158	6,035,024	18,818,649	6,343,960	25,162,609	23.97
July.....	38,231,700	60,240,310	6,310,249	18,312,685	6,546,889	24,859,674	25.38
August.....	38,231,700	63,770,278	6,509,904	18,474,073	6,337,226	24,811,901	26.23
September.....	38,231,700	63,348,473	6,294,258	21,555,739	6,355,042	*27,910,781	22.55
Average for year...	38,168,158	62,479,445	5,378,709	18,907,460	6,696,943	25,604,303	21.00

* This includes United States deposits on account of the national loan.

Table showing average monthly condition of all banks in the Commonwealth, from October, 1860, to October, 1861, compiled from the foregoing tables.

Date.	Capital.	Loans, &c.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Circulation and deposits	Percentage of specie.
1860.							
October.....	\$66,441,180	\$115,278,407	\$6,865,414	\$30,199,357	\$25,032,697	\$55,155,054	12.44
November.....	66,753,680	114,060,843	6,130,143	27,754,354	24,185,890	51,940,244	11.80
December.....	66,988,760	109,530,005	5,159,060	25,205,240	21,083,610	46,288,850	11.14
1861.							
January.....	66,994,300	110,250,117	5,886,090	26,302,412	20,342,752	46,645,164	12.51
February.....	66,994,300	110,310,086	6,239,701	25,653,387	19,792,014	45,445,401	13.72
March.....	67,194,300	110,835,320	6,776,139	26,198,629	19,794,593	45,993,222	14.73
April.....	67,194,300	109,750,337	7,416,185	27,789,357	21,412,902	49,202,159	15.09
May.....	67,194,300	107,598,077	7,811,750	26,754,386	20,500,742	47,255,368	16.53
June.....	67,194,300	106,117,684	7,786,897	26,821,862	19,382,091	46,183,353	16.86
July.....	67,194,300	105,789,911	8,058,656	26,436,387	19,400,470	45,827,357	17.80
August.....	67,319,300	109,112,133	8,280,250	26,377,004	18,776,353	45,154,257	18.33
September.....	67,319,300	109,307,377	8,086,921	29,588,741	18,935,696	48,524,437	16.86
Average for year...	67,065,118	108,911,716	7,041,434	27,062,871	20,719,151	47,802,022	14.73

Table exhibiting the number, condition, and progress of the savings banks of Massachusetts in each year, from 1834 to 1860, inclusive. (Returns first required by act 1834, ch. 190.)

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Increase in number of depositors over previous year.	Percentage of increase.	Amount of deposits.	Increase in amount of deposits over previous year.	Percentage of increase.	Average to each depositor.	Population of Massachusetts.	Deposits to each person of population.	Percentage of population who are depositors.	Expense of management.	Percentage of expense to total deposits.	Average dividends, (century.)
1834	22	24,256	.....	.....	\$3,407,773	.....	.....	\$140.49	*610,408	\$5.58	†4	\$10,988	.....	.....
1835	27	27,922	3,666	12	3,921,370	\$513,597	15	143.99	.....	.....	.....	12,066	.....	.....
1836	28	29,786	2,554	9	4,374,578	453,208	11	146.19	.....	.....	.....	14,413	.....	.....
1837	30	32,564	2,778	9	4,781,426	406,848	9	146.51	.....	.....	.....	17,504	.....	.....
1838	30	33,063	499	1	4,669,293	87,867	2	147.27	.....	.....	.....	18,329	.....	.....
1839	30	36,083	3,020	1	5,608,159	728,766	15	152.86	.....	.....	.....	17,904	.....	.....
1840	31	37,470	784	2	5,819,554	211,395	3	157.98	737,699	7.88	†5	17,952	.....	.....
1841	30	41,423	3,953	10	6,714,182	894,628	15	169.08	.....	.....	.....	19,248	.....	.....
1842	....	42,587	1,164	2	6,900,451	186,270	2	162.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1843	31	43,217	630	1	6,935,547	35,095	.....	160.40	.....	.....	.....	20,777	.....	.....
1844	31	49,699	6,482	15	8,261,343	1,325,798	19	166.23	.....	.....	.....	22,688	.....	.....
1845	33	58,178	8,479	17	9,813,288	1,551,943	18	168.66	.....	.....	.....	27,017	.....	.....
1846	38	62,893	4,715	8	10,680,933	867,645	8	169.82	.....	.....	.....	29,307	.....	.....
1847	39	68,312	5,419	8	11,780,813	1,099,880	10	172.45	.....	.....	.....	34,490	.....	.....
1848	41	69,894	1,582	2	11,970,448	189,635	1	171.96	.....	.....	.....	36,405	.....	.....
1849	43	71,629	1,735	2	12,111,554	141,106	1	169.08	.....	.....	.....	37,361	.....	.....
1850	45	78,823	7,194	10	13,660,094	1,548,471	13	174.57	994,514	13.73	†8	41,681	.....	.....
1851	45	86,357	7,534	9	15,554,089	1,894,065	14	179.73	.....	.....	.....	43,707	.....	.....
1852	53	97,353	10,816	12	18,401,308	2,847,219	19	189.01	.....	.....	.....	49,380	.....	.....
1853	60	117,404	20,051	20	23,370,102	4,968,794	27	199.05	.....	.....	.....	50,071	.....	.....
1854	73	136,654	19,250	16	25,936,258	2,566,756	11	189.88	.....	.....	.....	63,471	.....	.....
1855	80	148,363	11,609	8	27,996,217	1,257,359	4	184.10	1,132,369	24.12	†13	77,757	.....	.....
1856	81	165,484	17,221	11	30,373,447	3,077,231	10	184.15	.....	.....	.....	89,308	.....	.....
1857	86	177,375	11,891	8	33,015,757	2,642,310	8	186.13	.....	.....	.....	102,027	.....	.....
1858	86	182,655	5,280	3	33,914,972	899,215	2	185.67	.....	.....	.....	105,320	.....	.....
1859	86	305,409	22,754	12	39,424,419	5,509,647	16	191.93	.....	.....	.....	107,851	.....	.....
1860	89	330,068	24,659	12	45,054,326	5,629,817	14	195.83	1,221,065	36.59	*18	112,264	.....	.....

*In 1830.

† Or 1 person in 25.

‡ Or 1 person in 90.

§ Or 1 person in 124.

|| Or 1 person in less than 8.

¶ Or 1 person in 5.4.

Table showing the progress of savings banks and deposits in friendly societies in Great Britain from 1829 to 1857 inclusive.—(From Appendix to Parliamentary Report of Committee of Savings Banks, 1857-'58.

Year ending Nov. 30.	Number of accounts, (depositors.)	Increase or decrease.	Am't deposited, including interest.	Increase or decrease.
1829.....	409,714	..... £.....	£14,314,192	.....
1830.....	427,830	£18,116 increase..	14,616,036	£305,744 increase.
1831.....	436,670	8,840 "	14,575,185	41,771 decrease.
1832.....	440,861	4,191 "	14,740,390	8,643 increase.
1833.....	470,783	29,922 "	15,585,369	844,979 "
1834.....	507,836	37,053 "	16,766,509	1,181,233 "
1835.....	547,040	39,204 "	18,002,161	1,235,959 "
1836.....	599,580	52,540 "	19,486,405	1,483,944 "
1837.....	636,339	36,759 "	20,439,332	943,527 "
1838.....	703,529	67,190 "	22,346,080	1,916,148 "
1839.....	748,718	45,189 "	23,622,192	1,276,542 "
1840.....	798,387	49,619 "	24,688,914	1,066,192 "
1841.....	841,548	43,171 "	25,781,638	1,092,894 "
1842.....	875,088	33,538 "	26,768,580	986,942 "
1843.....	925,745	60,659 "	28,786,403	2,018,023 "
1844*.....	1,012,475	76,730 "	31,275,636	2,489,033 "
1845.....	1,063,418	50,942 "	32,661,924	1,386,288 "
1846.....	1,108,543	45,128 "	33,694,642	1,032,718 "
1847.....	1,096,066	12,460 decrease..	32,168,733	1,525,909 decrease.
1848.....	1,057,492	38,664 "	30,117,771	2,059,962 "
1849.....	1,087,909	30,417 increase..	30,640,291	522,590 increase.
1850.....	1,113,585	25,676 "	31,208,322	568,031 "
1851.....	1,161,696	48,111 "	32,671,595	1,463,273 "
1852.....	1,209,934	48,238 "	34,922,509	1,550,914 "
1853.....	1,260,377	50,443 "	35,748,185	1,525,976 "
1854.....	1,278,439	18,062 "	35,935,029	187,144 "
1855.....	1,305,307	26,868 "	36,555,180	367,851 "
1856.....	1,342,232	36,925 "	36,898,348	594,868 "
1857.....	1,366,560	24,328 "	37,090,558	192,910 "

* Friendly societies included.

Table showing the condition and progress of the savings banks of the State of New York since uniform returns were required by law, (act 1857, ch. 136,) 1858 to 1861, inclusive.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number of institutions.....	54	57	64	71
Due to depositors.....	\$41,479,679 00	\$48,194,847 00	\$58,178,160 00	\$67,440,397 00
Other liabilities.....	25,851 00	20,046 00	23,097 00	20,095 00
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	2,437,668 00	2,473,710 00	2,552,139 00	2,949,260 00
Percentage of surplus.....	5.88	5.42	4.38	4.37
Average to each depositor.....	\$903 94	\$909 47	\$908 91	\$954 98
Increase of deposits over previous year.....	.....	6,772,175 00	9,983,313 00	9,462,237 00
Percentage of increase.....	.....	16.34	20.71	15.92
Open accounts, (number of depositors).....	903,804	930,074	973,697	300,663
Increase of depositors over previous year.....	.....	26,270	43,623	26,996 00
Percentage of increase.....	.....	12.68	18.98	9.86
Whole amount deposited during the year.....	\$24,830,449 00	\$26,514,144 00	\$30,808,383 00	\$34,934,371 00
Whole amount withdrawn during the year.....	26,541,682 00	21,769,493 00	23,308,109 00	28,308,414 00
Interest received during the year.....	2,643,615 00	2,595,489 00	3,049,924 00	3,682,158 00
Interest credited to depositors during the year.....	2,070,851 00	2,197,787 00	2,610,924 00	2,834,249 00
Population of State.....	13,466,219	.....	3,851,563	.....
Percentage of population depositing.....	15.88	.....	17.16	.....
Amount of deposits to each person of population.....	\$19 66	.....	\$15 79	.....

* Surplus fund authorized to be accumulated by act 1849, ch. 347, sec. 3.

† Or one person in 17.

† In 1855.

‡ Or one person in 14.

No. 5.

BANKS OF RHODE ISLAND.

From official returns to the Auditor of State, November 20, 1861.

	Thirty-eight banks in Providence.	Fifty-two banks out of Providence.	Of all the banks in the State.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock actually paid in	\$15,602,250 00	\$5,632,279 00	\$21,234,529 00
Bills in circulation	1,907,432 75	1,399,108 00	3,306,540 75
Deposits on interest	685,659 71	51,389 92	737,049 63
Deposits not on interest	2,217,167 56	787,954 93	3,005,122 49
Debts due to other banks	900,909 28	64,305 87	965,215 15
Dividends unpaid	60,757 70	28,184 34	88,942 04
Net profits on hand	833,323 77	322,618 09	1,155,941 86
Total amount of liabilities	22,907,483 77	8,985,840 15	30,493,323 92
RESOURCES OF THE BANKS.			
Debts due from directors	727,906 81	732,164 95	1,460,071 76
Debts from other stockholders	932,869 26	529,465 60	1,462,334 86
Debts from all others	17,763,302 58	5,885,009 27	23,648,311 85
Specie actually in bank	453,278 02	153,699 51	606,977 53
Bills of other banks	739,217 83	148,056 61	887,274 44
Deposits in other banks	697,630 18	343,417 64	1,041,047 82
Its own stock held by the bank	58,396 01	32,503 00	90,899 01
Amount of stock in other banks	11,175 00	92,338 87	103,513 87
Amount of other stocks owned by the bank	201,404 28	94,621 00	296,025 28
Real estate	479,501 38	210,686 37	690,187 75
Other property	135,451 10	59,648 42	195,099 52
Expense account	14,351 32	8,028 91	22,380 23
Total amount of resources	22,907,483 77	8,985,840 15	30,493,323 92
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of capital since last return	77,600 00	3,000 00	80,600 00
Amount of last dividend	498,935 75	185,257 67	684,193 42
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend	620,952 20	217,351 91	838,304 11
Debts due and not paid	592,316 38	880,933 34	1,473,250 72
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful	108,387 44	152,740 33	261,127 77
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in the bank	384,101 91	309,940 04	694,041 95

Statement of the Rhode Island banks, prepared from returns made to the State Auditor January 6, 1862.

Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due other banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Bills of other banks.	Deposits in other banks.
IN PROVIDENCE.								
American	\$1,319,850	\$96,931	\$397,721	\$518	\$1,737,036	\$31,735	\$13,943	\$106,461
Arcade	398,000	96,456	101,866	6,765	574,361	5,810	29,167	4,644
Atlas	100,000	8,089	14,921	.....	97,952	2,310	5,466	948
Atlantic	134,300	26,233	12,283	.....	163,037	2,597	1,995	4,100
Bank of North America	860,000	69,300	126,889	392,538	912,824	37,000	384,967	46,331
Bank of America	195,600	23,193	20,849	423	217,724	3,946	5,833	3,747
Bank of Commerce	1,643,700	85,902	226,139	20,295	1,859,452	37,973	33,411	82,948
Blackstone Canal	500,000	91,500	132,032	58,158	739,580	14,700	22,635	22,773
Butchers and Drivers'	246,450	46,055	16,845	82	298,289	3,643	3,074	15,787
City	309,750	43,160	80,232	4,453	408,871	5,863	11,903	29,988
Commercial	949,700	66,815	91,051	1	1,098,779	11,638	11,704	37,322
Continental	222,950	56,633	82,840	567	284,604	4,944	7,698	66,755

No. 5.—Statement of the Rhode Island banks—Continued.

Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due other banks	Loans.	Specie.	Bills of other b'ks.	Deposits of other banks.
IN PROVIDENCE.								
Eagle.....	\$500,000	\$26,522	\$50,763	\$9,124	\$581,008	\$5,096	\$6,832	\$4,826
Exchange.....	500,000	51,500	63,910	15,422	581,189	13,718	6,342	30,913
Globe.....	600,000	62,595	175,895	42,333	717,730	2,378	68,178	81,082
Grocers and Producers'.....	151,800	58,970	46,195	100	224,513	5,408	14,046	20,507
High street.....	120,000	20,590	24,131	256	151,590	3,447	2,999	6,805
Jackson.....	233,500	34,223	44,055	.....	298,519	4,106	5,421	12,385
Liberty.....	121,150	19,987	39,068	.....	165,798	3,584	2,637	7,313
Manufacturers'.....	500,000	36,584	71,615	12,324	586,026	5,012	9,513	26,624
Marine.....	144,400	16,550	24,493	.....	168,977	3,037	3,240	2,972
Mechanics'.....	500,000	63,664	57,755	1,241	577,003	12,527	10,746	27,515
Mechanics and Manufacturers'.....	288,900	35,238	37,605	.....	323,531	5,200	10,372	6,416
Mercantile.....	100,000	9,195	4,333	.....	111,319	1,034	2,158	1,173
Merchants'.....	822,850	55,995	82,312	282,932	961,605	32,000	127,267	43,939
National.....	481,000	96,264	115,764	95,047	733,857	17,866	24,972	34,473
Northern.....	228,200	46,787	75,144	2,111	316,782	7,272	17,092	10,766
Pawtuxet.....	150,000	8,779	15,874	.....	177,421	4,053	2,971	3,327
Phenix.....	432,200	67,170	125,521	5,544	616,845	9,794	10,713	79,744
Providence.....	500,000	117,615	173,265	69,233	885,239	55,378	5,904	43,904
Roger Williams.....	499,950	44,803	145,110	10,763	690,359	19,492	11,141	6,303
Line Rock.....	228,900	32,724	77,865	533	327,419	5,809	6,346	13,474
State.....	154,450	28,553	17,027	.....	167,234	1,994	6,568	2,521
Traders'.....	200,000	33,711	42,550	.....	266,575	6,506	4,528	5,448
Union.....	500,000	31,588	69,374	3,312	578,208	7,050	16,357	16,755
Westminster.....	109,600	31,511	31,365	.....	145,635	4,827	6,406	8,033
Weybosset.....	500,000	38,624	72,950	2,215	602,430	5,563	6,947	19,606
What Cheer.....	160,350	25,788	14,518	.....	197,646	2,114	1,318	490
Total in Providence.....	15,604,500	1,807,798	3,078,140	1,036,368	19,520,977	406,978	932,147	940,347
OUT OF PROVIDENCE.								
Aquidneck.....	133,600	45,909	48,797	595	199,273	5,333	17,123	7,784
Bank of Rhode Island.....	100,000	17,223	23,955	122	123,455	6,533	8,907	6,268
Merchants', Newport.....	100,000	29,875	35,281	2,170	143,143	4,023	10,697	1,114
New England Commercial.....	75,000	14,621	17,422	931	94,827	3,498	3,175	3,424
Newport.....	120,000	41,347	45,665	2,733	173,805	7,269	6,851	11,897
Newport Exchange.....	60,000	19,709	10,930	351	76,999	3,074	1,274	2,583
Rhode Island Union.....	165,000	22,935	31,722	.....	207,449	4,986	5,993	3,241
Traders', Newport.....	118,160	26,543	53,283	336	167,267	4,018	5,603	14,921
Ashaway.....	75,000	14,348	1,334	.....	86,845	1,429	255	3,945
Bank of Kent.....	50,000	9,561	3,327	.....	60,466	1,222	645	125
Bank of Bristol.....	150,000	12,084	14,660	964	169,280	1,840	2,632	.....
Centreville.....	100,000	24,618	3,058	.....	122,109	5,483	3,632	2,788
Citizens', Cumberland.....	56,950	15,205	7,754	3,176	75,667	1,335	42	3,185
Citizens' Union.....	55,675	26,398	3,086	447	76,112	2,103	1,180	8,473
Commercial, Bristol.....	52,500	20,332	2,072	2,612	60,216	2,476	4,838	143
Coventry.....	100,000	23,107	20,234	.....	147,960	1,925	1,624	2,909
Cranston.....	37,500	8,209	8,404	.....	44,747	1,281	968	3,273
Cumberland.....	125,000	30,890	6,357	.....	153,401	2,195	1,032	5,688
Eagle, Bristol.....	50,000	24,714	17,213	2,452	69,307	2,448	2,933	25,227
Elmwood.....	82,650	10,686	9,941	.....	86,505	1,607	3,281	3,266
Exeter.....	35,844	16,466	.....	.....	44,330	1,644	929	2,753
Fall River Union.....	300,000	25,927	9,730	3,181	238,989	3,179	2,251	5,543
Franklin.....	50,000	28,323	9,935	18	86,620	3,006	1,465	.....
Freeman's.....	65,000	19,953	6,409	.....	80,032	2,635	2,916	7,658
Globe, Smithfield.....	100,000	26,795	6,522	.....	112,171	999	5,504	1,264
Granite.....	60,000	29,851	12,545	79	59,916	3,635	1,744	3,720
Greenwich.....	62,500	29,338	12,231	.....	94,392	4,528	4,317	4,989
Hope.....	130,000	11,743	18,163	305	114,291	1,531	689	578
Landholders'.....	150,000	97,632	7,288	12	183,404	2,366	95	2,806
Narragansett.....	50,000	20,075	10,521	2,167	77,068	2,254	106	4,521
New England Pacific.....	185,150	41,070	32,273	3,730	232,234	3,096	4,684	26,359
Niantic.....	240,100	31,750	15,362	1,371	286,358	2,851	7,284	119
North Kingstown.....	75,000	25,948	5,530	.....	101,254	2,094	733	2,748
North Providence.....	135,000	29,484	20,609	.....	179,039	2,933	3,463	1,960
Peoples'.....	175,000	44,301	62,678	3,958	288,255	2,868	1,108	20,622
Peoples' Exchange.....	70,000	25,950	5,957	5,391	103,287	960	368	2,900
Phenix, Westerly.....	150,000	19,972	4,268	60	166,816	2,471	70	1,932
Phenix Village.....	64,000	13,148	7,544	.....	74,240	2,498	3,079	3,741
Pocasset.....	200,000	53,180	18,498	.....	247,130	6,175	4,177	16,336

No. 5.—Statement of the Rhode Island banks—Continued.

Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due other banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Bills of other b'ks	Deposits of other banks.
OUT OF PROVIDENCE.								
Producers'	\$300,000	\$41,809	\$18,543	\$7,121	\$244,656	\$4,283	\$3,150	.....
Railroad	106,500	22,915	12,041	3,247	135,586	3,940	2,511	.....
Richmond	50,000	25,519	4,529	.....	68,578	1,117	3,422	\$1,175
Slater	150,000	40,025	29,216	66	214,291	3,092	1,897	7,754
Smithfield Exchange	100,000	48,288	12,013	3,887	163,805	3,817	186	.....
Smithfield Union	150,000	33,618	6,929	.....	182,152	3,378	2,900	2,827
Sowamset	71,300	31,363	6,144	.....	92,410	1,353	1,384	3,898
Village	100,000	26,130	2,102	.....	122,557	1,263	972	3,897
Wakefield	100,000	12,794	1,278	2,723	111,648	1,631	638	3,047
Warren	200,000	25,774	15,954	.....	235,126	3,541	2,582	5,223
Washington	150,000	28,474	27,074	629	179,026	2,716	15,207	2,612
Washington County	50,000	5,140	351	299	47,301	1,298	200	5,317
Woonsocket Falls	200,000	31,502	36,781	.....	264,073	5,945	6,064	2,373
Total out of Providence.	5,632,429	1,333,612	804,044	55,247	7,230,661	154,224	168,060	266,012
Aggregate of all banks of State.	21,236,929	3,141,410	3,882,185	1,091,616	26,751,639	561,213	1,100,207	1,206,361

The savings banks of Rhode Island; amount of deposits and number of depositors in each, dividend for the year 1861, and average annual dividend for the past five years.

Name and location.	No. of depositors.	Am't of deposits and surplus.	Dividend for 1861.	Average annual dividend, 5 years.
Providence Institution for Savings.	10,608	\$2,541,741	6	6
Peoples' Savings Bank, Providence.	3,788	1,423,978	6	6
Mechanics' Savings Bank, Providence.	2,717	659,633	6	6.66
Newport Institution for Savings.	2,274	892,497	6	6
Providence County Savings Bank.	1,580	481,550	6	6.81
Savings Bank, Fall River.	1,501	799,970	6	6.16
East Greenwich Institution for Savings.	336	54,765	6	.....
Wakefield Institution for Savings.	412	109,195	6	6
Warwick Institution for Savings.	1,503	548,943	6	6
Woonsocket Institution for Savings.	2,266	531,074	6	6
Citizens' Institution, Woonsocket.	249	106,755	6	6
Bristol Institution for Savings.	785	175,092	6	6
Pawtucket Institution for Savings.	1,988	570,245	6	6
Kingston Savings Bank.	263	86,023	5	5.66
Westerly Savings Bank.	220	163,703	6	5.66
Wickford Savings Bank.	606	137,390	5	5.61
Warren Institution for Savings.	270	42,430	6	6
Coddington Five-Cent Institution for Savings.	792	48,715	6	6
Phenix Savings Bank.	263	50,550	6	6
Peoples' Savings Bank, Woonsocket.	294	63,863	6	6
City Savings Bank, Providence.	568	184,974	6	6
Franklin Five-Cent Savings Bank, Providence.	794	42,888	6	.....
Surplus profits, undivided.	34,807	9,719,904	.....	.....
Actual deposits. ....	.....	435,034	.....	.....
.....	.....	9,282,280	.....	.....

The average deposit of each depositor is within a few cents of \$280. The population of Rhode Island in 1860 was, according to the census, 174,620. The savings deposits, *per capita*, were \$55.66. The investments of nearly the whole of this aggregate of nine millions of dollars are in bank stocks.

No. 6.

THE BANKS OF CONNECTICUT.

Extracts from the report of the bank commissioners of Connecticut for 1862.

The commissioners, upon a careful review of the quarterly statements, herewith annexed, and the memoranda taken at their examinations during the past year, are happy to announce that the banks of this State are, with a few exceptions, in a healthy, safe, and, for the times, highly prosperous condition. It is a duty we owe to the officers of the banks in the State to report that in our intercourse with them during the past year we have met with uniform courtesy, and a manifest desire on their part to assist us in our labors. It is no less a pleasure to say that in the progress of our examinations we have discovered an increased disposition on their part to comply with the general laws of the State regulating their institutions.

Circulation.—During the summer of 1861 the circulation of the banks was reduced to a very low figure. Exchange on eastern funds during that period being uncommonly high at the west, their issues were eagerly sought for there to cancel obligations maturing in the eastern markets, and the result was that their bills were returned upon them with great rapidity. Thus their circulation was retired to a nominal amount, it being barely sufficient to meet the wants of their several localities. How readily and successfully the banks met and responded to this sudden redemption of their bills appears in the fact that no one of them failed promptly to maintain its obligations therefor, either in Boston or New York.

Immediately after the serious derangement in currency which took place in Illinois and other western States, their bills found a ready demand in that part of our country as a circulating medium, and increased so rapidly that at the present time their aggregate circulation exceeds that of any other period since 1857.

Although this increase has taken place within a comparatively short time, the commissioners are assured by the officers of the banks that their circulation has not been forced upon the market in the slightest degree; that a demand for currency has naturally, and without any effort on their part, brought about this unexpected and sudden expansion.

By the statements hereto annexed it will be seen that although the aggregate circulation is so largely increased all the banks have conformed to the law limiting the amount for each. During the past winter, exchange in Boston being against New York, the Suffolk Bank gave notice to the banks of this State of its intention to charge them a moderate rate of exchange on New York city funds sent to Boston for the redemption of their circulation.

The extreme difficulty of procuring an adequate amount of Massachusetts funds wherewith to make their redemption, and the more intimate business relations existing between them and New York, has resulted in the fact that several of the banks in the southwestern part of the State have withdrawn their deposits from the Suffolk Bank, and now make their redemptions mostly in the city of New York, keeping but a small balance in Boston to provide for such inconsiderable amounts as now find their way there for redemption.

Deposits.—All the banks in the State now report the discontinuance of paying interest on their deposits, except the Exchange Bank at Hartford, which, having the deposit of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, is permitted to pay interest on the same by a special act of the legislature.

It will be seen, by reference to their statements herein contained, that the

Bank of Hartford County, to the amount of \$20,000, and the Charter Oak Bank at Hartford, to the amount of \$57,000, pay interest on what are termed "loans," and the officers assert that there is no law to restrain them therefrom.

The commissioners, however, differ with them in their opinion. The fact that the legislature, by the terms of their charter, fixed a specific limit to the amount of their capital stock, and beyond which they cannot rightfully receive moneys to be used as such capital, and that the law expressly denies them the right to pay interest indirectly on deposits, are sufficient evidence to us that they cannot legally borrow capital, or hold out inducements to depositors to loan them funds, whereby they may enlarge their active business means.

Certain it is, if this practice should prevail to any considerable extent, the banking capital of the State would be increased indefinitely; and the wise policy of the past, in distributing, by charter, to different parts of the State such limited amounts of banking capital as the wants of localities from time to time require, would be thwarted.

We trust that the bank committee will take notice of these facts, and if found improper, we shall expect that these liabilities will entirely disappear in their statements for the coming year, and the necessity for special legislation be avoided.

Specie.—The amount of specie reserve has generally been well sustained throughout the year, and in many of the banks has averaged much above the requirements of the law. That the law requiring that "the amount of specie actually kept in the vault of the bank shall not be less than one-tenth of the circulation," proved practically beneficial to the banks, while their circulation was being so rapidly reduced, is unquestionable.

The public having become assured that the banks of our State keep in their vaults an amount of specie sufficient for all ordinary purposes of redemption, and having full confidence in the ability of the banks to pay both bill-holders and depositors, and although during the month of December last it was expected from day to day that the New York banks would suspend specie payments, and thus compel those of this State to do the same, there was no perceptible "run" made upon the banks in any quarter. Thus the people paid a well-merited and quiet compliment to the banks.

The banks of the city of New York, finding that the large amount of specie previously held by them had been withdrawn nearly or quite one-half, partly for exportation and largely for speculating purposes, announced the suspension of specie payments on the 30th day of December, 1861. While the banks of this State were compelled to adopt the same expedient for self-protection, it was on their part only a nominal suspension.

Having made particular inquiries both in and out of the banks, we are satisfied that they have continued to furnish the people with whatever specie has been required for their convenience and usual business purposes, refusing only parties who applied for it in considerable amounts, or for speculating purposes.

Loans and discounts.—The law requiring the several banks to loan to parties in this State an amount equal to their capital stock before it shall become lawful for them to loan to parties out of this State has not been fulfilled by very many of the banks, on account of circumstances entirely beyond their control.

The uncertain condition to which a considerable portion of the mercantile and manufacturing interests in the State has been brought by the political and consequent financial disturbances in our country the past year and a half has caused a sudden check in the general business operations of the people. A far less amount of local or domestic business paper has been offered to lenders, and thus the banks have been deprived of their usual supply from that source.

The banks now hold comparatively a small amount of business paper matured south of Philadelphia or Baltimore. In anticipation of the financial embarrassment which has come upon us, they began gradually to diminish their loans

during the winter of 1860-'61, and, as far as possible, declined to discount business paper maturing in the disaffected States, preferring to take the accommodation paper of parties offering the former, with such home indorser or collaterals as they could procure—a course which has proved of greater safety to the banks and relief to the borrower, enabling the manufacturer to procure the means to continue his business, and making new markets for his productions to provide for his obligations.

In this connexion it is but justice to say that the officers of the banks generally have shown a commendable disposition to discount all such offerings as were worthy of the accommodation; and the commissioners can testify that the complaint often made that the banks do not adequately and justly accommodate their home customers has no foundation in fact at the present day.

The ready and frequent payments received by many manufacturers who have contracts for the supply of goods to the general government have also to a very considerable degree diminished the offerings of both business and accommodation paper in certain localities.

The banks; therefore, must seek for loans out of the State, or suffer their surplus means to lie idle at home. A favorite mode of loaning their unemployed capital, and one which, for a variety of reasons, we cannot seriously object to, particularly at the present time, is the practice of buying first-class business paper made and maturing in the city of New York. No paper in the possession of the banks is so uniformly and promptly met at maturity.

On no other can the cashier anticipate with greater certainty what his means for discount will be at any future day; and it may be said, with a considerable degree of truth, that this class of paper at maturity is equivalent to specie funds in the city of New York. It is on this account that many of the conservative and careful bank officers buy this paper at a rate of interest lower than our own.

Another mode common to our banks, but not approved of by the commissioners, is to loan for accommodation or circulation at the west. We are sorry to say that quite a number of the banks are not disposed to heed the experience of the past. We do not mean to assert that good paper is not made at the west, and that our banks have not in some instances made money on accommodation loans made there.

Safe banking, however, requires that the borrower should be within a convenient distance of the lender, that the latter may have a constant knowledge of the business interests, habits, and reputation of the former.

The bills of our banks, as a class, enjoying a good reputation, find a profitable circulation at the west, and, allured by the high rates of interest there obtaining, several of our banks, with too little scrutiny, oftentimes, into the character of the securities offered, continue to discount western paper for the express purpose of increasing their circulation in that part of our country.

Large profits and quick returns too often blind the otherwise quick-sighted financier; and the fact that these institutions hold by far the largest amounts of past due paper and unproductive securities convinces us that this practice is attended with great risk and ultimate loss.

Dividends.—The directors of a bank cannot legally make or declare any dividend except from the earnings of such bank which shall remain after deducting therefrom all losses.

The practice of overestimating suspended paper for the purpose of making dividends, or keeping up an apparent surplus, exists in not a few of our banks. Affording no income, and oftentimes based upon names only, it cannot justly be considered an asset on which to predicate a dividend. The passage of a general bankrupt act, which is now contemplated, (and in justice required by a large and respectable class of business men who have suffered heavy losses at

the south,) would inevitably reduce a large proportion of such paper to a nominal value, if not extinguish it altogether; and it well becomes the officers of banks holding any considerable amounts of the same to prepare for the emergencies of the times by charging it off from their books as rapidly as their earnings will allow. * * *

It will also be seen by the annexed statements that dividends have been passed during the past year by the following banks, to wit: the Central Bank, at Middletown; the Farmers' Bank, at Bridgeport; the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, at Hartford; and the Norfolk Bank, at Norfolk, which banks are applying their earnings to a surplus account; the Merchants' Bank, at New Haven; the Quinnebaug Bank, at Norwich, and the Winsted Bank, at West Winsted, to recover former losses.

Exchange.—By a statute law of the State no bank is allowed to charge for exchange an amount exceeding the standard rates of charge in the cities of New York and Boston. It becomes the duty of the commissioners to report that few banks in the State have complied with this law for some time past. The evasion of it has become so common that to find an institution conformable to law in this respect in all cases is an exception to the general rule.

Stockholders are clamorous for, and the officers of the banks are equally ambitious to declare, large dividends, and, as a convenient means to this end, resort is had to a high rate of exchange on the city of New York; in some cases the charge being $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on 30, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 60, and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on 90-day paper; and, as the opportunity may offer, still higher rates of exchange.

This custom amounts to nothing less than the taking a rate of interest higher than that by law allowed, and thus at once is the fruitful source of demoralization to the officers of the banks, of discontent and wrong to the borrower.

The borrower has thus, if he continues to the end of a year, paid not less than nine per cent. for the use of his money.

It has been said that "the greater the supply the less the exchangeable value." As applied here, it is far from the truth; for, while the banks have held, during the past year, uncommon large balances in their favor in New York, these high rates of exchange have been uniformly maintained.

The evident intent of the law applicable to this subject was to confine the banks to six per cent. interest, and the cost of the redemption of their bills. Thus construed and observed, the law would deprive them of a very considerable source of profit. The banks, however, establishing a rate for themselves, and the New York banks adopting similar rates for collections made here, claim that they do not violate the letter of the law, or rather, that they *adopt* the standard rates of charge in New York. The trouble hinges upon the words "standard rates of charge."

It being conceded that banks accomplish important functions for the business community, and, when properly managed, are institutions beneficial to the people at large, and, therefore, have by charter received certain privileges, on the faith of which stockholders have invested their money therein; and the fact that the State has, in repeated instances, taken a bonus for charters granted, and supposed to contain such privileges, they have a right to expect that the laws regulating their business, when made or amended, will guard *only against the abuse* of the privileges so granted.

We therefore recommend the amendment of this law so as to give the banks a satisfactory rate of exchange, and one which the buyer can afford to pay.

National loan.—Too great praise cannot be awarded to the banks of this State for the patriotic and prompt manner in which they, in concert with the banks of the other loyal States, in a time of general anxiety and distrust, came to the assistance of the general government, in making its loans for the prosecution of the present unhappy war.

Individual capital had not the facilities, if the disposition, to make the result effectual or successful, and shrank from the risk involved; and it was not until the banks, with commendable zeal and patriotism, responded to the call, that adequate relief was had.

Their example assured the minds of the people with faith in the strength of the government and the justice of its cause; and stimulating private capitalists to share with them the responsibility of the crisis, they fulfilled a mission of incalculable good to the people.

Capital, deposits, circulation, loans, real estate, specie, &c., of the seventy-five banks of the State of Connecticut, January, 1862.

NAME AND PLACE.	LIABILITIES.					RESOURCES.								
	Capital.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Due other banks.	Other liabilities.	Loans.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes on other banks.	Specie.	Cash items, &c.	Total.
Ansonia Bank.....	\$75,070	\$94,056	\$98,564	\$4,098	\$3,325	\$105,402	\$8,531	\$4,500	.....	\$94,386	\$936	\$4,668	.....	\$148,113
Hartford Bank, Bethel.....	306,000	3,484	14,550	1,736	2,540	62,930	9,573	6,500	.....	7,804	521	1,351	.....	89,564
Manufacturers' Bank, Birmingham.....	605,700	70,069	122,758	24,773	96,786	269,336	46,638	17,344	.....	71,875	1,405	28,520	.....	559,065
Bridgeport City Bank.....	311,650	75,242	167,568	17,047	18,382	326,012	54,505	21,634	.....	90,537	2,511	30,476	.....	441,909
Bridgeport City Bank.....	292,170	167,750	92,330	17,041	19,362	350,169	14,877	21,634	.....	118,323	2,511	30,476	.....	523,053
Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport.....	242,100	130,027	295,871	40,723	30,369	463,419	50,500	25,466	.....	154,886	1,196	30,663	.....	738,990
Farmers' Bank, Bridgeport.....	210,000	31,756	61,746	21,108	26,276	222,014	40,614	25,500	.....	89,981	3,300	33,112	.....	389,448
Piquinock Bank, Bridgeport.....	300,000	31,756	113,416	36,537	10,541	360,653	10,500	28,048	.....	54,261	3,300	23,447	.....	392,650
Windham County Bank, Brooklyn.....	106,400	12,058	39,732	.....	6,538	155,944	5,000	2,200	.....	7,079	2,135	2,678	.....	186,416
Clinton Bank.....	75,000	12,058	34,323	130	463	89,778	4,500	1,685	.....	18,938	2,853	5,960	.....	122,966
Danbury Bank.....	396,900	38,700	63,042	12,276	24,320	325,493	70,738	14,192	.....	30,538	2,853	9,071	.....	464,338
Phenixville Bank, Danbury.....	250,800	22,453	66,581	15,470	13,006	307,020	3,838	8,575	.....	37,960	1,891	6,430	.....	366,930
Deep River Bank.....	150,000	19,215	26,000	6,604	11,575	166,392	9,350	2,420	.....	17,170	1,867	4,863	.....	303,964
Bank of New England, East Haddam.....	130,000	18,848	45,692	6,534	11,575	196,392	9,350	2,200	.....	39,632	514	9,013	.....	325,549
East Haddam Bank.....	68,480	60,848	97,729	.....	5,082	104,076	.....	2,200	.....	4,135	817	4,388	.....	177,959
Saybrook Bank, Essex.....	32,900	30,653	39,019	418	2,533	107,048	.....	2,200	.....	10,165	2,412	6,354	.....	392,056
Iron Bank, Falls Village.....	200,000	56,168	145,368	3,306	49,264	316,733	52,070	60,938	.....	49,656	6,176	9,633	.....	764,364
Zeina Bank, Hartford.....	514,900	45,208	64,806	7,520	51,768	316,733	136,400	55,780	.....	31,478	6,316	31,344	.....	864,154
Bank of Hartford County, Hartford.....	300,000	64,252	108,383	3,306	49,264	316,733	136,400	55,780	.....	115,400	14,010	32,400	.....	956,055
Charter Oak Bank, Hartford.....	538,800	164,060	189,869	33,278	69,070	667,575	40,600	16,197	.....	4,996	.....	.....	.....	976,864
City Bank of Hartford.....	540,000	71,738	189,869	33,278	69,070	667,575	35,050	9,530	.....	4,996	.....	.....	.....	976,864
Connecticut River Bank, Hartford.....	350,000	75,420	50,914	36,380	37,500	678,045	36,480	31,480	.....	42,441	13,780	34,320	.....	430,414
Exchange Bank, Hartford.....	513,100	293,811	244,328	36,992	140,506	1,542,159	100,604	15,000	.....	164,413	18,031	111,702	.....	1,046,717
Farmers & Merchants' Bank, Hartford.....	1,110,830	291,891	309,137	84,070	94,566	1,542,159	100,604	15,000	.....	164,413	18,031	111,702	.....	1,046,717
Hartford Bank, Hartford.....	1,132,800	308,317	491,704	70,070	94,566	1,542,159	100,604	15,000	.....	164,413	18,031	111,702	.....	1,046,717
Mercantile Bank, Hartford.....	517,000	112,867	233,076	23,104	2,131	637,513	20,335	15,000	.....	105,941	32,092	31,964	.....	660,796
Merchants & Manufacturers' Bk., Hartford.....	500,000	95,980	171,566	1,184	23,726	636,160	43,553	3,330	.....	411,340	26,256	64,456	.....	801,996
Phoenix Bank, Hartford.....	490,438	362,657	64,963	81,292	84,141	1,412,662	43,553	3,330	.....	411,340	26,256	64,456	.....	801,996
State Bank, Hartford.....	440,000	410,597	945,015	81,292	84,141	1,412,662	43,553	3,330	.....	411,340	26,256	64,456	.....	801,996
Jewett City Bank.....	362,160	3,401	12,321	.....	5,148	49,590	30,000	5,295	.....	5,653	456	1,465	.....	362,975
Meriden Bank.....	300,000	38,636	47,673	4,770	35,086	368,378	6,070	4,400	.....	7,396	1,981	16,864	.....	426,164
Central Bank, Middletown.....	112,500	19,554	21,667	3,240	2,132	90,768	37,100	6,940	.....	5,653	456	1,465	.....	183,463
Middlesex County Bank, Middletown.....	347,490	55,773	62,663	13,246	55,576	335,053	106,063	3,400	.....	17,016	2,109	6,489	.....	453,403
Bank of Middletown.....	600,000	141,363	181,110	9,470	12,410	325,053	17,316	11,000	.....	11,000	2,109	6,489	.....	651,809
Mystic River Bank.....	100,000	37,073	63,404	6,740	24,440	170,980	15,550	9,431	.....	17,307	1,015	9,203	.....	228,398
New Britain Bank.....	98,130	47,077	43,340	.....	5,000	131,305	10,075	4,301	.....	32,453	6,960	11,359	.....	193,425

City Bank, New Haven	500,000	125,646	79,657	91,853	36,594	376,843	112,959	196,498	1,149	87,071	15,030	51,049	17,026	795,750
Elm City Bank, New Haven	525,000	140,726	75,323	59,619	27,702	284,694	94,000	14,000	31,625	104,674	12,997	42,207	12,045	1,046,811
Nichols' Bank, New Haven	500,000	146,726	75,323	59,619	27,702	284,694	94,000	14,000	31,625	104,674	12,997	42,207	12,045	1,046,811
Mechanics' Bank, New Haven	500,000	146,726	75,323	59,619	27,702	284,694	94,000	14,000	31,625	104,674	12,997	42,207	12,045	1,046,811
New Haven County Bk., New Haven	444,800	915,706	191,900	9,915	53,325	635,597	91,057	9,300	31,670	96,197	5,030	96,379	1,243	864,423
Quinnipiac Bank, New Haven	380,000	73,690	66,616	6,740	93,558	330,310	115,500	10,900	85,098	38,680	10,542	11,034	19,438	469,283
Quinnipiac Bank, New Haven	500,000	147,940	66,616	6,740	93,558	330,310	115,500	10,900	85,098	38,680	10,542	11,034	19,438	469,283
Traders' Bank, New Haven	300,000	114,467	66,616	6,740	93,558	330,310	115,500	10,900	85,098	38,680	10,542	11,034	19,438	469,283
Bank of Commerce, New London	292,000	57,606	66,604	6,748	30,803	313,958	74,838	9,500	.....	56,908	16,681	10,600	3,263	530,398
New London Bank, New London	150,000	48,965	66,604	6,748	30,803	313,958	74,838	9,500	.....	56,908	16,681	10,600	3,263	530,398
Union Bank, New London	150,000	90,632	69,205	1,634	10,560	117,594	232,104	6,500	.....	31,668	3,000	10,568	9,968	367,632
Winning Bank, New London	184,850	62,870	69,205	1,634	7,977	161,564	117,594	6,728	.....	37,020	9,850	10,998	9,968	367,632
Norfolk Bank	195,000	46,283	69,210	7,178	14,191	98,471	83,192	3,500	.....	55,380	9,650	10,998	9,968	367,632
Bank of Norfolk	100,500	3,513	35,541	1,370	7,107	115,018	9,918	3,545	.....	14,300	5,678	13,318	9,968	367,632
Fairfield County Bank, Norwalk	300,000	32,035	91,634	17,062	20,920	391,634	14,800	8,000	.....	30,363	6,578	13,794	5,963	556,378
Merchants' Bank, Norwich	908,168	67,608	194,869	13,574	31,928	394,302	38,500	8,000	.....	93,480	1,401	90,470	8,315	556,378
Norwich Bank, Norwich	920,000	88,328	62,432	3,731	31,928	394,302	38,500	8,000	.....	93,480	1,401	90,470	8,315	556,378
Quinnipiac Bank, Norwich	350,000	31,065	51,618	4,310	25,697	95,236	78,528	10,713	.....	14,466	6,547	13,019	6,385	346,955
Shutts' Bank, Norwich	100,000	24,616	52,554	6,966	5,438	398,308	6,920	19,351	.....	7,907	9,090	23,556	91	383,951
Thames Bank, Norwich	593,000	161,949	9,140	9,140	76,975	785,892	85,763	6,097	.....	12,600	343	10,313	9,550	449,675
Uncas Bank, Norwich	300,000	91,027	59,715	6,740	46,160	270,671	119,164	7,600	.....	58,670	12,370	44,318	9,780	1,040,392
Rockville Bank	300,573	66,168	155,523	13,981	18,973	431,405	48,184	92,615	.....	6,046	6,943	8,558	9,496	436,642
Southport Bank	113,400	33,947	72,526	9,018	95,000	107,861	71,414	5,743	.....	36,650	6,636	18,920	6,818	555,238
Stafford Bank	154,000	11,357	68,317	19,566	17,373	117,894	1,000	5,900	.....	20,051	1,413	7,134	4,672	245,901
Stafford Bank	902,030	59,938	105,434	19,566	46,092	254,964	78,750	9,473	.....	59,188	4,473	97,923	9,598	495,360
Ocean Bank, Stonington	102,000	29,460	39,770	19,566	12,139	194,042	98,950	3,900	.....	17,623	729	3,902	4,016	183,369
Pawcatuck Bank, Stonington	75,000	36,564	36,564	1,768	9,600	90,819	1,800	3,196	.....	7,834	281	3,502	6,303	113,788
Stonington Bank, Stonington	60,000	34,193	41,080	7,543	1,853	192,938	1,800	691	.....	19,706	859	13,001	4,458	144,658
Thompson Bank, Stonington	70,000	83,158	43,036	9,513	4,070	115,273	1,700	891	.....	19,706	859	13,001	4,458	144,658
Glenn's Bank, Waterbury	394,100	55,985	70,945	9,513	9,513	99,980	49,945	9,500	.....	97,620	5,900	5,300	5,518	162,507
Waterbury Bank	510,000	118,776	102,949	28,523	15,188	498,915	147,093	6,997	.....	57,040	1,531	36,898	5,464	769,069
Homes Bank, West Meriden	981,511	98,743	43,103	5,845	94,759	330,520	12,000	6,997	.....	31,307	1,174	10,130	1,923	384,531
Saugatuck Bank, Westport	900,000	37,905	92,371	11,488	94,076	97,678	9,000	6,078	.....	50,864	4,494	11,264	8,900	347,192
Hartford Bank, West Winsted	900,000	61,190	85,371	1,273	17,908	219,174	22,610	9,100	.....	19,797	3,919	101,176	4,734	365,740
Winsted Bank, West Winsted	985,475	99,628	60,692	3,464	15,872	949,525	92,610	6,798	.....	49,315	1,923	6,471	9,897	375,629
Windham Bank	104,700	11,520	54,598	3,466	3,928	195,138	3,550	1,553	.....	31,789	2,894	8,451	1,147	174,919
Totals, January, 1883	21,794,937	6,142,754	6,918,018	994,752	2,298,834	27,046,326	8,898,619	1,351,510	123,961	4,359,577	404,923	1,592,855	433,922	38,117,985

Abstract of the reports of the savings banks of Connecticut for 1862.

Savings banks.	No. of de-positors.	Amount of deposits.	Loans on real estate.	Loans on personal se-curity.	Loans on stocks and bonds.	Invested in bank stocks.	Invested in R. R. stocks and bonds.	Real estate securities.	Cash on hand.	Total assets.
Bridgeport Savings Bank.....	4,593	\$1,216,616	\$942,186	\$26,043	\$84,454	\$42,946	\$23,560	\$133,170	\$93,636	\$1,236,507
Chelsea Savings Bank.....	874	235,711	175,480	15,387	5,500	14,401	.....	19,255	19,255	240,285
City Savings Bank of Bridgeport.....	670	113,181	80,165	15,387	15,000	.....	.....	14,125	7,010	116,300
Collinsville Savings Bank.....	554	96,037	71,150	45,118	2,192	2,094	.....	66,670	2,683	101,547
Connecticut Savings Bank.....	3,000	828,712	593,175	45,118	.....	15,912	19,547	57,971	57,971	845,645
Danbury Savings Bank.....	1,750	300,900	217,367	61,190	.....	19,125	.....	50,567	10,545	378,649
Deep River Savings Bank.....	650	96,798	65,367	11,521	.....	19,125	.....	1,589	5,259	99,630
Derby Savings Bank.....	1,024	186,643	141,968	13,300	.....	29,215	4,400	4,820	354	195,631
Essex Savings Bank.....	983	178,078	94,817	20,347	5,700	21,176	32,065	3,000	7,694	179,160
Falls Village Savings Bank.....	924	42,305	26,302	5,450	.....	.....	.....	3,000	44,453	44,453
Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank.....	479	78,475	45,090	8,860	8,260	9,193	.....	15,075	9,091	80,557
Farmington Savings Bank.....	1,236	316,241	237,234	7,891	9,000	400	15,754	27,092	11,796	328,923
Groton Savings Bank.....	1,011	195,004	122,404	8,975	30,845	13,650	.....	13,650	1,460	196,939
Litchfield Savings Society.....	1,081	235,974	124,192	16,537	23,751	50,038	7,637	20,950	1,480	244,596
Manchester Savings Bank.....	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Mechanics' Savings Bank.....	58	5,899	3,226	670	1,110	1,110	.....	.....	948	6,054
Meriden Savings Bank.....	1,326	204,802	168,803	22,307	15,759	15,759	.....	98	3,365	210,233
Middletown Savings Bank.....	6,539	1,668,721	1,107,388	76,992	168,591	196,019	101,196	114,000	6,552	1,700,439
New Canaan Savings Bank.....	254	39,576	23,398	1,800	3,500	3,500	.....	.....	9,018	30,715
New Haven Savings Bank.....	9,307	1,985,535	1,440,580	172,150	87,919	29,000	78,100	82,831	39,373	2,069,720
New London Savings Bank of.....	4,000	1,349,345	642,599	78,929	6,588	294,365	242,050	10,900	29,663	1,995,385
New Milford Savings Bank.....	357	124,727	37,972	8,780	9,892	1,500	1,028	7,371	9,645	54,119
Newtown Savings Bank.....	350	61,784	39,783	3,105	6,838	6,838	1,720	1,141	4,166	63,485
Norfolk Savings Bank.....	111	9,750	5,812	1,813	.....	998	.....	992	.....	9,639
Norwalk Savings Society.....	1,483	303,045	205,755	8,532	90,520	36,023	35,500	10,192	9,909	320,728
Norwich Savings Society.....	9,278	3,152,448	1,890,956	56,595	290,570	290,565	186,176	635,758	33,110	3,370,169
People's Savings Bank.....	387	101,923	73,365	6,532	6,650	11,973	.....	105,075	6,930	105,075
Plymouth Savings Bank.....	59	7,503	3,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	7,741
Savings Bank of Rockville.....	851	140,609	72,370	54,783	1,440	8,460	1,300	16,500	6,431	144,785
Savings Bank of Stafford Springs.....	608	100,389	49,161	26,161	11,400	11,400	.....	16,500	3,545	103,453
Salisbury Savings Bank.....	615	113,678	79,467	15,441	1,222	1,222	6,350	.....	7,727	115,107
Savings Bank of Tolland.....	1,075	381,748	213,187	28,334	9,900	18,100	.....	.....	60	269,481
Seymour Savings Bank.....	119	5,931	712	.....	.....	.....	4,009	.....	138	6,169
Society for Savings, Hartford.....	19,421	3,981,925	2,231,698	259,698	485,033	196,700	108,985	194,501	41,209	4,049,250
Southington Savings Bank.....	68	6,615	5,040	1,075	.....	.....	350	755	264	7,040
Southport Savings Bank.....	910	165,500	111,230	29,864	3,000	9,998	15,652	30,789	765	172,077
Staffordville Savings Bank.....	509	63,045	34,304	29,864	.....	5,100	.....	1,500	1,012	64,860
Stafford Savings Bank.....	1,118	236,613	150,394	35,908	25,908	6,567	49,65	.....	6,296	236,360
State Savings Bank.....	1,576	492,153	314,875	9,000	43,510	17,748	35,005	169,870	29,345	404,130
Stonington Savings Bank.....	850	267,376	36,321	36,321	51,510	33,983	.....	30,500	9,400	277,836
Thermon City Savings Bank.....	4,910	576,758	355,000	52,416	51,510	33,983	.....	30,500	9,400	586,270
Thermon Savings Bank.....	1,700	365,066	232,405	7,900	6,065	25,356	.....	48,341	74,569	388,274
Westport Savings Bank.....	50	6,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,676

Abstract of the reports of the savings banks, &c.—Continued.

Savings banks.	No. of de- positions.	Amount of deposits.	Loans on real estate.	Loans on personal se- curity.	Loans on stocks and bonds.	Invested in bank stocks.	Invested in R.R. stocks and bonds.	Real estate and other securities.	Cash on hand.	Total assets.
Williamantic Savings Institute.....	1,451	\$231,319	\$143,406	\$23,788	\$16,500	\$36,800	.....	\$18,100	\$7,838	\$247,008
Winnet Savings Bank.....	196	26,727	14,937	.....	.....	1,500	.....	8,400	1,904	26,781
Total of 45 savings banks.....	87,373	19,983,959	13,065,901	1,909,632	1,344,796	1,404,198	\$939,501	1,790,176	516,031	90,539,753
Building associations.....	2,563	892,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,696,767
Total.....	90,956	20,676,713	13,065,901	1,909,632	1,344,796	1,404,198	939,501	1,790,176	516,031	92,236,526

Extract from the report of the bank commissioners on the savings banks of Connecticut dated May, 1862.

The nature of these institutions, and the important functions they perform, having been fully commented upon in our previous reports, and the subject being now so well understood, we do not deem it necessary to repeat what has been said, or materially add thereto. There were, January 1, 1862, forty-five savings banks transacting business in this State, whose aggregate deposits, at that time, amounted to the sum of \$19,983,999. The whole amount of deposits in the savings banks in this State, January 1, 1861, was \$19,377,670. Increase during the year, \$606,289. The whole number of depositors in said bank, January 1, 1862, was 87,373. The average amount due each depositor, therefore, is nearly \$230.

Their investments are as follows:

Loans on real estate	\$13, 065, 901
Loans on stocks and bonds	1, 344, 796
Loans on personal security	1, 209, 632
Bank stock	1, 404, 198
Railroad stock and bonds	939, 501
Real estate and other securities	1, 790, 176

The general assembly, at its last annual session, incorporated two savings banks, viz:

The Manchester Savings Banks, at Manchester; the Mechanics' Savings Bank, at Hartford. The former went into operation prior to January 1, 1862, and its first annual statement is included hereafter; the latter commenced business subsequent to that time, but has not furnished to us a written report of its doings. We learn, however, from its officers that they have received, up to the present time, somewhat over \$10,000 on deposit, nearly all of which has been loaned on real estate.

The fears entertained a year ago that the deposits in these institutions would be greatly reduced on account of the general decrease in mercantile and manufacturing operations, and the suspension of labor upon public and private works, progressing in the State at the beginning of the war, and that the issue of the new government loan, bearing a greater rate of interest, would induce depositors to withdraw their funds to such an extent as to seriously embarrass their operations, have not been realized.

We therefore take peculiar pleasure in calling your attention to the fact, that their aggregate deposits are still increasing, and that their affairs generally are all in a well-managed and satisfactory condition.

The establishment of these institutions in our country has been well termed benevolent. In their practical workings they reach not only the material wealth, but affect greatly the moral condition of the people. Of mutual benefit to depositor and borrower, they afford a safe and convenient depository for the earnings of the poorer classes, and place within the convenient reach of private enterprise capital otherwise scattered or hoarded, with which to add to the general productiveness of a community. They encourage a spirit of industry, economy, and thrift in a class too often disposed to part with hard earnings in idleness and dissipation; they open a way to the man of small means to add thereto until he shall have become possessed of a sufficient maintenance in time of sickness or of old age. They generate, often, the principle of a savings bank in the breast of the depositor. Thus far they fulfil the object of their creation.

Like all other public institutions, however, savings banks are liable to abuse,

and to be used for purposes foreign to their establishment. Their immunity from taxation has induced many persons of considerable means, and for whose use they were not intended, to deposit in them as rapidly as the law allows; and seldom, if ever, withdrawing either principal or interest, this class of depositors, by addition and the compounding of interest, will soon represent the larger amount of the deposits. There is no good reason why any man, or class of men, enjoying the numberless blessings of law, order, and good government, should not participate in the expenses necessary to maintain the same. We have in mind an institution which has to the credit of one depositor the large amount of \$15,000, independent of considerable sums in the names of the several members of his family, but in reality controlled and owned by the former. It evidently was not anticipated that savings banks should accommodate with such intent this class of depositors.

We have heretofore suggested the propriety of a system of discrimination by which the smaller should be allowed a greater rate of interest than the large depositor; but this would not seem to meet the wants of the times.

Considering the fact that the very considerable sum of \$230 is the average amount due each depositor, and the certainty that hereafter the tax-gatherer will make his demands upon various kinds of property, and employments even, heretofore exempt from the direct burdens of government, we suggest whether the time has not come to consider the propriety of including this very large property in the list for taxation, whether a depositor representing the sum of, say, \$250 should not in justice contribute in this manner his share to the general welfare.

We propose, therefore, that a law be passed making it the duty of the treasurers of the savings banks, and savings banks and building associations in this State, to return a list of the names of all depositors of \$250 and over, with the amount deposited by each, and residing in this State, to the assessors of the town where they severally reside, and that the same be subject to taxation as other property.

Abstract from the bank commissioners' reports, of Connecticut, for the last twenty-six years—1837 to 1862.

Year.	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans and discounts.	Total resources.	Deposits.
1837...	\$8,744,697	\$3,998,325	\$415,386	\$13,246,945	\$15,691,285	.....
1838...	8,754,467	1,920,552	535,447	9,769,286	12,302,631	.....
1839...	8,832,233	3,967,815	502,180	12,266,946	14,942,779	.....
1840...	8,878,245	2,325,589	499,032	10,428,630	18,950,579	.....
1841...	8,873,927	2,784,721	454,298	10,944,673	13,866,973	.....
1842...	8,876,317	2,555,638	471,238	10,683,413	13,465,052	.....
1843...	8,880,293	2,379,947	438,752	9,798,392	12,914,124	.....
1844...	8,892,228	3,490,963	455,430	10,842,955	14,479,681	.....
1845...	8,359,748	4,102,444	453,658	12,447,196	15,243,235	.....
1846...	8,475,630	4,565,947	481,367	13,032,600	15,892,689	.....
1847...	8,605,742	4,437,631	462,162	12,781,657	15,784,772	.....
1848...	8,726,381	4,891,265	517,700	13,424,653	16,808,829	.....
1849...	8,965,916	4,511,571	575,678	13,740,591	16,947,002	.....
1850...	9,907,503	5,253,884	649,622	15,607,314	19,122,209	.....
1851...	10,575,657	6,639,834	774,461	18,190,512	21,969,949	.....
1852...	12,509,807	7,118,625	825,379	20,552,493	25,226,502	.....
1853...	13,950,944	11,217,630	1,259,872	25,833,850	32,094,899	.....
1854...	15,641,397	11,207,996	1,206,940	27,397,796	34,716,589	.....
1855...	17,145,451	6,833,388	812,183	23,999,035	31,338,502	.....
1856...	18,852,130	9,197,639	1,006,658	27,201,750	36,202,061	.....
1857...	20,505,730	9,690,969	1,121,120	32,639,030	39,123,660	.....
1858...	21,017,473	4,249,138	1,064,696	25,610,179	32,976,331	.....
1859...	21,539,856	7,555,369	983,124	29,639,854	37,494,690	.....
1860...	21,626,167	7,703,996	950,138	30,518,734	38,155,527	.....
1861...	21,828,029	6,661,939	1,004,381	29,364,626	37,004,652	.....
1862...	21,790,937	8,023,681	1,518,316	27,694,213	39,211,642	.....

No. 7.

THE BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Extracts from the annual report on banks, dated December 26, 1861.

The condition of this department at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1861; the value and character of the securities held in trust, with the amount of circulating notes issued upon such securities; the condition of the banks, so far as it is developed in the quarterly reports submitted by them, together with other matters growing out of the duties devolved upon this department, will be found exhibited in detail in the statement and tables appended to this report.

No events of extraordinary interest or importance have marked the operations of the department during the last year. The sudden transition of the country from a state of peace and prosperity to that of war, in its most aggravated form, has indeed seriously deranged the business interests of the country and entailed heavy losses upon the community; but, as yet, the banking institutions of the State have not only sustained themselves against the pressure of events, without severe curtailment of accommodations to business classes, but have, to an unprecedented amount, contributed to the financial means of the general government.

The simultaneous failure in May last of four banking associations, located in the city of Albany, does not militate against the correctness of the foregoing remarks; for though the financial rigidity growing out of the war may have hastened the catastrophe with those institutions, subsequent developments have revealed causes of failure of a more domestic character than the disturbed condition of public affairs. Gross and criminal mismanagement by officers intrusted with the supervision of those institutions, together with palpable inefficiency on the part of directors, were the primary causes of insolvency. Speculation, favoritism, extravagance, and stock speculation within a bank, are more likely to prove fatal to its existence than an epidemic amongst its legitimate customers, whether the latter result from overtrading in peace or a financial revulsion in war. Fortunately, in the case of the banks under consideration, this department held an amount in securities equal to the circulation of the defaulting institutions. These were promptly converted into cash by public sale, and the outstanding bills have been redeemed at their par value on presentation at the agencies designated by this department. The utility of the present system of secured circulation was never more forcibly exemplified than in the case of these institutions. Fievery as was the public mind from extraneous causes, the simultaneous failure of these banks would have been attended with the most disastrous effects had not the prompt redemption of their circulation been assured beyond contingency. As it was, aside from the losses to depositors and stockholders, inducing local and individual inconvenience, their withdrawal from business created scarcely a ripple on the monetary affairs of the State. It is not possible by legislation to guard against the faithlessness of fiduciary agents, but it is possible to punish the fraudulent conversion of property, and the wilful falsification of the books and vouchers of a bank, as well as palpable false swearing in the returns required to be published. The failure to vindicate the cause of outraged honesty and morality is not so much an incident of defective legislation as it is the want of a rigid administration of justice. Criminality is able to shield itself behind technicalities and forms, to interpose delays, pension legal talents, and not unfrequently evoke misdirected sympathies, until conviction is so rare as almost to offer immunity to this class of offences. An earnest effort to bring the guilty to punishment is demanded not less in vindication of outraged law than as a meas-

ure of justice to the widows and orphans who have been wantonly despoiled of their means of support.

During the last fiscal year seven banking associations, with an aggregate capital of \$750,000, and one individual banker, have commenced the business of banking. Within the same period seven associations and three individuals have suspended operations. By chapter 281, Laws of 1844, it is provided that "no association of persons shall commence the business of banking under said act until such association shall have deposited with the superintendent of the banking department the securities required by law, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and no individual banker or bankers shall commence the business of banking under said act, or receive circulating notes under the same, until such individual banker or bankers shall have deposited with the superintendent the securities required by law, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars." This provision is still in force, and a compliance with its requisitions is demanded by this department in the case of all associations or individuals commencing the business of banking. Immediately after organization, however, the provision ceases to be operative; for as there is no requirement of law that the securities shall not be reduced below the sums specified, and as the supreme court has decided that on a surrender of circulating notes bankers are entitled to a return of securities to an equivalent amount, it follows that there is no finality in the matter except such as the convenience or exigencies of the associations and bankers may dictate. Hence it not unfrequently occurs that securities to the amount of \$50,000 or \$100,000 are hired for the occasion, and deposited until the purpose of organization is accomplished, after which all, save a small amount retained by the department as a guarantee for expenses, is again withdrawn. It is respectfully submitted that the statute should either be made effective or be so amended as to obviate the present absurdity. To compel associations and bankers to an unvarying deposit of \$100,000 or \$50,000 of securities, regardless of the amount of their outstanding circulation, would operate oppressively in seasons of financial difficulty. By the return from time to time of notes, and the sale of the securities thus released, they are put in funds to redeem the balance of their obligations; whilst they would be materially crippled if compelled at all times to keep a deposit of \$50,000 or \$100,000 in the bank department, after the circulation for which it is held in trust has been surrendered. It is believed that a deposit of \$10,000 by new organizations, and the retention of that sum from existing institutions, to be irrevocable save through the process of liquidation, would afford all the protection which the case requires, as well as to obviate existing embarrassments.

The charters of six incorporated banks expire on the 1st of January, 1862, and those of the remaining twenty, (except the Manhattan and Dry Dock Companies, which are unlimited,) at various periods extending to January 1, 1866. By chapter 138, Laws of 1854, the circulation of these banks, after the expiration of their charters, is to be returned in three equal annual instalments. The circulation outstanding and in hand of the banks, whose charters expire on the 1st proximo, was, at the date of the last quarterly report, \$912,900. It has been customary with these institutions, as the period of expiration approached, to renew their circulating notes, with a view of availing themselves of the privilege conferred by the act before mentioned. It is claimed that it is unjust to existing associations thus to permit defunct institutions to perpetuate their circulation, for the redemption of which no security is deposited; and that it extends the liability of stockholders after their interest in the expired institution has ceased. Of the banks whose charters have already expired, there was in circulation on the 30th of September, 1861, outstanding notes to the amount of \$1,232,753. Of this sum, no doubt, a considerable amount has been destroyed, and will never appear for redemption. But no public interest can be subserved

by permitting the amount of outstanding obligations to be increased, merely for the benefit of expiring institutions or their immediate successors.

The total amount of outstanding circulation issued to banking associations and individual bankers was, at the close of the fiscal year, \$28,360,482—being a decrease for the year ending September 30, 1861, of \$480,934. The amount issued and outstanding, to incorporated banks, was \$8,245,658—being a decrease of \$947,726 within the fiscal year. The amount of securities held in trust for banking associations and individual bankers was \$30,213,780; for incorporated banks, under special laws, \$66,071, and for trust companies, \$200,000. Of the securities thus held, there was of New York State stocks, \$19,123,705; of bonds and mortgages, \$5,386,802; of United State stocks, \$5,089,300; of Illinois, Michigan, and Arkansas State stocks, \$475,250; and of cash on deposit, \$138,722. The decrease in securities during the fiscal year was, in New York stocks, \$1,430,716; in Arkansas stock, \$118,000; and in bonds and mortgages, \$464,661; whilst in stocks of the United States there was an increase of \$1,968,700. The decrease in bonds and mortgages, since October 1, 1857, has been no less than \$2,469,429. This change is not solely attributable to the greater ease with which stocks have been procured, but to a growing conviction of their superiority as a convertible medium in times of financial pressure. Under the existing law, associations and individuals must elect at the time of organization whether their notes shall be secured wholly by stocks or by stocks and real estate; and thereafter no change in these respects is practicable. Instances are occurring, and are likely to become more numerous, where it is found desirable to retire the mortgages deposited, and substitute an entire deposit of stocks. In these cases, as a compliance with the statute, a single mortgage has been retained by the department. Though merely nominal as a security, the notes issued still bear the impress of being secured by "stock and real estate;" and there is no authority in this department either to relinquish the last mortgage or alter the impression upon the plate. It is believed that, under proper restrictions as to notes already issued, no harm would result from allowing a change in the matters above indicated, in conformity with the facts in the case and the desires of those interested.

By an act of Congress, passed at the extra session in July last, an appropriation of \$250,000,000 was made for the public service, for which the Secretary of the Treasury was "authorized to issue coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he may deem advisable;" the bonds to be irredeemable for twenty years, and the treasury notes to be "payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum." The act of April 10, 1849, which prescribes the character of the securities to be deposited in this department, provides that stocks to be received "shall be New York State stocks," or "at least one-half the amount so deposited shall be in stocks of the State of New York, as before mentioned, and not exceeding one-half in stocks of the United States." Under this provision, and in accordance with the ruling of my immediate predecessor in office, I have not regarded "treasury notes" as admissible as a basis for bank circulation, not because they failed to be equally binding upon the government as other evidences of indebtedness, but because they are not "stock," within the meaning of the statute. They are regarded as a distinctive security in the statute under which they are issued; they differ from the ordinary certificates of stock in being without seal, in not being transferable upon the books of the Treasury Department, and in bearing upon their face the privilege of being changed into stock at a future period. For this reason, and because the regular stock of the United States is attainable on terms as favorable as the treasury notes, it was deemed no hardship to the banks to leave the question of reception to the decision of the legislature, to which it is accordingly submitted.

The prompt and liberal manner in which the banks in the cities of New York,

Boston, and Philadelphia have responded to the wants of the government in furnishing the means for the suppression of the existing unholy rebellion, is worthy of the highest praise. Institutions in other sections, as well as private individuals, have also liberally contributed of their means to this desirable end. It is not too much, however, to say that but for the energetic action of the combined banks, thereby inspiring confidence in the community, as well as furnishing immediate relief to the pressing necessities of the government, the community would, ere this, have witnessed a ruinous depreciation in the public securities, or an enormous issue of irredeemable government notes. Whether, with all the aid which patriotic impulses may afford, these results can be obviated, is extremely problematical. The expenditures of the government are upon such a gigantic scale that great difficulty must be experienced in supplying the wants of the treasury. These exigencies must be met in some form; and true patriotism will not shrink from any necessary burdens which may be imposed by the endeavor to uphold a government under which the country has so wonderfully prospered.

Amongst the methods proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury for replenishing the national exchequer, is one which, in its relation to the currency, must deeply interest the citizens of every State. Its ostensible object is to give a national characteristic to the currency of the several States, by predicated its issue upon a deposit of United States stock in the Treasury Department at Washington, receiving in exchange therefor notes for circulation "bearing a common impression and authenticated by a common authority; the redemption of these notes by the associations and institutions to which they may be delivered for issue; and the security of that redemption by the pledge of United States stocks, and an adequate provision of specie." In other words, the general government proposes to emulate the system already in vogue in this State, extending it, under authority of Congress, to the banking institutions of all the States, and basing the issue of currency solely upon its own stock, to be primarily purchased and deposited with it by the banks. The market thus created for the stocks of the government will, it is supposed, "impart such value and stability to government securities that it will not be difficult to obtain the additional loans required for the service of the current and the succeeding years at fair and reasonable rates." Laudable as is the object sought to be accomplished, there are objections to the scheme, which my position calls upon me to present to the consideration of the legislature.

If the action of Congress shall conform to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, the stocks of this State and the bonds and mortgages now on deposit in this department, amounting in the aggregate to \$24,510,508 39, will cease to form a basis for banking. With an unwonted liberality the legislature has admitted the stocks of the United States to be deposited as security for circulating notes to an equal amount with those of New York. If associations and bankers do not choose to avail themselves of the privilege, it is because they regard the stocks of their own State as a more desirable investment. To compel them to forego this preference, and to throw their securities upon the market at this time of depression, (as many of them would be compelled to do,) would be an arbitrary exercise of power that could not be justifiable save by the direst necessity. Upon the faith of State legislation these stocks have in many instances been purchased at a high premium, for the express object to which they are now devoted. Can the State withdraw its protection from the investment thus made, and leave the victims to pocket the losses to which they may be subjected? Of the \$5,386,802 47 of bonds and mortgages on deposit, many are for a period of years not yet elapsed. The foreclosure of those already due, at a period when financial arrangements are difficult of accomplishment, could not be otherwise than productive of widespread distress; whilst the burdens imposed upon the banks of holding those not yet payable, would not leave them in the most feasible condition for invest-

ing in government stocks. Nor is it to be denied that the use of New York stocks for banking purposes has imparted to them a higher market value than they would have otherwise borne, by creating a demand for this specific purpose. What would be the result of throwing a large amount of these securities upon the market cannot be doubtful. That they would ultimately be sought for as a safe investment for trust funds as well as capital, is highly probable. But the primary result would be to inflict a serious loss upon the present holders, even if no direct injury to the credit of the State inured from the proceeding.

Whilst the creation of a market for United States stock evidently lies at the base of the proposition submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, the arguments in favor of the adoption of the scheme are chiefly drawn from the favorable influence which it is supposed will be exerted over the currency of the States, rendering it more secure, more homogeneous in form and character, and more eligible as a medium of exchange. After stating that the existing bank-note circulation "is usually furnished in greatest proportions by institutions of least actual capital"—that "circulation, commonly, is in the inverse ratio of solvency"—and that "weak corporations almost invariably seek to sustain themselves by obtaining from the people the largest possible credit in this form"—the Secretary adds: "The recent experience of several States in the valley of the Mississippi painfully illustrates the justice of these observations, and enforces by the most cogent practical arguments the duty of protecting commerce and industry against the recurrence of such disorders." However truthful these remarks may be in regard to the institutions and currency of some portions of the country, they certainly do not apply to New York, and furnish no basis for interference with her institutions. Nor should it be forgotten that in the States of the Mississippi valley, to which reference is made, the banking system in vogue was not one admitting of the issue of bank notes "in the inverse ratio of solvency," but a system modelled upon that of New York; save that it admitted of the deposit of a wider range of securities. These were deemed ample protection, at the time of deposit, to bill-holders; and would probably have proved so, but for the untoward political events which have done so much towards upsetting public and private credit. The ruinous depreciation of securities pledged by the banks was the primary cause of their failure, with the concomitant losses to the public. The contingency is one from which the stocks of the United States are, under existing circumstances, by no means exempt; and should the banks, under the scheme proposed, purchase the stocks of the government at their present market value, and subsequent events depreciate them largely, though the benefit of the operation on one side would be sufficiently obvious, it is not so readily seen what recompense would flow to the banks and bill-holders. Though the ultimate redemption of the stocks may be beyond question, yet the value to the bill-holder as a security is only the amount which can be realized at the period of forced sale, rendered necessary by the failure of the bank. The marked difference in this respect between the stocks of New York and those of the United States, has been sufficiently demonstrated in the sales made under authority of this department during the last season. What it will be, should \$700,000,000 be added to the present obligations of the government prior to June, 1863, (as the Secretary of the Treasury estimates,) may be left to conjecture.

Would the proposition to base the currency solely upon the stocks of the United States bring relief to the national treasury? That it would create an additional demand for such stock is doubtless true; but that it would operate to the extent of "imparting such value and stability to government securities that it will not be difficult to obtain the additional loans required for the service of the current and succeeding years at fair and reasonable rates," is not probable under existing circumstances. The outstanding circulation of all the associations, banks, and bankers of this State amounts to \$36,000,000. Of this

sum about \$6,000,000 is, at this time of writing, already secured by the deposit of United States stock in this department. It is a well-known fact that the banks of the city of New York already hold government securities to double the amount of the balance required to cover the entire bank circulation of this State. Would a resort be had to the treasury at Washington for more stock whilst this superabundant supply remains at hand? Would the banks of the interior pay specie to the government whilst they could procure all the stock which their necessities might require on their own credit, and in the way of ordinary exchanges of value, from their correspondents in New York, who would be sufficiently happy of an opportunity to supply the demand? And the same may be said to an almost equal extent of New England and of Philadelphia. That the proposition might have an equalizing effect in the distribution of the stock already issued is quite palpable; but that it would be found radically defective, as a relief to the treasury, within a limited period, seems too apparent. The withdrawal of capital from other investments, such as State stocks, bonds and mortgages, loans and discounts, consequent upon this new demand of the government, could not fail seriously to derange the business operations of the country, and aggravate the evils under which the producing interests are now laboring. A measure of reform, which might be eminently practical and salutary in a time of peace and prosperity, may become both inexpedient and oppressive, when urged to a consummation at a time when the business interests of the country are paralyzed or taxed to their utmost endurance by a state of war. Too much precaution, at least, cannot be employed where interests so vast and complicated are to be affected. The objects to be obtained should not only be of paramount importance, but the result should be certain of attainment, before venturing on an experiment which involves a change in the entire bank-note circulation of the country, under circumstances of unwonted difficulty and danger.

Thus far the subject has been considered only in the light in which it is presented in the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. What shape the measure may assume under the manipulations of the committees in Congress, to whom it has been referred, time alone can determine. The public prints contain the draft of a bill, said to be under consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, in which the deposit of securities by existing banks in the "currency bureau" at Washington is left optional with those institutions in exchange for certain privileges offered. The bill also authorizes the formation of banking associations in the various States, with the privileges of discount, deposit, and circulation—the latter upon the basis of a deposit of United States stock—with twenty-five per cent. of such circulation kept on hand, in specie, for the immediate convertibility of the notes issued. The inducements consist in the reception of the currency thus secured for government dues, (except imposts,) and the disbursement of it in the expenditures of the government "whenever and wherever the public creditor is willing to receive the same." The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to employ the banks "that shall invest their capital and secure all their circulation by a purchase of the bonds of this government, as agents for the Treasury Department, for collecting the taxes, dues, property, and funds of the government, and disbursing the same whenever and wherever the public interests can be promoted thereby."

This proposition involves the establishment of a class of banking institutions subordinate to congressional authority, and wholly independent of the State legislatures. It clothes them with peculiar privileges, which can only be enjoyed by State institutions on a renunciation of the requirements now imposed upon them by State authority. Whether the inducements offered are of such a substantial character as to attract capital into this form of investment, or to seduce existing associations into a compliance with the requisitions imposed, must be left to the

developments of the future, under the determination of State legislatures. That the power of taxation by Congress may be so exercised as to drive the present bank circulation out of existence is undoubtedly true. The exercise of the power is a matter in regard to which the people will be quite likely to instruct their representatives. The establishment of separate classes of institutions, the one owing allegiance to the general and the other to the State governments, with rival interests, feelings, and privileges, cannot but be productive of lamentable consequences. The banks of this State, whose circulation is based upon securities in every respect as valuable, safe, and convertible, as those which may be admitted under the proposed system at Washington, will not composedly see others enjoy advantages from which they are excluded. The antagonistic interests thus aroused will soon ally themselves with political parties, and the country will again be subjected to the dangerous vicissitudes springing from a concentration of moneyed interests upon elections. If, however, Congress shall abstain from compulsory legislation in regard to the currency, there are two causes that must operate to mitigate the fears expressed. The first is, that the inducements offered are not sufficiently strong to overcome the opposing tendencies to the scheme. When it is observed that the taxes to be imposed by Congress will most assuredly be assumed by the State government, collected by its agents in the ordinary methods and in the usual currency, deposited in local banks until paid into the State treasury, and thence handed over to the government, whose necessities will require an immediate expenditure, it is not perceived that the "pet banks" are to receive a very valuable consideration in this respect. When to this is added the requirement of keeping their deposit in the "currency department" equal in value to the amount of circulation received, thus constantly making good the depreciation to which the government stock may be subjected in the market, besides keeping on hand twenty-five per cent. in specie, the benefits to be derived from circulation must be materially lessened. The palpable absurdity of receiving the taxes *in paper* and imposing *in specie* (which the Secretary recommends and the bill recognizes) will not materially commend the measure in localities where capital most abounds. The second mitigating consideration is found in the impracticability of sending the currency to so great a distance as are many of the States from Washington. Time, expense, inconvenience, risk, all cry out against it. Persons not practically conversant with the subject can scarcely appreciate the difficulties which must spring from this source alone. Circulation is neither obtained nor exchanged in large amounts and at long intervals. On the contrary, the currency is in a state of constant transition from worn and mutilated to new. Bank officers alone can duly estimate how much of time and patience is requisite to keep up with the incessant demands for new circulation. During the last fiscal year, (as will be seen by table No. 8,) no less than *two million five hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty-nine separate notes* were counted and burned in this department. Think of the time, expense, and inconvenience of sending these notes to the national capital; and if so with us, how from the more distant States!

Would the subordination of existing State institutions to the jurisdiction of Congress, and the creation of an unlimited number of corporations within the States by that body, be an exercise of constitutional power? It is so much easier to assume the affirmative of this proposition than to prove it from the Constitution itself, that it is to be regretted the Secretary of the Treasury should have waived the presentation of argument on so important a point. He declares, indeed, that "no argument is necessary to establish the proposition that the power to regulate commerce and the value of coin includes the power to regulate the currency of the country." This declaration can scarcely be regarded as an improvement on that federal construction of the Constitution which uniformly found a warrant for all doubtful measures in the clause which authorized Con-

gress "to provide for the common defence and general welfare." There was, indeed, an extent of jurisdiction involved in the latter, perfectly refreshing to latitudinarian constructionists; but the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes," as well as "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," have usually been regarded as tolerably clear and explicit. Will the Secretary contend that the power to regulate commerce confers upon Congress the right to regulate exchange between one section of the country and another, or between this republic and Europe? Yet exchange is as much an element of commerce as currency. Would Congress be justified in fixing the rate of transportation for a bushel of wheat from the interior to the seaboard? Yet this cannot fail to be regarded as more intimately connected with the regulation of commerce than to prescribe what sort of securities institutions, in nowise amenable to Congress, shall deposit at Washington. No; the only currency known to the Constitution is coin; and this Congress has the specific power to make and regulate. It may declare what shall be the denominations thereof, what the weight and what the fineness. But does the power to coin the precious metals carry with it the authority to manufacture paper, or to prescribe its value. The framers of the Constitution were hard money men. They had suffered from the depreciation of paper, and denounced it in emphatic terms. If they had designed to give Congress jurisdiction in regard to paper currency, they would have said so in explicit terms, and not have left future Secretaries to grope for it amidst the regulations of commerce and the scintillations of metallurgy. The incorporation of the United States Bank was successfully resisted upon the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to establish such an institution; and public sentiment sanctioned the decision. Now, however, it is claimed that Congress can take all the banks of the country under its jurisdiction, and license as many more as cupidity may hatch into existence.

For more than three-quarters of a century the States have exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the banking institutions of their creation, and it is hardly to be expected that they will relinquish it now. With entire willingness to meet all the burdens which the present unnatural rebellion imposes, they will still be likely to demand that an interest which is so directly allied with the business and prosperity of the whole community shall be left where the Constitution has reposed it, amongst the reserved rights of the States. If abuses exist, the remedy is with the several legislatures. Congress has never so ingratiated itself with the public as to be regarded as a safe depository for the regulation of the entire banking interest of the country. For it is idle to contend that if Congress can prescribe the method and terms upon which State institutions may perform their most important function, it may not also exercise any other jurisdiction, which interest, caprice, or corruption may dictate.

Nor are the views herein expressed, of the want of constitutional jurisdiction over the institutions of the States on the part of Congress, without support from high authority. Thus, President Van Buren, in his message at the special session in 1837, says: "I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the federal government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well-meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall, in reality, do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country, relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the

constitutional province of the general government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid." And again, in his annual message, he says: "Banks, properly established and conducted, are highly useful to the business of the country, and doubtless will continue to exist in the States so long as they conform to their laws, and are found to be safe and beneficial. How they should be created, what privileges they should enjoy, under what responsibilities they should act, and to what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous occasion, *belong to the States to decide*. Upon their rights, or the exercise of them, the general government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty to them is well performed when it refrains from legislating for their special benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the Constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition, for the security and welfare of the community at large.

At this peculiar juncture in public affairs, parties and individuals feel a willingness to strengthen the hands of the national administration. Measures that would arouse the most determined resistance in times of peace are now acquiesced in, if not applauded. But there must be a limit to encroachments upon constitutional rights, if we would preserve the constituent elements of our present form of government. Instead of departing more widely from constitutional principles, it becomes us rather to lay to heart and practice the beneficent counsel of the patriot Jackson, who says: "Nor is our government to be maintained, or our Union preserved, by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move, unobstructed, in its proper orbit."

No State has a deeper interest in the solution of the pending question than New York. Before this report shall meet the eye of the body to which it is addressed, the measure under consideration may have been essentially modified; but under whatever guise presented, the CONSENT OF THE LEGISLATURE seems imperatively demanded before congressional interference with the institutions of the State can be for a moment tolerated. In what form, and under what circumstances, that acquiescence shall be manifested, must depend upon contingencies not yet developed. To the enlightened judgment and patriotism of the legislature the subject is respectfully submitted.

I should do injustice to my own feelings did I fail publicly to acknowledge the uniform and prompt courtesy with which the officers of the Manhattan Company, in New York, and the Register of the Treasury, at Washington, have met the requirements of this department, in the transfer of securities incident to the transaction of its business.

H. H. VAN DYCK, *Superintendent*.

Statement showing the associations that have commenced business; also, the aggregates of the securities held and the total circulation issued and outstanding at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1861.

During the last fiscal year seven banking associations, with an aggregate capital, as shown by their certificates of association on file in this department, of \$750,000, have deposited the requisite securities and commenced the business of banking, viz:

Names.	Location.	Capital.
Bank of Amsterdam.....	Amsterdam	\$100, 000
Bank of Orangetown	Orangeburg	100, 000
Columbia Bank	Chatham Four Corners.....	100, 000
Hampden Bank.....	North Castle	100, 000
Rochester Exchange Bank	Rochester.....	100, 000
Setauket Bank	Setauket	100, 000
Ulster County Bank.....	Kingston	150, 000
		<hr/> 750, 000

The associations above named have on deposit the following securities, viz:

New York State stock, 5 per cent	\$113, 272	
Do.....5½...do	4, 000	
Do.....6...do	173, 200	
Do.....7...do	67, 000	
	<hr/>	\$357, 472
United States stock, 5...do	58, 000	
Do.....6...do	155, 000	
	<hr/>	213, 000
		<hr/> 570, 472
		<hr/>
On which has been issued a circulation of	\$493, 999	

One individual banker has also deposited securities, and commenced the business of banking under the name and title of William Williams's Bank of Hastings.

The total amount of outstanding circulation issued to banking associations and individual bankers; and the amount and character of the securities deposited and held in trust for its redemption, on the 30th day of September, 1861, was as follows, viz:

Outstanding circulation \$28, 360, 482

SECURITIES.		
Bonds and mortgages		\$5, 386, 802
New York State stock, 4½ per cent	\$133, 400	
Do.....5...do	6, 683, 300	
Do.....5½...do	175, 000	
Do.....6...do	11, 499, 505	
Do.....7...do	632, 500	
		19, 123, 705
United States stock, 5...do	3, 236, 000	
Do.....6...do	1, 853, 300	
		5, 089, 300
Arkansas State stock, 6...do	24, 000	
Illinois State stock, 6...do	410, 250	
Michigan State stock, 6...do	41, 000	
		475, 250
Cash on deposit		138, 722
Total		30, 213, 780
Aggregate of the securities held in trust for bank- ing associations and individual bankers, Septem- ber 30, 1860	\$30, 195, 462	
Increase during the year 1861	18, 318	
		30, 213, 780
Amount of circulation outstanding September 30, 1860	\$28, 841, 416	
Amount of circulation outstanding September 30, 1861	28, 360, 482	
		480, 934

Recapitulation of securities held in trust by the superintendent of the banking department, and of the circulating notes issued to banks, banking associations, individual bankers, and outstanding September 30, 1861.

SECURITIES HELD.		
For banking associations and individual bankers	\$30, 213, 780	
For incorporated banks	66, 071	
For trust companies	200, 000	
Total		30, 479, 851
CIRCULATING NOTES ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING.		
To banking associations and individual bankers	\$28, 360, 482	
To incorporated banks	8, 245, 658	
Total		36, 606, 140

The total number of banks, banking associations, individual bankers, and closing and insolvent banks, is 349, viz:

Incorporated banks	26
Banking associations	239
Individual bankers	36
Closing and insolvent banks	48

Comparative view of the savings banks of the city and State of New York on the 1st January, 1858-1862.

Of the twenty-two savings banks of the city of New York the changes between 1st January, 1861, and 1st January, 1862, are shown in the annexed table:

New York city.	January, 1858.	January, 1859.	January, 1860.	January, 1861.	January, 1862.	
					<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>No. of depositors.</i>
Bank for Savings...	\$6,350,546	\$8,701,923	\$9,544,479	\$10,002,616	\$8,821,750	47,391
Seamen's Bank	6,765,358	7,349,474	8,188,715	8,922,634	8,215,686	25,661
Bowery Savings	6,697,393	7,818,143	9,573,400	10,394,995	9,173,033	39,601
Greenwich Savings	3,356,111	3,528,851	3,786,126	3,898,439	2,402,410	15,771
Manhattan Savings	1,373,025	1,782,067	2,378,609	2,794,034	2,676,907	11,148
Emigrant Industrial	1,348,730	1,628,754	2,120,505	2,563,475	2,425,170	9,280
Merchants' Clerks	1,191,150	1,505,889	1,826,776	2,103,369	1,896,947	7,736
Dry Dock Savings	933,543	1,118,876	1,597,572	1,976,064	2,110,890	7,395
East River Savings	696,387	785,782	979,451	1,161,324	1,068,244	5,075
Broadway Savings	662,446	841,346	973,478	1,102,794	1,010,727	3,759
Irving Savings	588,627	719,498	894,898	1,086,547	1,064,309	4,412
Mariners' Savings	528,402	419,629	598,794	768,405	731,586	3,231
Expenses Savings	85,922	112,361	146,394	176,132	167,451	8,657
Rose Hill Savings	85,306	71,854	105,527	119,019	111,386	541
Brookingsdale Savings	668	56,500	125,082	1,005	.....	.....
Mechanics and Traders'	311,698	361,612	438,473	532,233	452,032	2,475
German Savings .....	.....	.....	239,912	759,267	889,042	5,085
Union Dime .....	.....	.....	62,013	254,244	320,007	4,556
Atlantic Savings .....	.....	.....	.....	80,374	123,216	841
Citizens' Savings .....	.....	.....	.....	97,767	55,166	735
Third Avenue Savings .....	.....	.....	.....	102,073	363,226	1,606
Franklin Savings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,140	113
New York city	32,615,182	36,806,420	43,410,083	48,988,826	45,085,025	205,169
Brooklyn Savings	2,184,553	2,660,981	3,422,726	3,681,339	3,513,250	14,411
Williamsburg Savings	769,013	1,086,822	1,569,551	1,905,761	1,916,041	10,287
South Brooklyn Savings	846,635	522,350	751,819	928,953	920,775	5,336
Brooklyn Dime .....	.....	.....	79,954	275,693	358,678	6,905
East Brooklyn Savings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,183	374
Kings County Savings Inst'n .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,698	461
New York and Brooklyn	35,925,383	41,076,633	49,034,133	55,780,572	51,861,648	242,945
Interior towns	5,487,989	7,118,214	9,144,027	11,669,825	.....	.....
Total State of New York	41,422,672	48,194,847	58,178,160	67,450,397	.....	.....

The deposits and number of accounts open in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and in the interior were as follows on 1st January, 1862:

Name of place.	Deposits.	Depositors.	Average.
New York city	\$45,085,025	\$205,169	\$213
Brooklyn	6,776,623	37,776	
Other places	19,221,502	57,566	
Total	64,083,150	300,511	.....

By comparing the returns of January, 1862, with those of January, 1861, it seems that the city deposits (New York and Brooklyn) were:

Diminished	\$3,918,924
And the country increased	551,677

Net decrease in the State 3,367,247

One new savings bank has been established in the city of New York and two in Brooklyn during the year 1861.

By an analysis of the returns of the savings banks of this city and of the State, it seems that the aggregate deposits on 1st January, 1862, were \$64,083,150, or less than 1st January, 1861, by \$3,367,247. The aggregates for seven years past were as follows:

	<i>Amount.</i>
January 1, 1856.....	\$36, 112, 764
1857.....	41, 699, 502
1858.....	41, 422, 672
1859.....	48, 194, 847
1860.....	58, 178, 160
1861.....	67, 450, 397
1862.....	64, 083, 150

In Brooklyn and Williamsburg the savings deposits were:

January 1, 1861.....	\$6, 791, 746
1862.....	6, 776, 623

Decrease in one year	15, 123
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It appears, therefore, that the deposits of ten of the savings banks of the city decreased.....	\$4, 236, 470
And four in Brooklyn.....	15, 123

4, 251, 593

While the increase in the interior towns was.....	\$551, 677
Other city savings banks.....	332, 669

884, 346

Actual decrease in the State in the year 1861.....	3, 367, 247
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One peculiarity of the returns is, that the average amount due each depositor in the Seamen's Savings Bank is over \$318, which exceeds that of any other: the average sum due each depositor in the two cities being \$213, and in the interior towns and cities \$212. The disproportion of deposits in this city, compared with the country towns, shows the greater concentration and accumulation of labor and capital in the former, viz:

	Population.	Savings deposits.	Average.
New York	813, 000	\$45, 085, 000	\$55 45
Kings county	280, 000	6, 776, 000	24 10
All others	2, 794, 000	12, 222, 000	4 37
	3, 887, 000	64, 083, 000	.....

These results present curious matter for consideration on the part of political economists. It is correctly observed, we think demonstrably shown, in a recent report, "that the ability of a people to pay taxes is in ratio to the density of their number." As an instance, New York city, with its population of 813,000, can bear a burden of taxation equal to that of the whole State.

*Savings deposits of the interior cities and towns of the State of New York
January 1, 1861, and January 1, 1862.*

Name of place.	Name of bank.	January 1, 1861.	January 1, 1862.	
			No. of deposits.	Amount of deposits.
Albany.....	Albany Savings Bank	\$1,346,998	4,668	\$1,159,628
Do.....	City Savings Institution.....	228,833	673	206,676
Do.....	Exchange Savings Bank.....	56,019	143	47,114
Do.....	Mechanics and Farmers' Savings	547,505	1,553	542,977
Do.....	Sixpenny Savings Bank	14,752	1,004	13,615
Do.....	Union Savings Bank	44,257	116	16,065
Auburn.....	Auburn Savings Institution	166,149	1,158	175,706
Brockport.....	Brockport Savings Bank	3,179	59	2,082
Buffalo.....	Buffalo Savings Bank	1,177,980	8,056	1,919,784
Do.....	Emigrant Savings Bank	19,021	218	24,903
Do.....	Erie County Savings Bank.....	826,251	6,557	1,027,891
Do.....	Western Savings Bank	130,760	658	166,852
Cohoes.....	Cohoes Savings Institution	72,951	381	66,830
Corning.....	Corning Savings Bank	471	97	436
Elmira.....	Elmira Savings Bank	3,560	35	4,570
Fishkill.....	Fishkill Savings Bank	51,223	290	52,218
Flushing.....	Queens County Savings Bank	20,796	712	28,567
Hudson.....	Hudson City Savings Institution	83,686	510	59,110
Kingston.....	Ulster County Savings Institution	177,722	686	178,896
Lockport.....	Niagara County Savings Bank	4,692	48	2,897
Newburgh.....	Newburgh Savings Bank	240,338	1,602	250,604
Norwich.....	Chenango County Savings Bank.....	10,540	40	8,435
Oswego.....	Oswego City Savings Bank	26,389	350	40,932
Peekskill.....	Peekskill Savings Bank	21,226	278	22,480
Poughkeepsie.....	Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.....	407,965	2,482	446,119
Permont.....	Rockland County Savings Bank.....	54	19	28
Rhinebeck.....	Rhinebeck Savings Bank	7,268	109	7,047
Rochester.....	Monroe County Savings Institution	489,980	1,850	628,778
Do.....	Rochester Savings Bank	2,166,689	6,932	2,096,800
Rome.....	Rome Savings Bank	58,901	333	69,479
Sag Harbor.....	Sag Harbor Savings Bank	12,719	429	40,502
Schenectady.....	Schenectady Savings Bank	312,959	1,042	315,941
Sing Sing.....	Sing Sing Savings Bank	53,496	258	42,959
Southold.....	Southold Savings Bank	37,296	348	63,484
Syracuse.....	Syracuse Savings Institution	496,498	2,630	552,719
Do.....	Onondaga County Savings Bank.....	292,782	1,533	438,474
Tarrytown.....	Westchester County Savings Bank.....	196,751	190	181,780
Troy.....	Central Savings Bank	40,361	93	39,109
Do.....	Commercial Savings Bank	169,949	799	170,155
Do.....	Manufacturers' Savings Bank.....	129,569	467	193,362
Do.....	Mutual Savings Bank	48,282	240	42,572
Do.....	State Savings Bank	95,449	479	85,474
Do.....	Troy Savings Bank	804,033	2,285	796,268
Utica.....	Central City Savings Bank	19,711	64	9,518
Do.....	Savings Bank of Utica.....	534,191	2,260	565,436
Watertown.....	Jefferson County Savings Bank	211	211	38,160
Yonkers.....	Yonkers Savings Bank	82,115	578	78,343
Total.....		11,669,225	57,566	12,321,509
New York city.....	Twenty-two Savings Banks.....	48,988,826	205,169	45,085,025
Brooklyn.....	Six Savings Banks	6,791,746	37,776	6,776,623
Total.....		67,450,397	300,511	64,083,150

New York city banks.—An examination of the last quarterly statement of the banks of this city, for March, 1862, shows that the average capital of the fifty-four banks is about \$1,280,000. Of the whole, their capital is distributed as follows:

1 over \$9, 000, 000	1 of \$1, 800, 000	3 of \$600, 000
1 of 5, 000, 000	4 of 1, 500, 000	4 of 500, 000
1 of 4, 000, 000	1 of 1, 235, 000	7 of 400, 000, or over.
2 of 3, 000, 000	10 of 1, 000, 000	3 of 300, 000
1 of 2, 776, 000	1 of 800, 000	5 of 200, 000, or over.
1 of 2, 050, 000	2 of 750, 000	1 of 150, 000
5 of 2, 000, 000		

Six banks show surplus profits over twenty per cent. The largest amount of circulation is that of the Bank of New York, \$283,000; only four having over \$200,000. The largest amount due to country banks was, in March last, by the Park Bank, \$4,531,000; Metropolitan, \$3,450,000; two others above \$2,000,000; three above \$1,000,000. The largest amount of individual deposits is held by the Broadway Bank, \$5,343,000; five have over \$4,000,000. The fifty-four banks of New York city commenced business at the following periods:

Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.
1 in 1784.	2 in 1824.	1 in 1836.	7 in 1852.
1 in 1799.	1 in 1825.	2 in 1838.	6 in 1853.
1 in 1805.	2 in 1828.	1 in 1839.	1 in 1854.
1 in 1810.	1 in 1829.	3 in 1849.	2 in 1855.
1 in 1811.	3 in 1830.	1 in 1850.	1 in 1856.
3 in 1812.	1 in 1833.	10 in 1851.	1 in 1859.

Forty-nine of these are organized under the general banking law of the State. Of the five chartered banks, two are unlimited, viz: the Manhattan and the New York Dry-Dock. The other charters will expire, the Leather Manufacturers' Bank in 1862, the Seventh Ward Bank in 1863, and the Bank of the State of New York in the year 1866.

The following table illustrates the increase of banking capital, deposits, loans, and specie, since the year 1849, at New York. The most marked increase was in the number of banks and amount of capital during the years 1852-1853, and from September, 1855, to March, 1857:

Date.	Capital.	Due other banks.	Deposits.	Loans.	Specie.	No. of banks.
Sept., 1849.....	\$23,068,000	\$12,392,000	\$28,482,000	\$51,079,000	\$8,022,000	25
Sept., 1850.....	27,440,000	16,412,000	37,018,000	62,886,000	9,056,000	28
Sept., 1851.....	34,603,000	19,777,000	36,957,000	70,516,000	6,032,000	37
Sept., 1852.....	36,791,000	22,434,000	48,608,000	94,355,000	8,702,000	41
June, 1853.....	44,196,000	24,961,000	59,078,000	102,714,000	12,174,000	53
Sept., 1855.....	48,683,000	18,325,000	58,657,000	103,924,000	9,747,000	52
Mar., 1857.....	59,703,000	22,885,000	70,760,000	122,790,000	10,785,000	56
June, 1858.....	67,041,000	28,375,000	74,806,000	137,662,000	31,704,000	53
Sept., 1859.....	68,933,000	18,379,000	75,497,000	115,708,000	20,555,000	54
Mar., 1860.....	69,420,000	29,039,000	79,526,000	125,940,000	23,172,000	55
June, 1860.....	69,758,000	26,243,000	80,536,000	125,139,000	23,054,000	55
Sept., 1860.....	69,290,000	21,271,000	81,283,000	120,371,000	20,116,000	54
Dec., 1860.....	69,907,000	22,794,000	84,828,000	131,351,000	24,597,000	55
Mar., 1861.....	69,914,000	28,219,000	83,519,000	117,069,000	37,458,000	55
June, 1861.....	69,650,000	25,006,000	77,158,000	103,822,000	39,972,000	55
Sept., 1861.....	69,650,000	22,725,000	83,252,000	113,810,000	33,118,000	55
Dec., 1861.....	69,051,605	27,190,888	91,474,817	127,087,003	26,182,210	54
Mar., 1862.....	69,051,605	30,430,000	89,789,000	98,536,000	31,087,000	54

Increase and decrease of capital and circulation in the State of New York for ten years, respectively.

Date of report.	Capital.			Total circulation issued and outstanding each year.			
	Capital.	Increase.	Decrease.	Date.	Circulation.	Increase.	Decrease.
June 26, 1852.	\$59,705,683	\$4,125,502	.....	Dec. 1, 1852.	\$38,790,985	\$3,257,379	.....
June 11, 1853.	73,183,251	13,477,568	.....	Dec. 1, 1853.	43,958,446	5,167,461	.....
Sept. 23, 1854.	83,773,988	10,590,037	.....	Sept. 30, 1854.	43,962,535	4,089	.....
Sept. 29, 1855.	85,549,590	1,816,302	.....	Sept. 30, 1855.	41,159,794	.....	\$2,602,741
Sept. 20, 1856.	97,806,301	12,216,711	.....	Sept. 30, 1856.	43,492,485	2,332,691	.....
Sept. 26, 1857.	107,507,639	9,701,358	.....	Sept. 30, 1857.	41,243,922	.....	2,248,553
Sept. 25, 1858.	109,996,550	2,488,891	.....	Sept. 30, 1858.	35,607,140	.....	5,636,780
Sept. 24, 1859.	110,997,040	1,000,490	.....	Sept. 30, 1859.	36,581,976	974,086	.....
Sept. 29, 1860.	111,834,347	837,307	.....	Sept. 30, 1860.	38,034,800	1,453,524	.....
Sept. 21, 1861.	109,982,394	.....	\$1,852,023	Sept. 30, 1861.	36,606,140	.....	1,428,660

Table exhibiting the aggregate items of the debts and liabilities, and the means and resources of all the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers doing business in the State of New York, as shown by their quarterly reports of the month of June in each year, for ten years.

Items.	June 26, '92.	June 11, '93.	June 3, '94.	June 2, '95.	June 14, '96.	June 6, '97.	June 19, '98.	June 22, '99.	June 30, '00.	June 29, '01.	Dec. '01.
DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.											
Capital	\$59,765,083	\$73,183,921	\$81,598,939	\$85,093,081	\$92,324,172	\$103,954,777	\$109,340,541	\$110,605,776	\$111,404,393	\$108,919,309	\$109,403,579
Circulation	97,940,917	90,065,559	31,906,903	98,562,385	30,705,064	38,365,892	94,079,193	98,739,916	98,739,916	95,617,151	30,553,090
Profits	10,489,017	10,863,723	11,394,056	12,945,901	12,945,901	12,945,901	13,563,630	13,584,416	14,449,193	14,597,941	14,162,157
Due banks	95,999,167	31,899,129	92,906,903	94,009,923	99,730,096	97,319,817	34,890,766	30,175,386	36,992,323	30,013,793	34,431,615
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	1,454,572	1,674,183	1,376,700	1,010,614	1,031,641	1,010,575	874,898	1,418,294	2,192,190	1,045,466	9,501,999
Due treasurer of the State of New York	1,592,603	1,610,197	1,940,394	2,817,160	3,254,431	3,824,877	9,716,034	1,439,960	2,606,363	2,171,190	3,915,976
Due depositors	65,034,604	79,996,528	82,637,013	83,537,767	94,367,367	104,350,436	98,046,875	99,597,772	110,465,546	106,315,092	195,178,924
Due to others	1,461,786	3,836,415	3,191,599	9,772,587	2,184,393	1,754,896	1,567,974	1,642,816	2,121,659	1,717,753	14,619,978
Total. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,755,659
MEANS AND RESOURCES.											
Loans and discounts	137,245,569	151,306,992	153,875,986	165,106,907	174,141,775	190,808,632	178,853,145	185,027,449	190,946,063	166,477,371	191,083,141
Overdrafts	974,577	412,949	495,759	388,985	496,978	507,137	331,602	370,914	446,975	373,379	368,360
Due from banks	11,900,861	13,696,754	10,907,863	19,720,600	12,255,098	11,643,830	13,569,321	13,158,254	15,253,736	13,324,077	18,798,709
Real estate	4,183,970	5,005,769	5,556,571	5,736,937	6,724,168	7,432,015	7,899,826	8,491,879	8,756,895	8,938,312	9,219,768
Specie	13,304,358	12,384,410	10,792,425	15,931,467	18,510,835	14,370,434	33,597,341	92,907,792	94,592,219	41,094,009	99,102,715
Cash items	18,871,410	17,903,545	20,551,709	15,932,449	19,158,335	23,737,436	15,019,311	17,132,630	19,436,515	13,636,161	18,995,773
Stocks and promissory notes	15,569,500	19,978,149	20,798,669	20,156,516	22,511,223	25,747,472	93,097,661	96,914,786	96,589,034	34,292,755	56,875,059
Bonds and mortgages	4,548,490	5,992,079	7,315,753	7,496,065	8,381,501	9,299,794	8,615,365	8,104,474	7,731,653	7,324,741	6,975,895
Bills of banks	3,246,296	4,372,926	3,692,720	3,248,964	3,087,102	2,094,395	1,919,905	2,264,296	2,191,499	2,066,437	9,191,785
Loss of expense account	677,084	913,240	1,192,592	1,132,567	1,191,994	1,362,623	1,376,692	1,483,010	1,318,456	1,221,462	1,811,547
Total. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,755,659

Table exhibiting the aggregate items of the debts and liabilities, and the means and resources of all the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers doing business in this State on the 29th December, 1860; 16th March, 1861; 22d June, 1861; 21st September, 1861; and December, 1861.

Items.	December 29, 1860.	March 16, 1861.	June 22, 1861.	September 21, 1861.	December 28, 1861.
DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.					
Capital	\$111,821,957	\$111,755,491	\$109,912,209	\$109,982,324	\$109,403,379
Circulation	28,239,950	27,827,965	25,617,151	28,015,748	30,553,020
Profits ..	15,073,257	12,929,192	14,597,241	13,007,927	14,152,157
Due to banks	29,492,678	34,007,310	30,013,793	28,211,772	34,431,615
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors..	5,600,519	1,214,942	1,045,466	1,525,222	2,501,299
Due treasurer State of New York..	4,180,794	2,609,426	2,171,120	2,764,416	3,915,976
Due depositors	110,664,578	116,183,469	106,315,692	111,895,016	125,178,334
Due others not included under either of the above heads	3,972,567	1,678,890	1,717,753	6,651,053	14,619,278
Total	309,056,000	308,206,615	291,389,755	302,053,478	334,755,658
MEANS AND RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	202,211,003	186,130,600	168,477,371	176,055,848	191,083,141
Overdrafts ..	430,441	362,238	373,279	381,023	368,366
Due from banks	13,982,096	14,611,956	13,324,077	14,196,376	18,798,709
Real estate	8,827,331	8,977,823	8,948,312	9,107,851	9,219,788
Specie	26,427,334	39,229,285	41,824,079	36,089,727	29,102,715
Cash items	16,044,322	18,114,840	13,631,864	14,906,499	18,985,773
Stocks and promissory notes	29,005,318	30,380,319	34,292,755	40,203,018	56,278,059
Bonds and mortgages	7,480,797	7,395,418	7,231,741	7,309,203	6,975,825
Bills of banks	2,289,885	1,955,679	2,066,437	1,817,849	2,121,735
Loss and expense account	1,757,862	1,058,219	1,221,482	800,811	1,811,547
Total	309,066,369	308,216,375	291,389,297	302,063,206	334,755,658

Statement showing the aggregate loans, specie, circulation, deposits, and weekly clearings of the fifty-four banks in the city of New York at the close of each week of the year 1861, with the specie balance of the sub-treasury.

Year 1861.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Weekly clearings.	Sub treasury.
Jan. 5	\$129,625,465	\$24,839,475	\$8,698,283	\$86,454,430	\$95,994,468	\$3,645,500
Jan. 12	129,125,515	26,460,988	8,557,198	88,148,883	123,368,183	2,584,400
Jan. 19	126,034,520	29,598,783	8,067,570	89,688,686	121,218,732	2,166,000
Jan. 26	123,935,153	28,968,941	7,929,298	87,386,046	123,070,434	5,731,300
Feb. 2	121,907,924	31,054,509	8,099,376	87,879,743	122,138,725	4,328,900
Feb. 9	120,366,050	31,655,645	8,361,305	88,988,631	121,525,731	3,664,900
Feb. 16	119,589,571	37,119,000	8,273,940	91,547,158	111,387,463	3,556,600
Feb. 23	119,235,360	38,044,229	8,128,792	91,628,686	118,142,467	3,536,700
Mar. 2	121,893,493	34,480,407	8,220,755	89,635,898	126,728,732	3,166,600
Mar. 9	122,705,194	33,892,768	8,535,733	88,711,148	*129,303,550	7,520,000
Mar. 16	122,609,325	36,219,676	8,362,947	90,529,779	119,509,573	6,730,400
Mar. 23	120,750,555	39,480,734	8,345,011	91,940,923	120,133,015	6,240,600
Mar. 30	120,953,165	41,408,908	8,434,324	93,611,598	119,040,819	6,092,541
April 6	122,113,496	41,765,558	8,930,141	94,859,910	123,377,671	6,486,694
April 13	123,108,388	41,764,748	8,801,339	96,628,078	124,284,307	10,441,978
April 20	124,701,359	40,620,720	8,825,057	97,304,762	124,020,087	11,058,653
April 27	124,817,154	38,991,683	8,840,176	96,788,759	106,948,819	10,773,106
May 4	124,610,166	38,051,554	9,296,399	94,977,381	106,413,316	9,761,752
May 11	123,132,298	38,051,545	*9,304,941	94,879,967	104,163,120	8,588,902
May 18	120,407,006	39,537,980	9,061,31	93,179,527	98,062,619	7,867,542
May 25	118,141,351	39,622,092	8,793,882	91,334,879	94,155,377	6,886,003
June 1	118,290,186	37,502,025	8,683,780	90,197,459	88,847,349	11,468,789
June 8	117,509,075	36,837,025	8,963,007	87,658,780	95,465,814	10,753,608
June 15	115,494,211	38,260,211	8,707,318	87,999,791	86,467,176	9,488,884
June 22	113,967,019	39,480,189	8,444,330	87,602,343	88,183,462	8,004,656
June 29	112,404,668	42,078,011	8,338,559	88,721,752	83,279,116	6,094,283
July 6	112,134,682	45,630,925	8,662,799	90,579,753	88,313,320	4,616,620
July 13	112,445,432	45,016,636	8,499,699	91,805,937	86,393,087	7,053,543
July 20	112,086,108	46,602,995	8,354,192	93,298,195	96,566,621	6,573,193
July 27	112,311,132	46,900,791	8,324,068	93,687,933	85,965,667	7,359,972
Aug. 3	111,719,111	46,226,181	8,585,574	92,229,384	81,415,525	6,738,059
Aug. 10	109,983,949	46,630,116	8,730,489	92,016,057	80,417,332	5,629,641
Aug. 17	108,717,434	*49,733,960	8,521,496	92,046,308	80,172,670	4,389,339
Aug. 24	137,663,328	47,119,681	8,489,714	118,456,307	82,946,928	6,993,296
Aug. 31	141,981,474	46,098,113	8,440,155	120,436,010	83,446,171	8,851,608
Sept. 7	139,152,330	41,887,930	8,890,581	114,091,081	89,058,96	13,094,909
Sept. 14	136,565,624	37,529,412	8,792,620	106,760,876	95,611,078	14,293,222
Sept. 21	130,192,558	36,805,177	8,707,683	99,516,831	97,104,120	*15,541,307
Sept. 28	126,128,266	38,123,552	8,638,760	96,551,898	85,685,514	13,163,484
Oct. 5	149,316,488	39,809,901	8,884,056	121,378,549	110,687,377	10,629,098
Oct. 12	156,318,914	41,139,606	8,733,090	129,188,487	113,981,352	10,802,803
Oct. 19	151,828,438	42,282,884	8,583,673	126,433,063	122,803,544	9,508,649
Oct. 26	147,268,646	42,260,616	8,415,643	121,716,954	111,175,526	7,530,763
Nov. 2	144,041,620	41,271,080	8,571,046	117,935,529	113,762,469	9,082,835
Nov. 9	140,627,660	41,213,996	8,948,697	43,425,985	116,656,518	7,820,914
Nov. 16	137,308,635	41,461,533	8,799,675	111,191,904	117,541,465	7,386,266
Nov. 23	138,460,578	41,609,063	8,605,895	133,359,354	121,633,110	7,945,939
Nov. 30	*162,790,309	41,507,558	8,537,176	*136,304,548	104,673,05	6,961,127
Dec. 7	159,793,953	42,318,610	8,826,730	131,618,787	119,989,290	6,688,370
Dec. 14	157,647,092	39,435,478	8,590,764	129,579,545	114,702,526	7,776,661
Dec. 21	155,784,330	36,813,369	8,559,381	124,697,534	125,306,344	9,765,479
Dec. 28	154,756,318	29,357,712	8,439,463	116,471,931	91,147,587	4,016,955

* The largest amount of loans during the year (which includes government securities) was in the week ending November 30; the largest amount of specie held was \$49,733,960, the third week in August; the largest amount of circulation was the second week in May; the largest amount of net deposits was the last week in November; the largest amount of weekly clearings was the second week in March; the largest accumulation in the sub-treasury was in September.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

Statement showing the condition of the banks of the State of New York on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861.

BANKS.		LIABILITIES.						
Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Profits.	Due banks.	Due individuals and corporations other than banks.	Due treasurer of the State of New York.	Due demand.	Amount due not included in either of the above heads.	Total liabilities.
INCORPORATED BANKS, NEW YORK CITY.								
\$2,000,000	\$169,459	\$150,757	\$1,508,474	.....	.....	\$2,890,048	\$698,578	\$7,986,917
600,000	147,931	240,579	385,726	.....	.....	1,035,544	184,800	9,595,133
2,050,000	228,138	692,047	839,609	.....	.....	3,150,497	632,400	9,053,946
500,000	146,377	18,705	11	.....	.....	981,623	138,354	761,243
500,000	181,131	133,977	14,077	.....	.....	903,475	154,570	1,889,330
5,350,000	874,698	1,160,065	2,747,897	1,261	1,530,693	8,182,716	1,738,602	21,555,867
BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, NEW YORK CITY.								
5,000,000	198,394	357,074	2,113,644	.....	.....	4,996,411	1,544,945	14,190,470
400,000	92,863	46,771	104,575	.....	.....	203,070	193,000	1,085,085
2,000,000	86,930	370,489	2,193,165	.....	.....	4,036,938	945,941	10,803,344
1,148,480	1,075	646,317	2,432,917	40,829	.....	4,131,938	3,832,640	90,767,878
750,000	993,779	68,442	366,317	.....	.....	1,416,126	7,993	9,791,460
2,000,000	330,049	309,833	180,451	.....	.....	1,113,891	74,483	7,991,769
1,000,000	98,940	11,827	565,092	.....	.....	9,646,981	681,455	2,473,467
2,000,000	176,557	364,698	492,408	.....	.....	5,243,857	6,532	6,532,305
1,000,000	946,998	480,018	221,446	.....	.....	3,773,821	306,946	7,065,798
500,000	189,657	88,011	.....	.....	.....	1,346,606	6,532	9,791,460
800,000	273,321	105,309	168,581	1,786	.....	4,180,817	1,343	9,791,460
400,000	87,847	23,635	27	.....	.....	2,007,938	83,306	6,796,344
300,000	294,590	717,827	903,364	.....	.....	2,007,938	1,502	1,411,850
400,000	157,786	.....	.....	16,000	.....	2,046,358	6,896	3,949,051
1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	1,672	.....	1,770,834	961	6,060,137
2,000,000	168,609	90,581	150,683	.....	.....	1,941,087	363	3,303,697
2,000,000	190,672	105,314	723,886	.....	.....	1,531,066	172,600	778,139
300,925	95,941	30,532	539,939	.....	.....	941,371	167,343	9,796,536
600,000	.....	904,777	.....	73,371	.....	1,941,087	961	9,796,536
1,000,000	17,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	941,371	961	679,609
300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941,371	961	9,796,536
200,000	57,049	61,968	940,340	.....	.....	941,371	961	9,796,536
300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941,371	961	9,796,536

Importers and Traders' Bank	1,600,000	194,960	502,004	316,318	489,000	1,979,983	1,174	4,680,949
Irving Bank	500,000	186,968	384,048	53,318	36,048	783,073	580	1,603,635
Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank	500,000	185,471	40,982	40,980	40,980	604,351	130	1,492,480
Marine Bank	1,000,000	908,377	40,982	113,408	113,408	1,004,351	194	1,816,451
Market Bank	1,000,000	918,914	908,377	401,927	401,927	1,816,351	306	2,700,600
Mechanics' Bank	500,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Mechanics' Banking Association	500,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Mechanics' Exchange	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Mechanics' Exchange Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Metropolitan Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Metropolitan Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Nassau Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Nassau Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
National Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
National Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
New York County Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
New York County Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
New York Exchange Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
New York Exchange Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
North River Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Ocean Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Ocean Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Oriental Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Oriental Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Park Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Park Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
People's Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
People's Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Phenix Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Phenix Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Saint Nicholas Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Saint Nicholas Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Shoe and Leather Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Shoe and Leather Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Traders' Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Traders' Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Union Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Union Bank	1,000,000	185,471	40,982	113,408	113,408	604,351	130	1,492,480
Totals New York city banks	63,701,605	7,409,014	7,143,965	94,379,091	1,899,847	83,992,101	11,750,981	199,368,654
Totals New York city banks	69,031,605	8,376,710	8,304,030	97,196,988	1,901,108	91,474,817	13,489,583	291,184,521

Albany City Bank	500,000	320,318	990,881	1,563,856	30,564	1,150,777	118,887	3,940,313
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn	500,000	126,056	99,908	92,159	90,908	874,145	1,530	1,633,799
Bank of Orange County	500,000	173,725	10,448	9,050	9,050	45,166	8,718	345,768
Bank of Oswego	500,000	173,725	10,448	9,050	9,050	45,166	8,718	345,768
Bank of Rome	100,000	141,363	9,300	3,594	3,594	50,146	154	444,731
Bank of Salina	150,000	158,436	3,793	1,989	1,989	97,155	154	707,790
Bank of Salina	150,000	158,436	3,793	1,989	1,989	97,155	154	707,790
Cayuga County Bank	250,000	191,835	42,764	8,611	8,611	186,345	154	661,613
Chemung Canal Bank	250,000	191,835	42,764	8,611	8,611	186,345	154	661,613
Chemung Canal Bank	250,000	191,835	42,764	8,611	8,611	186,345	154	661,613
Essex County Bank	100,000	60,000	24,036	17,181	17,181	16,133	154	200,169
Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank	300,000	904,180	131,063	50,849	50,849	169,548	154	875,641
Herkimer County Bank	300,000	196,374	48,899	6,545	6,545	103,748	154	559,843
Highland Bank	200,000	151,452	102,514	106,434	106,434	137,685	154	690,332
Kingston Bank	150,000	116,590	97,571	17,739	17,739	38,050	154	356,326
Oneida Bank	400,000	985,937	78,984	13,907	13,907	307,080	154	1,096,634
Oneida Bank	400,000	985,937	78,984	13,907	13,907	307,080	154	1,096,634
Rochester City Bank	400,000	997,514	30,873	20,210	20,210	93,521	154	642,118
Schenectady Bank	200,000	77,393	4,916	4,916	4,916	947,838	154	461,048
Seneca County Bank	200,000	159,506	29,985	1,776	1,776	96,185	154	418,746
Seneca County Bank	200,000	159,506	29,985	1,776	1,776	96,185	154	418,746
Steuben County Bank	150,000	167,971	106,814	1,704	1,704	66,973	154	469,463

OTHER INCORPORATED BANKS.

Statement showing the condition of the banks of the State of New York—Continued.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.								
	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Profits.	Due banks.	Due individuals and corporations other than banks.	Due treasurer of the State of New York.	Due depositors on demand.	Amount due not included in either of the above heads.	Total liabilities.
OTHER INCORPORATED BANKS—Continued.									
Tompkins County Bank	\$250,000	\$319,166	\$31,448	\$5,463	.....	.....	\$116,690	\$515	\$623,283
Troy City Bank	300,000	214,705	41,038	91,732	.....	.....	317,585	65,812	1,010,490
Westchester County Bank	200,000	111,083	28,598	16,773	.....	\$6,924	64,653	.....	427,320
	5,005,660	3,688,317	1,176,356	1,955,630	59,253	135,417	4,345,124	202,556	16,538,417
OTHER BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.									
Albany Exchange Bank	311,100	98,798	7,273	86,925	.....	.....	369,774	.....	866,781
Auburn City Bank	200,000	80,054	18,572	7,080	.....	.....	130,019	.....	487,367
Auburn Exchange Bank	200,000	117,432	9,696	6,133	.....	22,579	68,798	.....	404,081
Baiton Sea Bank	135,000	50,949	14,555	19,983	.....	.....	62,475	.....	319,983
Bank of Albany	100,000	100,000	10,000	9,701	.....	.....	117,994	.....	363,819
Bank of Amsterdam	90,625	24,566	.....	3,910	3,013	.....	96,137	.....	154,238
Bank of Attica	250,000	29,411	24,906	24,845	.....	90,335	910,419	.....	1,474,368
Bank of Auburn	200,000	110,561	74,149	3,624	.....	95,953	130,014	.....	686,400
Bank of Binghamton	200,000	170,868	31,740	3,797	.....	.....	67,705	.....	474,320
Bank of Chenango	150,000	109,890	10,057	1,417	.....	.....	89,458	.....	343,974
Bank of Chemung	50,000	44,824	1,494	6,685	.....	2,075	97,355	.....	303,469
Bank of Chemung	150,000	69,721	19,053	1,713	.....	.....	125,968	.....	377,927
Bank of Chones	72,150	166,672	13,172	3,324	.....	.....	177,538	.....	571,081
Bank of Cooperstown	200,000	86,466	14,040	11,622	.....	.....	54,191	.....	320,683
Bank of Cooperstown	142,000	31,115	4,724	13,040	.....	1,612	77,867	140	316,806
Bank of Danville	150,250	51,115	33,034	1,346	.....	.....	128,494	.....	347,806
Bank of Fayetteville	115,400	29,779	12,697	19,405	.....	.....	64,728	.....	324,361
Bank of Fishkill	150,000	83,035	16,352	19,405	.....	.....	88,150	.....	363,686
Bank of Fort Edward	200,000	81,513	11,947	2,975	.....	.....	104,535	.....	403,563
Bank of Geneva	150,000	109,448	37,880	8,400	13,678	.....	136,971	.....	543,956
Bank of Hamilton	200,000	187,778	22,426	8,436	.....	.....	103,961	.....	400,999
Bank of Kinderhook	150,000	80,031	20,737	.....	1,000	.....	306,517	.....	420,015
Bank of Lansingburgh	150,000	50,960	15,005	9,508	1,383	.....	.....	.....	.....

Bank of Louisville.....	102,450	110,540	1,990	573	760	79,923	1,700	520,940
Bank of Malone.....	150,000	150,000	13,067	9,141	.....	43,443	.....	313,302
Bank of Newark.....	300,000	317,369	6,603	48,537	.....	81,743	60,000	347,004
Bank of Newburg.....	193,125	30,417	.....	.....	5,320	6,138	.....	135,870
Bank of New Rochelle.....	193,000	194,457	7,968	.....	.....	7,144	910	193,000
Bank of Norwich.....	110,000	97,638	4,397	9,539	.....	6,144	.....	930,307
Bank of Old Saratoga.....	30,000	94,986	3,319	.....	.....	18,658	694	930,790
Bank of Orangetown.....	100,000	50,000	.....	.....	5,500	1,650	560	147,588
Bank of Oswego.....	175,000	109,486	90,691	9,859	.....	43,383	.....	367,469
Bank of Pawling.....	130,000	197,985	7,890	16,900	.....	55,453	.....	304,906
Bank of Port Jervis.....	130,000	191,401	57,181	68,691	.....	118,103	.....	599,307
Bank of Poughkeepsie.....	192,000	77,374	14,641	10,998	.....	39,363	160	467,466
Bank of Rhinebeck.....	192,000	192,303	92,303	10,138	.....	96,916	2,560	460,765
Bank of Rondout.....	300,000	192,449	92,588	.....	5,000	143,867	88	334,001
Bank of Salem.....	128,400	39,645	7,950	3,131	.....	84,339	.....	930,935
Bank of Saratoga Springs.....	100,800	63,539	74,465	1,087	.....	38,359	5,331	263,539
Bank of Silver Creek.....	300,000	99,856	64,630	3,381	9,381	181,300	53,679	519,309
Bank of Syracuse.....	160,000	78,107	10,668	9,973	.....	41,934	.....	933,671
Bank of Toga.....	160,000	53,398	91,695	183,419	.....	73,458	48	686,543
Bank of Troy.....	150,000	90,785	16,925	7,737	.....	362,645	18,000	346,906
Bank of Ulster.....	100,000	94,531	40,958	90,083	17,845	362,645	2,270	329,164
Bank of Union.....	100,000	93,879	9,985	80	.....	95,039	.....	1,160,981
Bank of Vernon.....	100,000	61,573	1,914	387	673	65,515	.....	56,577
Bank of Watertown.....	120,000	113,380	33,761	.....	.....	145,997	219	331,878
Bank of Waterville.....	350,000	53,589	19,804	9,983	10,980	11,980	113	486,196
Bank of West Troy.....	190,000	46,547	41,660	1,735	.....	109,477	.....	310,301
Bank of Whitehall.....	190,000	56,317	4,500	594	.....	91,811	184	905,378
Bank of Whitesboro.....	150,000	65,993	7,358	16,074	4,569	69,669	549	300,534
Bank of Yonkers.....	100,000	90,135	5,073	1,860	10,000	184,461	195,000	660,638
Black River Bank.....	100,000	17,979	17,711	9,067	.....	440,310	2,134	939,493
Brooklyn Bank.....	300,000	90,671	17,323	309	.....	93,356	.....	307,653
Broome County Bank.....	100,000	30,710	75,650	30,791	49,335	147,898	.....	473,165
Buffalo City Bank.....	138,850	80,630	14,575	8	46	75,050	.....	350,876
Canbridge Valley Bank.....	125,000	88,910	8,041	1,323	.....	98,536	.....	250,190
Canajoharie Bank.....	110,000	104,862	7,504	1,601	.....	43,838	.....	967,796
Canastota Bank.....	145,777	50,207	90,895	5,575	19,119	49,160	.....	531,147
Central Bank.....	200,000	14,019	90,813	7,069	384	964,378	.....	549,982
Central Bank, Cherry Valley.....	300,000	46,449	6,835	6,069	.....	73,697	3,400	643,601
Central Bank, Troy.....	300,000	46,449	42,080	44,143	10,014	181,399	5,645	649,701
Central City Bank.....	125,200	18,540	7,995	9,574	17,908	167,889	.....	361,448
Chautauque County Bank.....	125,500	94,653	19,417	1,365	304	33,059	27,050	841,659
Chenango Bank.....	150,000	64,679	17,190	9,468	.....	60,091	2,692	967,801
Citizens' Bank, Fulton.....	166,100	65,195	15,478	9,141	.....	60,091	8	320,023
City Bank, Brooklyn.....	300,000	67,987	15,104	3,039	11,714	34,785	403	285,732
City Bank, Oswego.....	276,400	97,090	98,163	83,094	60,753	351,742	.....	756,192
City Bank, Poughkeepsie.....	163,800	17,644	7,749	61,095	.....	170,109	.....	675,471
Clinton Bank, Buffalo.....	250,000	17,441	15,903	4,033	.....	43,369	.....	366,541
Columbia Bank.....	500,000	913,599	1,105	5,469	100,731	4,190	30	489,359
Commercial Bank, Albany.....	136,400	174,389	195,765	167,000	1,133	860,903	.....	322,869
Commercial Bank, Glen's Falls.....	136,400	53,196	9,853	9,849	.....	96,007	.....	9,474,414
Commercial Bank, Rochester.....	500,000	947,831	30,673	13,535	13,434	193,304	98,975	1,026,353

Statement showing the condition of the banks of the State of New York—Continued.

OTHER BANKING ASSOCIATIONS—Continued.										BANKS.										LIABILITIES.									
										Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Profits.	Due banks.	Due individuals and corporations other than banks.	Due treasurer of the State of New York.	Due depositors on demand.	Amount due not-included in either of the above heads.	Total liabilities.											
Commercial Bank, Saratoga Springs										\$ 25,000	\$60,322	\$6,319	\$3,108	\$34,300	\$50,937	\$645,680											
Commercial Bank, Troy										300,000	165,170	48,027	483,568	.....	187,537	.....	1,235,094										
Commercial Bank, Whitehall										108,200	86,813	8,070	2,364	.....	104,938	.....	319,161										
Croton River Bank										107,500	104,938	1,226	6,110	.....	94,197	.....	943,983										
Cuba Bank										100,000	95,983	7,813	9,374	.....	57,831	.....	268,911										
Cuyler's Bank										74,000	110,702	3,734	1,653	18,305	12,322	116,910	337,657												
Delaware Bank										150,000	134,010	51,658	460	.....	31,946	.....	337,638										
Deposit Bank										125,000	97,769	3,546	9,887	.....	25,775	.....	337,657										
Dover Plains Bank										100,000	58,412	9,887	2,993	.....	95,002	.....	959,551										
Elmira Bank										100,000	33,154	835	940	.....	13,702	.....	186,985										
Exchange Bank, Lockport										150,000	64,313	34,827	19,158	9,919	9,347	197,101	480,869												
Falkirk Bank										200,000	57,377	84,208	5,634	.....	69,584	.....	356,906										
Farmers' Bank, Amsterdam										200,000	48,893	30,393	3,785	1,184	.....	135,364	460,720											
Farmers' Bank, Hudson										300,000	113,923	93,134	27,343	.....	177,089	.....	649,878										
Farmers' Bank, Lansingburg										172,000	96,259	5,065	.....	.....	40,791	.....	944,297									
Farmers' Bank, Troy										350,000	73,364	90,441	168,361	.....	130,904	.....	733,971										
Farmers' Bank of Washington County										169,850	73,057	13,151	.....	.....	81,448	.....	337,507									
Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island ..										180,000	69,151	9,089	1,681	.....	195,981	.....	453,797										
Farmers and Dryers' Bank										111,150	61,605	92,771	1,359	.....	98,609	.....	933,495										
Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Genesee										150,000	35,119	31,906	7,080	.....	978,573	.....	569,915										
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Genesee										125,000	105,906	38,091	34,250	.....	52,325	.....	567,778										
Flour City Bank										300,000	109,989	93,468	.....	.....	14,423	.....	579,773									
Fort Plain Bank										200,000	109,746	97,646	5,106	.....	135,417	.....	417,673										
Fort Stanwix Bank										150,000	117,776	60,641	8,454	13,678	132,387	.....	461,620											
Frankfort Bank										103,000	64,022	12,020	3,144	2,157	.....	.....	331,069										
Fredonia Bank										100,000	106,405	15,784	701	.....	121,538	.....	394,936										
Frontier Bank										100,000	94,852	5,676	1,227	.....	90,510	.....	394,936										
Fulton County Bank										150,000	82,860	11,185	2,100	322	2,003	52,337	303,364												
Genesee County Bank										150,000	82,842	14,021	.....	.....	56,827	.....	303,364									
Genesee River Bank										120,000	69,110	7,797	184	.....	79,943	.....	370,015										
Herkules Bank										121,115	121,115	121,115	11,445	1,406	3,539	177,798	497,541												
Herkules Bank										113,000	121,115	121,115	11,445	1,406	3,539	177,798	497,541												
Herkules Bank										110,000	88,262	57,445	8,357	.....	59,103	.....	257,166										

	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Hampden Bank.....	110,000	115,700	125,100	135,500	145,900	156,300	166,700	177,100	187,500	197,900	208,300	218,700	229,100	239,500	249,900	260,300	270,700	281,100	291,500	301,900	312,300	322,700	333,100	343,500	353,900	364,300	374,700	385,100	395,500	405,900	416,300	426,700	437,100	447,500	457,900	468,300	478,700	489,100	499,500	509,900	520,300	530,700	541,100	551,500	561,900	572,300	582,700	593,100	603,500	613,900	624,300	634,700	645,100	655,500	665,900	676,300	686,700	697,100	707,500	717,900	728,300	738,700	749,100	759,500	769,900	780,300	790,700	801,100	811,500	821,900	832,300	842,700	853,100	863,500	873,900	884,300	894,700	905,100	915,500	925,900	936,300	946,700	957,100	967,500	977,900	988,300	998,700	1,009,100	1,019,500	1,029,900	1,040,300	1,050,700	1,061,100	1,071,500	1,081,900	1,092,300	1,102,700	1,113,100	1,123,500	1,133,900	1,144,300	1,154,700	1,165,100	1,175,500	1,185,900	1,196,300	1,206,700	1,217,100	1,227,500	1,237,900	1,248,300	1,258,700	1,269,100	1,279,500	1,289,900	1,300,300	1,310,700	1,321,100	1,331,500	1,341,900	1,352,300	1,362,700	1,373,100	1,383,500	1,393,900	1,404,300	1,414,700	1,425,100	1,435,500	1,445,900	1,456,300	1,466,700	1,477,100	1,487,500	1,497,900	1,508,300	1,518,700	1,529,100	1,539,500	1,549,900	1,560,300	1,570,700	1,581,100	1,591,500	1,601,900	1,612,300	1,622,700	1,633,100	1,643,500	1,653,900	1,664,300	1,674,700	1,685,100	1,695,500	1,705,900	1,716,300	1,726,700	1,737,100	1,747,500	1,757,900	1,768,300	1,778,700	1,789,100	1,799,500	1,809,900	1,820,300	1,830,700	1,841,100	1,851,500	1,861,900	1,872,300	1,882,700	1,893,100	1,903,500	1,913,900	1,924,300	1,934,700	1,945,100	1,955,500	1,965,900	1,976,300	1,986,700	1,997,100	2,007,500	2,017,900	2,028,300	2,038,700	2,049,100	2,059,500	2,069,900	2,080,300	2,090,700	2,101,100	2,111,500	2,121,900	2,132,300	2,142,700	2,153,100	2,163,500	2,173,900	2,184,300	2,194,700	2,205,100	2,215,500	2,225,900	2,236,300	2,246,700	2,257,100	2,267,500	2,277,900	2,288,300	2,298,700	2,309,100	2,319,500	2,329,900	2,340,300	2,350,700	2,361,100	2,371,500	2,381,900	2,392,300	2,402,700	2,413,100	2,423,500	2,433,900	2,444,300	2,454,700	2,465,100	2,475,500	2,485,900	2,496,300	2,506,700	2,517,100	2,527,500	2,537,900	2,548,300	2,558,700	2,569,100	2,579,500	2,589,900	2,600,300	2,610,700	2,621,100	2,631,500	2,641,900	2,652,300	2,662,700	2,673,100	2,683,500	2,693,900	2,704,300	2,714,700	2,725,100	2,735,500	2,745,900	2,756,300	2,766,700	2,777,100	2,787,500	2,797,900	2,808,300	2,818,700	2,829,100	2,839,500	2,849,900	2,860,300	2,870,700	2,881,100	2,891,500	2,901,900	2,912,300	2,922,700	2,933,100	2,943,500	2,953,900	2,964,300	2,974,700	2,985,100	2,995,500	3,005,900	3,016,300	3,026,700

INDIVIDUAL BANKS.

Adelphi Bank	10,000	9,099	504	.....	600	.....	31,060	.....	51,965
Bank of Bath	50,000	81,174	7,827	64	.....	.....	94,111	.....	371,198
Bank of Canaanville	96,000	91,964	8,301	3,956	.....	.....	91,283	.....	180,871
Bank of Cayuga Lake	10,000	19,093	301	64	.....	150	6,411	.....	34,426
Bank of Commerce, Putnam county	85,337	84,693	8,164	.....	.....	.....	929,531	.....	344,711
Bank of Havana	50,000	45,369	11,190	797	.....	5,671	55,769	.....	151,986
Bank of Littleton	50,000	50,545	1,196	.....	.....	.....	87,724	.....	189,276
Bank of Northern Falls	50,000	74,091	7,368	6,957	.....	9,916	87,724	.....	304,310
Bank of Westfield	50,000	38,931	98,491	768	.....	.....	64,554	.....	800,688
Biggs Bank	50,000	44,549	17,519	969	.....	.....	64,554	.....	193,276
Briggs Bank	85,000	48,381	4,753	2,750	.....	.....	68,608	.....	308,697
Commercial Bank, Clyde	50,000	55,677	44,980	711	.....	.....	68,608	.....	186,957
Commercial Bank, Attica	40,000	53,036	6,093	9,487	.....	.....	17,919	.....	183,440
Geo. Washington Bank	90,000	91,998	6,093	1,014	.....	.....	89,069	.....	152,384
H. G. Hutchins & Co.'s Bank	11,000	10,630	1,417	.....	.....	.....	93,474	.....	47,953
H. J. Wassenger's Bank	50,000	49,540	3,580	.....	.....	.....	49,593	.....	159,799
H. J. Miner & Co.'s Bank	30,000	68,316	3,194	.....	.....	.....	89,980	.....	189,774
Iron Bank	45,000	55,198	4,986	774	.....	9,757	45,441	.....	157,704
Jimtown Bank	50,000	94,967	4,986	774	.....	.....	77,755	.....	539,471
J. N. Ringford's Bank	30,000	37,945	3,063	9,860	.....	.....	83,638	.....	159,577
J. T. Anger's Bank	30,000	31,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,175	.....	107,894
Lake Shore Bank	45,000	49,610	9,831	.....	.....	.....	139,950	.....	949,458
Lyon Bank	30,000	61,093	32,980	9,738	.....	10,766	107,697	.....	599,479
Merchants' Bank of Erie Co.	40,000	13,985	3,649	.....	.....	.....	4,617	.....	71,438
Merchants' Bank of Westfield	40,000	48,775	10,300	577	.....	.....	163,990	.....	986,967
Merwin Bank	40,000	49,915	17,978	.....	.....	.....	43,099	.....	149,613
P. E. Wadell's Bank	50,000	49,607	3,539	1,608	.....	.....	61,449	.....	141,009
Randall Bank	50,000	74,059	19,648	0,067	.....	.....	175,930	.....	999,904
Schenectady County Bank	50,000	70,534	13,559	.....	.....	.....	77,960	.....	814,953
Smith's Bank of Perry	35,000	27,430	4,163	.....	.....	.....	57,389	.....	160,039
Southern County Bank	50,000	57,131	1,534	.....	.....	.....	76,374	.....	154,099
Union Bank	174,350	19,630	.....	41	.....	.....	91,931	.....	985,464
Wm. Williams Bank	10,000	19,490	5,891	.....	.....	.....	1,093	.....	94,451
Woods Sherman's Bank	50,000	31,000	5,790	3,038	.....	.....	63,004	.....	171,831
Worthington Bank	50,000	51,991	11,999	886	.....	.....	62,587	.....	176,694
Wyoming County Bank	50,000	76,940	3,940	.....	.....	.....	81,385	.....	212,545
Add for costs	1,531,597	1,809,756	293,619	63,468	.....	44,677	2,476,498	.....	6,642,982
Grand total	109,403,379	30,553,080	14,152,157	31,431,615	.....	3,915,976	195,178,934	.....	334,755,658

Statement showing the condition of the banks in the State of New York—Continued.

BANKS.	RESOURCES.													
	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	Due from banks.	Due from directors.	Due from brokers.	Real estate.	Specie.	Cash items.	Stocks and promissory notes.	Bonds and mortgages.	Bills of solvent banks.	Bills of suspended banks.	Loss and expense account.	Total resources.
INCORPORATED BANKS, NEW YORK CITY.														
Bank of the State of New York..	\$2,778,461	\$2,000	\$70,758	\$185,000	\$58,000	\$204,571	\$705,387	\$1,520,401	\$2,300,100	.....	.....	.....	\$5,146	\$7,985,917
Leather Manufacturers' Bank ..	1,495,115	33	48,961	61,100	.....	.....	192,177	301,006	709,600	.....	.....	.....	15,953	2,531,138
Manhattan Company	5,405,953	319	88,505	989,681	16,000	355,784	1,185,960	1,607,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,559	9,053,946
N Y W York Dry-Dock Company..	439,063	3,915	30,567	32,123	66,850	12,007	90,520	16,049	194,477	.....	.....	.....	3,123	781,348
Seventh Ward Bank	994,145	75	42,000	5,000	52,000	35,375	948,167	156,706	419,567	.....	.....	.....	16,744	1,689,500
	10,975,096	6,060	314,591	563,644	160,950	606,737	2,668,467	3,302,049	3,483,744	60,363	103,930	.....	100,865	31,585,967
BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, NEW YORK CITY.														
American Exchange Bank	3,573,591	2,495	187,961	111,923	985,946	303,018	2,697,348	700,976	6,044,003	919,444	46,903	.....	69,479	14,190,470
Atlantic Bank	340,640	613	16,183	90,836	.....	.....	75,065	82,364	532,961	.....	.....	.....	14,460	1,065,085
Bank of America	5,791,710	434	103,693	47,900	.....	.....	1,760,414	835,653	2,076,670	57,945	.....	.....	47,138	16,633,380
Bank of Commerce	14,931,664	.....	332,919	922,000	35,000	.....	1,516,977	1,096,190	95,575	.....	.....	.....	85,673	30,767,678
Bank of the Commonwealth ..	1,356,669	1,614	48,151	55,664	4,000	188,099	144,697	353,446	4,744,768	31,944	.....	.....	30,463	2,791,406
Bank of New York	3,326,058	432	48,377	137,854	.....	.....	644,967	538,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,531	7,991,768
Bank of North America	1,815,113	3,406	86,796	65,050	33,337	116,850	967,363	530,678	598,777	.....	.....	.....	1,306	3,473,467
Bank of the Republic	4,830,065	.....	192,152	95,944	85,436	150,000	433,067	696,063	333,037	.....	.....	.....	33,466	6,353,315
Broadway Bank	5,677,467	594	76,830	145,439	94,900	175,000	1,664,175	332,637	1,667,887	.....	.....	.....	33,466	7,665,758
Bulls Head Bank	312,853	701	1,416	32,960	.....	.....	94,969	116,846	162,671	.....	.....	.....	4,197	741,969
Bank of Commerce and Drovers' Bank ..	9,007,039	901	11,640	45,617	.....	.....	901,110	68,076	350,000	6,109	.....	.....	4,910	9,707,455
Chatham Bank	745,059	1,961	16,743	31,132	.....	.....	184,064	85,941	336,434	.....	.....	.....	17,987	1,941,968
Chemical Bank	2,172,489	1,355	16,743	31,132	.....	.....	184,064	85,941	336,434	.....	.....	.....	5,974	2,798,344
Citizens' Bank	904,994	1,166	15,936	50,300	34,900	66,075	134,967	302,735	591,635	33,500	6,369	.....	9,191	1,411,960
City Bank	563,657	.....	56,557	34,910	.....	.....	158,966	691,099	193,950	14,369	.....	.....	9,394	3,916,961
Continental Bank	2,523,896	1,660	35,408	13,000	13,000	970,046	290,134	833,945	467,540	.....	.....	.....	6,736	6,050,197
Corn Exchange Bank	3,190,666	1,903	16,437	92,000	110,630	117,694	593,590	423,413	969,619	10,916	.....	.....	90,166	3,303,697
Corn River Bank	473,368	76	4,191	12,923	.....	.....	483,348	41,476	115,000	.....	.....	.....	6,778	776,689
Fulton Bank	1,795,378	164	36,712	54,697	47,300	62,000	493,443	139,578	940,048	.....	.....	.....	9,686	2,746,146
Greenwich Bank	693,616	1,961	95,539	1,660	.....	.....	62,923	64,704	804,660	.....	.....	.....	1,143	978,622
Mercantile Bank	894,818	.....	95,539	45,876	.....	.....	62,923	64,704	804,660	.....	.....	.....	10,967	978,622

Harbor Bank	1,098,677	5,915	57,169	76,169	91,899	145,878	119,417	145,005	10,898	7,800	10,401	9,389,744
Importers and Traders' Bank	5,098,794	4,864	126,718	90,536	504,000	145,878	103,143	328,000	10,898	11,031	97,111	9,389,744
Irving Bank	1,048,948	2,175	16,794	16,794	16,794	16,794	16,794	16,794	16,794	16,794	16,794	1,048,948
Manufacturers & Merchants' Bk.	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Marine Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Mechanics' Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Mechanics' Banking Association	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Mercantile Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Mechanics' Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Mechanics' Exchange Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Metropolitan Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Nassau Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
National Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
New York City Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
New York Exchange Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Ocean Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Oriental Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Pacific Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
People's Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Phoenix Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Saint Nicholas Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Shoe and Leather Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Traders' Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Union Bank	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948	1,048,948
Total New York city banks	115,111,907	58,398	3,967,639	3,559,694	3,963,509	3,519,745	13,738,051	34,691,500	357,965	775,112	914,559	199,598,654
OTHER INCORPORATED BANKS.	187,067,003	58,466	3,583,160	4,192,466	6,530,946	26,184,310	17,040,100	26,975,944	617,097	679,042	1,015,624	241,194,591
Albany City Bank	1,918,506	891	1,829,091	135,496	60,896	72,611	594,730	84,835	5,449	72,736	11,820	2,940,313
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn	1,369,321	991	110,721	97,494	10,950	67,753	18,391	18,391	10,437	9,764	1,820	1,632,799
Bank of Orange County	941,919	1,146	34,999	36,073	3,000	6,353	3,194	6,300	10,437	9,764	1,820	1,632,799
Bank of Oswego	965,441	1,146	66,939	36,073	3,000	6,353	3,194	6,300	10,437	9,764	1,820	1,632,799
Bank of Rome	164,967	3,063	96,157	13,819	18,745	1,853	394	1,977	11,917	353	3,063	493,419
Bank of Salina	2,016	2,016	114,975	9,643	18,541	1,621	394	8,000	11,917	353	3,063	997,741
Cayuga County Bank	533,983	4,638	46,698	76,973	10,000	8,980	10,675	10,938	57,918	9,181	4,638	707,730
Chemung Canal Bank	533,014	370	164,166	164,166	5,000	13,160	176	176	57,918	6,000	370	861,613
Essex County Bank	114,111	398	71,399	194,399	9,787	9,873	10,965	35,000	6,609	1,050	195	970,169
Farmers and Manufacturers' B'k.	648,173	1,957	114,938	14,675	17,947	97,801	10,965	35,000	6,609	1,050	195	970,169
Herkimer County Bank	390,937	6,138	119,890	6,393	10,459	5,790	9,168	9,967	9,593	3,544	3,035	875,643
Highland Bank	448,569	38	138,760	95,549	18,180	99,180	10,667	99,565	93,700	10,738	97	590,328
Kingston Bank	391,599	924	91,579	91,940	18,180	6,593	3,651	9,565	93,700	9,494	19	356,826
Oneida Bank	811,140	1,996	923,501	91,940	38,990	99,093	2,477	1,450	1,450	11,767	15,964	1,096,613
Rochester City Bank	615,939	173	199,430	93,540	38,990	140,140	2,477	1,450	1,450	11,767	15,964	1,096,613
Schenectady Bank	319,461	185	197,319	10,316	34,159	13,377	368	15,938	9,915	9,915	9,915	461,048
Saratoga County Bank	983,423	973	73,631	8,326	34,159	6,494	6,494	900	75,351	4,390	983	418,746
Steuben County Bank	391,550	463	123,336	10,694	3,000	15,474	9,011	6,000	6,000	52,740	463	493,453

Bank of Lowellville	98,599	3,067	10,701	8,413	9,471	1,068	197,000	18,871	3,639	6,310	800,848
Bank of Maine	107,745	3,067	4,843	10,456	9,471	1,068	45,000	7,780	3,639	2,893	313,708
Bank of Newbury	80,840	531	34,739	10,456	9,471	1,068	90,000	78,565	9,940	2,893	347,004
Bank of Newport	93,681	1,950	4,780	10,000	1,977	1,977	95,000	63,882	9,951	9,514	135,378
Bank of Norwich	143,487	3,048	6,194	6,000	4,843	9,376	70,000	63,882	2,437	1,020	390,377
Bank of Old Saratoga	147,194	1,453	7,719	4,064	1,790	9,376	34,075	30,000	585	1,020	920,730
Bank of Oneida	37,310	5,413	50,000	5,413	6,130	6,130	100,000	30,000	585	1,020	147,586
Bank of Oswego	100,000	8	7,955	11,364	9,000	9,000	50,000	55,340	9,000	1,170	137,710
Bank of Pawling	186,404	9,177	4,500	4,162	5,019	5,019	75,197	55,340	9,385	1,473	387,480
Bank of Port Jervis	159,611	333	16,300	9,300	4,818	4,818	102,000	877	754	1,549	308,938
Bank of Poughkeepsie	598,238	114,617	10,300	6,000	18,663	18,663	137,318	877	584	1,549	598,238
Bank of Rhinebeck	138,514	15,981	95,541	6,000	6,391	6,391	65,543	300	934	9,953	587,465
Bank of Rhinecliff	936,318	56,311	9,327	3,000	5,071	5,071	156,000	35,688	9,953	15	374,001
Bank of Salem	188,606	3,064	94,407	3,000	5,341	5,341	87,300	35,688	9,953	5,023	374,001
Bank of Saratoga Springs	145,743	544	19,236	5,633	14,003	14,003	67,300	35,688	9,953	5,023	374,001
Bank of Silver Creek	147,163	368	6,000	5,633	5,068	5,068	41,000	43,517	9,953	5,023	374,001
Bank of Syracuse	984,500	51,849	6,000	16,000	10,187	10,187	65,000	43,517	9,953	5,023	374,001
Bank of Tugay	105,295	18,257	15,000	4,588	4,919	4,919	103,457	8,500	15,905	3,644	519,309
Bank of Troy	494,163	1,653	96,985	15,019	40,465	40,465	103,457	8,500	15,905	3,644	519,309
Bank of Ulster	37,481	9,587	26,176	9,587	3,013	3,013	130,313	7,500	15,905	3,644	519,309
Bank of Utica	183,549	7,717	35,176	6,313	94,263	94,263	912,374	87,874	18,306	9,954	348,164
Bank of Vernon	67,706	9,110	9,389	8,000	3,030	3,030	77,925	14,700	1,363	9,910	190,981
Bank of Watertown	9,371	1,377	4,034	15,000	3,919	3,919	19,400	14,900	1,300	...	56,577
Bank of Waterville	36,706	375	375	9,200	3,919	3,919	73,300	55,067	4,568	...	331,878
Bank of West Troy	27,950	574	33,404	17,458	3,926	3,926	104,108	14,400	4,568	...	488,136
Bank of Whitehall	64,555	306	10,854	4,900	6,977	6,977	51,853	11,319	11,319	5,333	310,301
Bank of Whitestown	105,309	9,030	9,357	1,750	3,933	3,933	37,455	37,616	6,078	5,808	905,378
Bank of Yonkers	157,416	616	34,880	6,187	11,337	11,337	85,300	1,775	7,015	548	300,534
Black River Bank	102,511	3,038	102,511	7,000	10,838	10,838	65,000	43,578	9,467	...	590,698
Brooklyn Bank	654,624	336	19,375	10,000	59,611	59,611	183,778	106,325	5,350	3,000	939,453
Broome County Bank	760	760	40,541	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,955	13,670	2,784	3,663	307,453
Broome County Bank	197,569	206	50,591	6,000	6,007	6,007	52,500	46,575	8,817	3,663	350,876
Buffalo City Bank	919,591	9,500	906,870	6,000	3,697	3,697	55,500	31,738	1,198	1,603	951,190
Cambridge Valley Bank	906,963	34,943	37,050	5,000	1,969	1,969	60,700	40,944	1,948	9,525	987,706
Cambridge Valley Bank	131,831	195	17,415	5,000	3,068	3,068	102,673	5,034	5,034	7,065	531,868
Canajoharie Bank	109,519	179	3,500	13,300	17,700	17,700	61,900	61,900	908	7,065	543,868
Cattaraugus Bank	150,456	1,393	91,510	8,117	4,808	4,808	111,000	61,900	908	7,065	543,868
Cattaraugus Bank	357,366	413	79,461	8,117	4,808	4,808	61,900	61,900	908	7,065	543,868
Central Bank, Brooklyn	90,081	9,081	95,914	34,464	15,067	15,067	62,630	62,630	5,444	984	640,901
Central Bank, Cherry Valley	393,747	7,915	46,563	7,680	9,337	9,337	30,500	15,455	3,140	97,877	381,448
Central City Bank	185,815	66,633	3,907	3,539	6,736	6,736	10,510	14,655	9,830	97,877	381,448
Chautauque County Bank	155,900	1,738	1,000	7,964	5,983	5,983	97,734	3,006	1,034	97,877	381,448
Chester Bank	180,476	1,738	1,000	7,964	5,983	5,983	97,734	3,006	1,034	97,877	381,448
Chittenango Bank	190,476	1,738	1,000	7,964	5,983	5,983	97,734	3,006	1,034	97,877	381,448
Citizens' Bank, Fulton	171,958	83	31,158	9,879	6,752	6,752	79,500	16,365	4,110	1,756	330,033
Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn	631,171	185	61,400	97,879	16,977	16,977	79,500	16,365	4,110	1,756	330,033
Citizens' Bank, Oswego	539,323	4,689	3,000	94,046	5,410	5,410	102,985	10,300	9,830	1,000	995,723
City Bank, Oswego	183,777	497	1,240	11,000	3,985	3,985	96,000	51,300	1,977	6,161	675,471
City Bank, Poughkeepsie	97,509	1,517	206,496	12,026	15,873	15,873	110,940	97,100	10,908	7,065	386,541
Columbia Bank, Buffalo	55,539	9,578	40,000	5,615	6,186	6,186	93,559	96,966	966	9,953	480,590
Columbia Bank	55,539	9,578	40,000	5,615	6,186	6,186	93,559	96,966	966	9,953	480,590
Commercial Bank, Albany	1,163,170	373	38,958	56,615	61,166	61,166	75,767	96,500	16,967	1,000	9,474,414
Commercial Bank, Glen's Falls	183,170	373	38,958	56,615	61,166	61,166	75,767	96,500	16,967	1,000	9,474,414
Commercial Bank, Rochester	698,731	630	15,943	55,667	7,669	7,669	938,650	96,706	6,734	7,068	1,086,353

Statement showing the condition of the banks of the State of New York—Continued.

BANKS.	RESOURCES.												Total liabilities.
	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	Due from banks.	Due from directors.	Due from brokers.	Real estate.	Specie.	Cash items.	Stocks and promissory notes.	Bonds and mortgages.	Bills of solvent banks.	Bills of suspended banks.		Loss and expense account.
OTHER BANKING ASSOCIATIONS—Continued.													
Commercial B'k, Saratoga Springs	\$112,892	\$691	\$13,056	\$10,300	\$101,500	.....	\$7,105	\$636	\$107,575	.....	\$723	.....	\$5,000
Commercial Bank, Troy	747,663	287	71,435	73,480	.....	.....	137,017	78,712	197,900	\$51,300	13,065	.....	7,713
Commercial Bank, Whitehall	170,594	1,469	97,036	4,647	.....	.....	4,222	5,814	104,000	.....	8,023	.....	.....
Croton River Bank	114,004	135	3,768	.....	10,000	\$1,300	1,473	11,961	56,500	51,660	3,460	.....	.....
Cuba Bank	107,004	7,457	37,698	.....	.....	29,530	4,044	.....	56,750	51,895	513	.....	9,556
Cuyler's Bank	87,496	97	55,873	.....	4,115	29,500	3,630	463	197,337	96,150	6,018	.....	1,193
Delaware Bank	66,300	943	34,269	4,000	.....	4,384	4,354	158	900,000	.....	6,793	.....	51,186
Deposit Bank	93,599	.....	41,446	.....	.....	.....	6,157	513	700,000	37,186	1,963	.....	9,370
Dover Plains Bank	95,571	949	11,448	8,018	.....	9,100	9,576	.....	72,700	.....	8,38	.....	.....
Elmira Bank	113,356	753	13,754	.....	653	99,248	3,557	4,343	68,000	37,100	5,735	.....	973,837
Exchange Bank, Lockport	596,738	1,113	42,223	1,336	.....	16,083	5,746	953	43,888	69,555	3,160	.....	1,423
Falkill Bank	320,594	9,936	15,385	30,339	.....	3,000	5,830	4,396	88,075	.....	480	.....	356,946
Farmers' Bank, Amsterdam	394,546	154	43,943	13,069	.....	3,000	5,594	.....	75,000	17,900	9,676	.....	519
Farmers' Bank, Hudson	284,153	1,874	61,881	.....	9,464	7,060	6,823	11,877	155,950	14,955	3,070	.....	9,314
Farmers' Bank, Lansingburg	113,555	381	6,001	14,303	.....	65,331	9,538	9,831	41,593	11,710	1,163	.....	9,346
Farmers' Bank, Troy	60	.....	68,769	45,087	.....	9,534	34,067	1,568	61,057	19,846	4,900	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank of Washington Co.	543,769	840	18,589	13,960	.....	4,980	3,115	3,623	42,000	39,655	106	.....	9,599
Farmers and Citizens' Bank, L.	526,670	638	13,115	8,300	.....	57,068	16,215	14,431	81,391	900	4,477	.....	5,985
Farmers and Drivers' Bank	110,311	.....	53,503	16,600	.....	5,857	7,779	172	67,000	8,930	1,644	.....	8
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee	379,686	9,368	58,094	.....	.....	.....	4,881	4,032	41,361	61,467	9,339	.....	5,703
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Rochester	361,304	1,635	340	.....	.....	39,156	9,437	3,920	83,196	58,668	7,841	.....	3,063
First City Bank	299,620	136	.....	6,239	.....	.....	6,449	6,114	69,500	90,700	14,866	.....	9,549
Fort Plain Bank	179,831	.....	80,334	92,034	.....	4,000	93,533	9,095	92,400	90,900	4,553	.....	813
Fort Stanwix Bank	354,321	1,993	76,773	19,793	.....	7,943	7,403	9,067	73,500	51,131	9,407	.....	6,450
Frankfort Bank	97,706	.....	98,048	31,050	.....	9,500	1,953	1,064	53,539	42,105	7,794	.....	8,600
Frontier Bank	165,830	854	46,853	3,300	.....	4,000	2,589	9,079	68,600	46,300	9,393	.....	1,589
Frontier Bank	163,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,956	32,740	9,593	.....	9,593
Fulton County Bank	161,366	.....	19,506	.....	.....	9,000	3,107	8,368	55,000	40,856	5,384	.....	1,443
Genesee County Bank	142,856	52	50,109	14,554	.....	6,775	7,448	3,309	60,000	48,974	11,030	.....	1,491
Genesee River Bank	138,716	419	33,754	6,500	.....	18,735	1,730	69	43,100	30,364	3,396	.....	1,166

Genesee Valley Bank	180,397	329,193	5,030	10,419	4,915	655	64,900	53,900	4,465	1,015	370,015
Glens Falls Bank	919,355	1,600	3,053	9,000	10,331	4,419	97,000	41,900	4,046	1,235	970,015
Hamilton Bank	116,400	43,806	5,030	5,000	5,512	1,049	106,681	51,900	5,390	1,027	971,760
Hamilton Bank	68,977	2,189	49,953	5,000	14,923	1,522	54,000	45,070	51,961	4,060	932,459
Hudson River Bank	170,313	730	1,805	5,000	2,381	14,933	92,500	34,105	1,938	3,977	510,113
Huguenot Bank	395,609	19,909	7,059	12,000	2,556	9,096	63,431	34,105	3,911	9,000	529,909
Huguenot Bank	90,190	5,907	46,811	1,793	9,765	1,063	63,431	34,105	3,911	9,000	317,811
Huguenot Bank	136,114	12,460	79,686	9,845	9,765	1,063	32,000	37,900	9,971	9,000	974,013
Huguenot Bank	174,663	13,467	90,475	63,920	9,765	1,063	95,000	78,955	5,618	1,060	660,166
Huguenot Bank	431,747	17,707	90,475	3,000	5,044	7,018	72,000	78,955	5,618	1,060	519,177
International Bank	304,923	1,910	41,367	5,000	4,595	4,748	46,000	46,343	4,387	1,060	373,044
Jefferson County Bank	180,989	75,423	5,000	55,679	6,995	9,414	79,575	33,051	5,845	1,060	373,044
Jefferson County Bank	418,597	42,119	5,000	55,679	6,995	9,414	79,575	33,051	5,845	1,060	373,044
Lake Ontario Bank	101,673	91,360	1,000	19,900	1,980	1,543	50,500	30,758	9,046	1,060	909,981
Lake Ontario Bank	160,010	91,360	1,000	19,900	1,980	1,543	50,500	30,758	9,046	1,060	909,981
Lake Ontario Bank	750,183	90	1,000	19,900	1,980	1,543	50,500	30,758	9,046	1,060	909,981
Lake Ontario Bank	901,631	147,710	1,000	19,900	1,980	1,543	50,500	30,758	9,046	1,060	909,981
Manufacturers' Bank, Troy	667,546	43,778	5,030	50,500	38,953	10,109	67,500	30,758	9,046	1,060	909,981
Manufacturers' Bank, Troy	701,164	139,359	12,000	55,769	6,795	1,670	49,900	45,100	13,313	7,165	889,901
Manufacturers' Bank, Troy	335,146	19,623	8,154	6,664	12,901	7,093	37,000	35,750	8,846	4,574	434,546
Marine Bank, Oswego	920,891	48,199	98,961	90,311	32,953	15,541	40,000	35,904	9,846	1,523	1,014,674
Marine Bank, Oswego	1,150,991	1,191	49,617	98,961	32,953	15,541	40,000	35,904	9,846	1,523	1,014,674
Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse	949,507	3,986	100,600	63,998	167,153	3,377	90,000	14,700	9,018	3,875	1,504,113
Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse	1,319,763	748,716	81,327	63,998	167,153	3,377	90,000	14,700	9,018	3,875	1,504,113
Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse	1,03,445	32,984	15,955	35,300	16,194	14,900	90,500	60,533	1,793	9,767	9,615,449
Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse	593,483	958,914	15,955	35,300	16,194	14,900	90,500	60,533	1,793	9,767	9,615,449
Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse	904,091	94,703	9,757	19,000	8,077	7,006	109,601	3,000	9,029	9,063	953,701
Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse	310,891	39,296	4,600	7,000	5,945	3,053	67,700	38,150	9,213	3,541	474,094
Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse	125,630	117,716	16,193	16,193	14,006	670	48,000	48,749	9,309	16	373,911
Mechanics and Mechanics' Bank, Troy	608,136	44,443	99,323	39,088	98,694	34,710	76,600	33,536	91,720	.....	887,411
Mechanics and Mechanics' Bank, Troy	164,900	94,926	9,600	8,013	5,370	1,349	77,500	98,600	3,591	.....	314,541
Mechanics and Mechanics' Bank, Troy	984,483	63,795	95,499	10,500	9,453	4,983	109,000	3,350	9,630	.....	465,141
Mechanics and Mechanics' Bank, Troy	108,427	19,791	5,411	5,000	6,953	45	78,100	248	248	.....	911,105
Mechanics and Mechanics' Bank, Troy	191,623	46,398	19,751	7,750	5,618	1,459	49,900	46,398	7,857	.....	353,400
Mechanics and Mechanics' Bank, Troy	304,398	98,358	1,900	14,000	92,645	1,413	7,000	40,007	3,386	.....	573,925
Montgomery County Bank	147,511	14,644	14,350	1,900	1,751	1,913	69,000	31,400	3,143	.....	524,637
Montgomery County Bank	351,007	32,086	40,105	30,549	12,907	6,549	81,569	31,400	3,143	.....	560,759
Mutual Bank, Troy	543,927	32,086	34,500	85,833	15,530	29,977	150,438	31,400	3,143	.....	560,759
Mutual Bank, Troy	390,731	106,948	198,146	85,833	32,948	9,844	98,383	17,403	9,206	.....	609,986
New York and Erie Bank	1,318,323	698,761	188,146	85,500	95,401	104,604	926,383	17,403	9,206	.....	609,986
New York and Erie Bank	984,019	15,055	14,663	6,168	6,841	583	63,000	95,916	8,654	.....	970,197
New York and Erie Bank	584,019	40,105	3,373	18,000	6,143	767	53,000	44,278	3,598	.....	953,609
New York and Erie Bank	149,911	63,639	4,434	9,869	14,900	9,439	53,000	43,258	3,317	.....	316,980
New York and Erie Bank	93,136	63,639	8,179	9,000	4,934	9,773	74,500	30,790	5,937	.....	977,953
New York and Erie Bank	117,716	37,099	9,100	8,858	9,821	1,098	63,000	8,100	1,098	.....	937,945
New York and Erie Bank	977,319	57,429	16,558	7,506	10,193	8,993	63,000	43,768	9,167	.....	940,715
New York and Erie Bank	191,799	30,669	19,871	6,000	4,003	1,465	45,000	30,090	8,164	.....	940,715
New York and Erie Bank	977,927	4,077	19,871	6,000	4,003	1,465	45,000	30,090	8,164	.....	940,715
New York and Erie Bank	394,670	7,324	59,798	10,300	1,900	3,976	118,458	30,535	8,703	.....	917,758
New York and Erie Bank	173,606	40,441	39,089	11,579	3,441	5,694	65,000	35,615	1,500	.....	532,911
New York and Erie Bank	173,606	40,441	39,089	11,579	3,441	5,694	65,000	35,615	1,500	.....	532,911

Statement showing the condition of the banks of the State of New York—Continued.

BANKS.	RESOURCES.													
	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	Due from banks.	Due from directors.	Due from brokers.	Real estate.	Specie.	Cash items.	Stocks and promissory notes.	Bonds and mortgages.	Bills of solvent banks.	Bills of suspended banks.	Loss and expense account.	Total liabilities.
OTHER BANKING ASSOCIATIONS—Continued.														
Rochester Bank	\$106,038	\$245	\$17,419	.....	.....	\$11,423	\$1,312	\$56	\$49,300	\$27,806	\$737	.....	\$7,363	\$31,893
Rochester Exchange Bank	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,299	.....	512,000	.....	.....	.....	2,349	307,963
Rochester County Bank	84,964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,479	1,000	67,398	.....	531	.....	2,919	179,308
Rome Exchange Bank	103,184	86	51,744	.....	.....	7,353	4,803	.....	58,500	41,000	1,815	.....	.....	478,898
Salt Springs Bank	324,514	47	21,083	.....	.....	12,068	7,977	3,679	67,332	38,503	3,851	.....	.....	374,835
Saratoga County Bank	221,710	4,904	26,317	18,863	.....	5,000	7,498	2,110	50,980	19,500	5,347	.....	.....	355,456
Saugerties Bank	126,963	139	10,457	18,149	.....	8,136	8,183	1,707	104,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,873
Setauket Bank	71,182	.....	.....	.....	\$23,193	.....	596	.....	165,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	330,071
Spraker Bank	91,159	443	42,152	15,578	.....	4,500	1,816	279	65,000	18,900	4,611	.....	.....	330,386
State Bank, Troy	891,860	506	115,657	34,435	.....	11,970	73,663	16,147	196,637	45,050	15,109	.....	.....	1,976,391
State of New York Bank	131,446	143	26,192	1,290	.....	3,150	1,938	.....	122,860	.....	1,354	.....	.....	3,636
Stuyvesant Bank	171,537	.....	17,393	1,700	.....	1,300	2,535	1,063	47,000	19,950	2,406	.....	.....	169,903
Susquehanna Valley Bank	117,435	244	31,667	.....	.....	6,530	5,134	18	48,000	48,660	5,823	.....	.....	965,041
Syracuse City Bank	175,067	8,046	114,656	62,194	.....	20,839	4,781	730	92,000	21,300	6,098	.....	.....	384,764
Tanners' Bank	175,431	.....	81,771	24,894	.....	6,500	92,911	12,863	66,673	9,901	8,758	.....	.....	590,697
Traders' Bank, Rochester	324,467	8,639	24,119	.....	.....	16,436	6,306	.....	71,000	62,893	\$137	.....	.....	384,764
Union Bank	305,017	35	32,636	.....	.....	5,000	14,663	.....	10,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	590,697
Union Bank, Albany	665,160	1,113	55,306	8,010	.....	35,000	25,994	.....	90,500	1,500	1,530	.....	.....	913,244
Union Bank, Kinderhook	270,594	1,367	27,637	4,346	.....	7,527	6,375	3,740	90,500	54,500	866	.....	.....	432,563
Union Bank, Rochester	561,199	1,867	37,637	12,314	.....	45,913	19,039	5,141	187,000	134,392	34,490	.....	.....	1,055,983
Union Bank of Sullivan County	114,851	.....	22,026	44,326	6,000	10,325	12,933	5,597	94,190	92,700	227	.....	.....	375,457
Union Bank, Troy	623,941	550	76,406	.....	.....	4,449	5,841	.....	84,500	54,500	866	.....	.....	954,998
Union Bank, Watertown	240,508	309	46,906	.....	.....	10,325	12,933	5,597	94,190	92,700	227	.....	.....	954,998
Utica City Bank	240,508	327	15,706	.....	.....	4,449	5,841	.....	84,500	54,500	866	.....	.....	954,998
Washington County Bank	240,508	309	46,906	.....	.....	10,325	12,933	5,597	94,190	92,700	227	.....	.....	954,998
Watertown Bank and Loan Co.	498,917	8,139	60,516	.....	.....	29,735	2,134	.....	67,076	48,720	1,659	.....	.....	391,011
Westfield Bank	103,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,270	2,134	.....	53,500	60,659	1,104	.....	.....	391,011
West Windfield Bank	140,983	678	11,708	4,336	.....	19,649	1,639	.....	26,000	50,926	3,500	.....	.....	405,880
White's Bank	81,530	.....	23,169	.....	.....	15,680	1,959	.....	40,400	27,486	583	.....	.....	923,049
Williamstown City Bank	498,453	303	940,716	7,400	.....	53,975	15,081	2,880	56,000	61,645	11,971	.....	.....	940,553
.....	714,641	.....	826,950	42,809	.....	53,975	15,081	2,880	404,101	61,645	4,494	.....	.....	1,531,988
.....	50,069,063	321,923	10,962,700	2,664,996	406,708	2,980,016	9,416,810	1,193,875	16,369,412	5,397,844	893,705	9,085	839,473	90,390,300
.....

—Note.—500 banks doing business and reporting. Sums in the columns "Due from directors," "Due from brokers," and those marked * do not form any part of the several "Total resources."

Statement showing the condition of the banks of the State of New York—Continued.

INDIVIDUAL BANKS.	RESOURCES.										
	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	Due from banks.	Due from brokers.	Real estate.	Specie.	Cash items.	Stocks and promissory notes.	Bonds and mortgages.	Bills of solvent banks.	Loss and expense account.
Addison Bank.....	\$58,340	\$2,008	\$5,553	.....	\$3,134	\$770	\$183	\$6,150	\$850	\$2,361	.....
Bank of Bath.....	253,453	9,837	51,315	.....	10,000	6,554	38	52,500	28,292	5,811	.....
Bank of Canandaigua.....	104,568	8,723	3,639	.....	.....	1,713	2,140	35,070	31,060	6,098	.....
Bank of Cayuga Lake.....	13,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	768	.....	20,000	.....	692	.....
Bank of Commerce, of Putnam County.....	57,490	2,389	599	.....	.....	.....	488	71,465	41,600	1,031	.....
Bank of Havana.....	248,128	.....	25,892	.....	.....	6,010	.....	96,000	91,592	4,830	.....
Bank of Lima.....	75,927	9,118	5,160	.....	10,000	.....	75	32,000	94,535	6,018	.....
Bank of Seneca Falls.....	59,597	8,059	15,816	.....	9,067	4,073	9,092	68,300	32,050	4,664	.....
Bank of Westfield.....	108,903	.....	34,495	.....	.....	1,923	9,763	95,000	90,994	9,450	.....
Briggs Bank.....	.....	1,571	6,062	.....	1,600	998	979	97,000	19,995	1,368	.....
Burnet Bank.....	116,804	919	22,799	.....	1,680	2,190	133	30,000	32,040	718	.....
Commercial Bank, Clyde.....	117,021	6,783	426	.....	1,500	778	.....	30,500	97,856	9,991	.....
Commerce Bank, Attica.....	69,383	239	.....	.....	.....	698	83	98,000	91,844	2	.....
George Washington Bank.....	58,303	31	91,923	.....	17,698	5,003	171	10,000	12,500	2,958	.....
H. G. Hochstetler & Co.'s Bank.....	94,408	.....	8,023	.....	.....	.....	89	50,900	.....	2,013	.....
H. J. Messenger's Bank.....	94,903	937	3,242	.....	.....	1,067	.....	10,000	35,166	3,337	.....
H. J. Miner & Co.'s Bank.....	76,367	385	14,939	.....	.....	6,310	5,351	41,000	16,400	5,381	.....
Iron Bank.....	51,196	1,698	9,680	.....	15,000	2,005	1,002	53,000	43,575	2,085	.....
J. N. Hangerford's Bank.....	135,250	9,849	14,047	.....	.....	2,468	3,898	54,300	48,570	5,556	.....
Jamestown Bank.....	73,819	.....	98,794	.....	7,000	2,557	902	15,000	17,050	9,217	.....
J. T. Epie's Bank.....	61,541	.....	4,923	.....	6,000	2,543	.....	16,500	15,600	9,419	.....
Lake Shore Bank.....	147,576	344	18,901	.....	1,800	15,905	9,897	92,500	92,700	716	.....
Lyons Bank.....	211,306	109	6,574	.....	1,494	5,008	682	41,000	26,704	4,583	.....
Mechanics' Bank of Erie County.....	30,749	.....	3,584	.....	4,328	5,908	6,338	15,500	4,500	463	.....
Mechanics' Bank of Westfield.....	151,761	.....	34,323	.....	.....	1,642	1,642	92,040	92,040	97,176	.....
Perrin Bank.....	84,417	57	4,645	.....	.....	485	1,163	25,000	19,105	1,333	.....
P. P. E. Westfall's Bank.....	61,611	925	13,766	.....	3,055	2,072	601	32,000	13,434	9,415	.....
Randall Bank.....	167,323	.....	60,750	.....	.....	2,059	.....	40,000	18,800	9,211	.....
Schoharie County Bank.....	115,015	3,692	14,491	.....	.....	3,126	941	36,000	28,104	1,459	.....
Smith's Bank of Perry.....	91,189	.....	11,723	.....	5,000	970	.....	35,000	.....	15,788	.....
											Total resources.
											\$51,546
											\$71,782
											190,371
											34,562
											184,811
											348,753
											157,569
											384,319
											502,882
											132,376
											908,886
											186,857
											192,440
											150,384
											47,523
											156,789
											182,777
											157,794
											958,471
											152,377
											107,886
											942,458
											591,479
											71,438
											966,367
											142,673
											141,002
											596,304
											914,953
											160,038

Statement showing the condition of the banks of the State of New York—Continued.

BANKS.	RESOURCES.										
	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	Due from banks.	Due from directors.	Due from brokers.	Real estate.	Specie.	Cash items.	Stocks and promissory notes.	Bonds and mortgages.	Bills of solvent banks.
OTHER BANKING ASSOC'S—Cont'd											
Rochester Bank	\$108,036	\$245	\$17,419			\$11,423	\$1,319	\$56	\$49,300	\$27,805	\$737
Rochester Exchange Bank	9,400						4,470		919,000		
Rockwell County Bank	94,984	87	9,439	\$1,935		7,353	4,995	1,000	59,500	41,000	531
Roseville Bank	103,184	87	51,744	2,783		19,068	7,977	2,679	67,328	30,503	1,815
Salt Springs Bank	939,154	47	51,083	2,400		5,000	7,438	2,710	104,960	19,500	2,351
Saratoga County Bank	891,710	4,904	24,917	10,863		5,136	6,183	1,397	164,460		3,347
Saugerties Bank	198,993	139	10,457	18,149			6,598		165,973		16
Scottdale Bank	71,095					4,500	1,816	970	65,000	18,000	4,411
Spraker Bank	91,159	443	12,159	15,578		11,970	73,643	16,147	50,677	46,000	13,103
State Bank, Troy	891,680	506	114,867	37,435		3,150	1,836	9,330	196,850		1,394
State of New York Bank	131,160	143	12,199	1,460		1,300	2,438	1,063	47,000	18,500	2,683
Steubenville Bank	77,437		17,362	1,700		6,440	1,194	18	49,000	48,000	8,893
Susquehanna Valley Bank	117,437	944	31,667			36,330	92,911	73,907	90,000	91,300	9,300
Syracuse City Bank	175,667	8,046	11,862	94,194		30,500	92,911	16,860	86,673	8,800	8,893
Tanners Bank	339,471	490	81,770	11,884		16,436	2,348	16,320	90,000	91,300	9,300
Traders Bank, Rochester	368,017	830	24,638	11,000		2,000	14,663	946	71,000	68,000	6,743
Union Bank	665,190	85	45,300	86,010		35,000	92,984	37,877	50,500	1,000	1,530
Union Bank Albany	570,704	1,113	92,684	4,940		4,915	19,030	4,140	84,500	34,000	12,410
Union Bank Kinderhook	571,098	377	37,837	12,914		4,419	19,030	4,587	167,800	124,000	34,000
Union Bank Rochester	1,151	1,867	37,837	12,914	6,000	10,385	19,030	4,587	54,600	47,000	4,695
Union Bank Sullivan County	632,631	150	32,026	44,936		4,419	19,030	4,587	54,600	47,000	4,695
Union Bank Troy	940,616	3,090	72,460	44,936		4,419	19,030	4,587	54,600	47,000	4,695
Union Bank Watertown	940,616	3,090	72,460	44,936		4,419	19,030	4,587	54,600	47,000	4,695
Union Bank Watertown	940,616	3,090	72,460	44,936		4,419	19,030	4,587	54,600	47,000	4,695
Valley Bank	940,616	3,090	72,460	44,936		4,419	19,030	4,587	54,600	47,000	4,695
Wagon County Bank	493,017	111	97,084	26,766		29,735	2,134	585	53,500	48,000	1,104
Wagon County Bank	493,017	111	97,084	26,766		29,735	2,134	585	53,500	48,000	1,104
Wagon Bank and Loan Co.	103,009	330	91,468			4,684	1,182		54,000	32,500	3,500
Wagon Bank	140,883	1,000	11,708	4,536		6,370	2,035	4,619	30,000	28,500	3,500
Wagon Bank	81,530	678	53,109	7,569		19,049	1,839	4,619	40,000	27,000	3,611
Wagon Bank	490,493	303	940,716	7,400		11,680	13,061	2,860	56,000	61,945	11,971
Wagon Bank	714,541		925,950	43,509		95,975	195,383	9,580	406,101		4,494
Wagon Bank					408,706	12,980,016	2,410,810	1,162,875	16,309,412	5,307,844	882,703
Wagon Bank											9,085
Wagon Bank											90,300,308

Banks doing business and reporting. Balances in the columns "Due from directors," "Due from brokers," and those marked * do not form any part of the several "Total resources."

Statement showing the condition of the banks of the State of New York—Continued.

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Statement showing the condition of the banks of the State of New York—Continued.

INDIVIDUAL BANKS.	RESOURCES.												
	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	Due from banks.	Due from brokers.	Real estate.	Specie.	Cash items.	Stocks and promissory notes.	Bonds and mortgages.	Bills of solvent banks.	Bills of suspended banks.	Losses and expense account.	Total resources.
Suffolk County Bank.....	\$63,920	\$383	\$6,957	.....	.....	\$3,923	\$2,463	\$64,061	.....	\$307	.....	\$1,437	\$154,092
Unadilla Bank.....	130,334	.....	.....	\$14,196	.....	1,978	.....	64,000	\$50,350	8,686	.....	1,379	383,463
Wm. Williams' Bank.....	10,500	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	13,667	.....	.....	.....	1,308	94,451
Wooster Sherman's Bank.....	102,480	.....	18,337	.....	\$13,000	9,650	.....	15,000	18,476	2,046	.....	.....	171,831
Wyoming Bank.....	103,876	.....	5,194	.....	2,000	1,661	63	30,000	28,435	1,163	.....	1,151	178,594
Wyoming County Bank.....	97,030	3,564	3,038	.....	1,438	4,932	5,494	53,907	30,078	13,703	.....	967	913,505
Add for cents	3,594,958	4 ^c .693	480,259	32,410	113,674	101,121	42,888	1,983,580	743,885	171,663	\$13	51,498	6,642,263
Grand totals	191,063,141	369,760	16,706,709	2,197,815	9,319,798	99,103,715	16,996,773	56,978,059	7,057,885	3,119,590	3,378	1,811,547	331,755,658

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LOAN COMMITTEE.

Report of proceedings in connexion with the government loan of 1861, &c.

The undersigned, who had served as your committee from the 20th of November, 1860, until the 15th of March, 1861, during which period they held seventy-three meetings, were again honored by the vote of a meeting of bank officers, held on the 24th of April, 1861, inviting them to reorganize as a loan committee of the associated banks, for the purpose of carrying into effect the action of the meeting of that date, now beg leave respectfully to report :

That at a meeting of the associates, held on the 25th of April, 1861, they accepted the invitation tendered to them, and consented to assume the responsibilities and to discharge the duties imposed upon such loan committee for a period of sixty days from the 26th day of April, 1861.

Your committee immediately procured the assent of the several banks associated to a written agreement, herewith submitted, (Document No. 1,) embodying the resolutions adopted by the meetings held on the 24th and 25th of April, which was finally signed by all the banks, members of the New York Clearing-house Association, on or before the 29th of April, upon which day your committee met and organized, by appointing MOSES TAYLOR chairman, C. P. LEVERICH custodian of the securities to be held, and the manager of the Clearing-house as secretary of the committee.

Their meetings were held weekly thereafter until the 15th day of July, during which period their services for the issue of loan certificates were not required by any of the associates.

At that date your committee adjourned for seven weeks, and until September 2, 1861.

The agreement which was entered into by the banks on the 26th of April terminated, by its own limitation, on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1861. On the thirteenth day of that month your committee were again requested, by a communication herewith presented, (Document No. 2,) signed by all the banks, who were bound by the original agreement to continue to act on their behalf; the Merchants', Chemical, and Nassau banks consenting to the extension of the agreement for sixty days, or until the 24th of August, and the other banks until the 1st of November, 1861. On the 15th of August the associated banks, jointly with the banks of Boston and Philadelphia, entered into a contract with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the aid and relief of the government in a moment of its imminent peril and danger, for the purchase of government securities to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. One of the conditions of this contract was, that, so far as the New York banks were concerned, their proportion of the one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of the government securities, which proportion ultimately amounted to the sum of one hundred and five millions of dollars, should be received by their loan committee at ninety per cent. as a basis for the issue of loan certificates.

By this condition the agreement for the issue and use of loan certificates was indefinitely extended until the contract with the government was fulfilled. The Merchants', Chemical, and Nassau banks then united with their associates in consenting to the extension of the issue of loan certificates until November 1, 1861.

On the 31st of October, 1861, as the contract with the government was still pending, and as \$1,360,000 of loan certificates, based upon payments made on account of the government loan, had been issued and were then outstanding, your committee was, for the third time, requested to continue to act on behalf of the association until May 1, 1862, the associates consenting, by an agreement herewith submitted, (Document No. 3,) to the issue and use of loan certificates

until that time. This consent was signed by all of the banks who were parties to the original agreement, with the exception of the Greenwich Bank, which had, on the 7th of September, 1861, declined to pay the fourth instalment called for on account of the government loan of August 19, 1861, and who were, by the action of a meeting of bank officers held on the 9th of September, 1861, released from the contract with the government, their proportion being finally assumed by the Bank of Commerce, who refunded to the Greenwich Bank the amount which had then been paid by it on account of the loan, amounting, together with interest, to a balance of \$27,627 11, and who afterwards paid the entire proportion of the loan awarded to the Greenwich Bank, amounting to \$102,000.

On the 1st of May, 1862, the arrangement for the issue of loan certificates by your committee ceased by its own limitation.

On the 2d of September, 1861, after an adjournment of seven weeks, your committee again met, and finding that the payments which had then been made on account of the government loan had reduced the specie of some of the banks below the proportion of twenty-five per cent. to net liability, which each of the associates had agreed to carry, they directed that thereafter interest upon such deficiency should be charged daily, in all cases where the amount of specie reported by any bank should be less than one-fourth of its net liability, (exclusive of its circulation and the amount to the credit of the treasury of the United States,) and that the interest so received should be paid to the banks holding the largest percentage of specie, in excess of the twenty-five per cent. required. Your committee continued to apportion the specie held by the associates in this manner until the 21st of September, when the first issue of loan certificates having been made on the 19th instant, the account was closed, and thereafter the specie apportionment was made by requiring the banks to exchange loan certificates for specie whenever their specie was less than twenty-five per cent. of their net deposits, exclusive of the amount to the credit of the government. The interest received from the 2d to the 21st of September, and paid by fifteen banks, amounted to \$310 69. From the 2d of September your committee found it necessary to meet more frequently, and for a considerable part of the time daily, holding in all one hundred and fifty meetings of the full committee, and finally closing their duties on the 28th of April last. Your committee beg leave here to refer to the preamble to the resolutions adopted by the meeting of bank officers, held on the 24th of April, 1861, when your committee were appointed, which was as follows, viz: "Whereas the agreement between the banks, entered into on the 21st of November last was productive of very beneficial results, in enabling them to extend needed facilities to the community, and to aid the credit of the government at a critical moment; and *whereas, in the present unsettled political condition of the country, exigencies may arise which will require our united efforts*: Therefore, *Resolved*," &c.

The associated banks of this city at that time were in a position of ease and strength, amply supplying the demands of their dealers, and maintaining a large specie reserve, but the whole country was disturbed and excited. The rebellion, which has since assumed the proportions of a vast and costly war between two sections of the country, had then broken out. The new administration of the government, which had just been inaugurated, found every department of the government in a disorganized condition; the treasury empty; corrupt and traitorous men in high places of trust, and the capital of the country already threatened by politicians who had been warmed into power and influence by the mildest and best government ever instituted by man.

It was for such reasons that the banks of this city (in anticipation of the events which have since occurred) deemed it wise to band themselves together, putting their coin into a common fund, and otherwise aiding each other, so as to enable them to best sustain their dealers, and, by joint action, to relieve the

wants of the government, if it became necessary, to the largest possible extent, thereby expressing their confidence in the principle upon which the government of our country has been based, "That in union there is strength." Your committee believe that the objects proposed by the banks at that time have been very fully obtained. That in the future the banks will look back with just pride to the record of the part borne by them in the most critical and eventful period known in the history of the country, and that they may justly claim that by their foresight in organizing themselves, and their prompt action for the support of the government at the darkest moment of the past year, when they placed more than their entire capital at its command, almost without hope of profit, with ruin staring them in the face in the event of loss, that they did much to save the government from being overthrown and the country from being dismembered.

The records of your committee fully establish the fact, that but for the purpose of furnishing means to the government at a time when they could not have been obtained soon enough, if at all, from any other source, that the banks could easily have maintained their specie reserves at the standard agreed upon, without the necessity of resorting to the use of loan certificates; and that but for the agreement entered into with the Secretary of the Treasury on the 15th of August last, the duties of your committee would have been only nominal. It was not until the 19th of September—at which date \$23,100,000 in coin had been paid into the United States treasury, on account of thirty-five millions of dollars of $7\frac{3}{10}$ treasury notes of the date of August 19, 1861, subscribed for by the New York banks, not one of which was received by your committee until the 13th of January following, or four months after the date referred to, and when the banks had only been reimbursed for sales of such treasury notes made by the government for their account to the amount of \$5,600,000, having then drawn from their specie reserves \$17,500,000—that the first issue of loan certificates was made by your committee.

In fact, the duties of your committee were necessitated entirely by the arrangement made with the United States government on the 15th of August last, to which we beg leave to refer, especially to section three of that contract, which provided "that the securities issued to the New York associates should be received by their loan committee at ninety per cent., as a basis for issuing clearing-house certificates to any bank desiring such certificates, and that the subscriptions to the loan should be in proportion to the capital."

At a meeting of the associated banks, held on the 23d of August, a plan for carrying out the details of the contract with the government was adopted, by which it was made the duty of your committee, under the general direction of the treasury-note committee of the banks of the three cities associated:

First. To apportion the award of the government loans among the banks in proportion to their capitals.

Second. To apportion the several payments made on account of the loans, and the proceeds of sales of the securities as made by the government for account of the associates.

Third. To receive from the treasury-note committee, and to hold for the associates, the securities as received from the government, and, finally, to divide them among the banks, as awarded to them *pro rata* to their several capitals.

Fourth. To divide and pay over, at stated periods, to the banks, the interest accrued on the securities sold for account of the associates.

Your committee would report that these duties have been discharged by them as follows, viz:

The award of the first government loan of $7\frac{3}{10}$ treasury notes, amounting to \$35,000,000, for the New York associates, was made by our secretary, under the direction of the treasury-note committee, as were the payments made on the 9th and 27th of August, 1861, of three million five hundred thousand

dollars each. Ten other payments, amounting to \$28,000,000, were made on account of the first loan—the final payment being made on the 24th of October—all of which were apportioned under the direction of your committee.

Of this loan, sales were made by the government, for account of the associates, amounting to \$31,062,500 for principal, and \$434,903 for accrued interest.

Forty-three drafts for the proceeds of such sales were received by your committee from the treasury-note committee—the first reimbursement being made on the 3d of September, 1861, and the final cash reimbursement on the 13th of January, 1862—all of which were deposited, as received, in the Bank of Commerce, and the amount of the principal immediately paid over to the several associates in proportion to their respective interests. The balance of this loan unsold by the government, amounting to \$3,937,500, was received by your committee in 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ treasury notes, of the date of August 19, 1861, on the 24th of January, 1862, viz: 7,223 notes, amounting to \$3,937,500.

The interest accrued upon the notes sold by the government was divided among the banks by the drafts of our chairman upon the Bank of Commerce, as follows, viz:

1861.	
September 17	\$21, 000
October 1	17, 500
October 15	49, 000
November 1	94, 500
November 15	53, 900
November 30	55, 650
December 16	11, 900
December 31	17, 850
1862.	
January 14	113, 603
A total amount of interest.....	<u>434, 903</u>

The second government loan—that of October 1, 1861, for 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ treasury notes of that date, amounting, for the New York associates, to \$35,000,000—was divided among the banks by your committee, as were the several payments made thereon, ten in number, of \$3,500,000 each—the first payment being made on the 29th of October, 1861, and the final payment on the 15th of January, 1862.

These notes were received by your committee from the government, on the order of the chairman of the treasury-note committee, as follows, viz:

1862.	
January 22	72, 829 notes..... \$21, 000, 000
January 27	24, 309 notes..... 7, 000, 000
February 3	12, 850 notes..... 3, 500, 000
February 5	12, 950 notes..... 3, 500, 000
A total of.....	<u>122, 938 notes..... 35, 000, 000</u>

The third loan to the government—that of November 16, 1861—for six per cent. coupon bonds, of the par value of..... \$17, 500, 000
Six per cent. registered stock..... 17, 500, 000

Together amounting, at par, to..... 35, 000, 000

Was subscribed for by the associated banks, at the rate of \$9.322463831, amounting to	\$31,262,862 27
Which was taken, with the interest accrued from July 1, 1861, added, amounting to	793,972 67
Making the total sum paid by them	<u>32,056,834 94</u>

This loan was also apportioned by your committee, and awarded to the several associates in proportion to their capitals, as were the payments to the government therefor, nine in number; the first payment being made on the 10th of December, 1861, and the final payment on the 4th of February, 1862.

The securities were received from the government upon the order of the chairman of the treasury-note committee, and receipted for by our chairman, as follows, viz:

1862.

January 27	4,000 coupon bonds, amounting to	\$4,000,000
February 3	3,000 coupon bonds, amounting to	3,000,000
February 5	3,000 coupon bonds, amounting to	2,500,000
February 7	2,000 coupon bonds, amounting to	2,000,000
February 18	3,000 coupon bonds, amounting to	3,000,000
February 24	3,750 coupon bonds, amounting to	3,000,000
March 1	1,388 registered stock, amounting to	5,952,000
March 3	1,009 registered stock, amounting to	4,433,000
March 5	1,653 registered stock, amounting to	7,115,000
Certific's and bonds, 22,800 amounting, at par, to		<u>35,000,000</u>

All of these securities were received by your committee from the government, carefully counted by Messrs. Fraser, Leverich, and our secretary, receipted for by our chairman, and held by Mr. Leverich as custodian.

The magnitude of the responsibility intrusted to your committee will be seen by the following summary of the securities held by them, viz:

Cash received for sale of 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ treasury notes	\$31,062,500 00
Do. interest accrued on do.	434,903 00
7,223 treasury notes of August 19, 1861	3,937,500 00
122,938 do. of October 1, 1861	35,000,000 00
18,750 six per cent. coupon bonds	17,500,000 00
4,050 certificates of six per cent. stock	17,500,000 00
Together, amounting to	<u>105,434,903 00</u>

The securities were all apportioned by Messrs. Fraser, Leverich, and the secretary of your committee, giving to each of the associates an equal proportion of every style and denomination of them, in numerical order, as issued by the government, and were enclosed in sealed packages, which have since been delivered to the several banks, and receipted for by them after an examination of the contents of the several packages.

The 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ treasury notes of the loan of August 19, 1861, were nearly all sold by the government; of the \$35,000,000 subscribed for, \$3,937,500 were received by your committee on the 14th of January, 1862, and were apportioned on the 21st of January.

On the 22d of the same month, \$21,000,000 of the treasury notes of the loan of October 1, 1861, were received, which were counted and apportioned on the same day, occupying the time of the two members of your committee, aided by

their secretary and several clerks, from 10 a. m. on the morning of that day, until 2 o'clock of the following morning. On the 27th of January your committee received from the government, and counted, seven millions of dollars in $7\frac{3}{8}$ treasury notes of October 1, 1861, and four millions of dollars in the six per cent. coupon bonds of November 16, 1861.

On the 3d of February they received and counted three millions five hundred thousand dollars in $7\frac{3}{8}$ treasury notes of October 1, 1861, and three millions of dollars in six per cent. coupon bonds of November 16, 1861.

On the 5th of February they received and counted three millions five hundred thousand dollars in $7\frac{3}{8}$ treasury notes of October 1, and two millions five hundred thousand dollars in six per cent. coupon bonds of November 16, 1861. On the same day, two members of your committee, aided as before, apportioned the balance of the $7\frac{3}{8}$ treasury notes of October 1, amounting to fourteen millions of dollars, and nine millions four hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars in six per cent. coupon bonds of November 16.

On the 7th of February they received and counted two millions of dollars in six per cent. coupon bonds.

On the 18th of the same month, six per cent. coupon bonds, amounting to three millions of dollars, were received and counted. On the 24th of February the remainder of the six per cent. coupon bonds, amounting to three millions of dollars, were received and counted.

On the 25th they apportioned, and prepared for delivery to the banks, eight millions and seven thousand dollars of the six per cent. bonds. On the 1st of March certificates of the six per cent. registered stock of the loan of November 16, 1861, were received and counted, amounting to \$5,952,000. On the 3d of March, four millions four hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars of the same; and on the 5th of March the remainder of the loan of November 16, 1861, in registered certificates of six per cent. stock, amounting to seven millions one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Your committee report thus minutely their management of these securities, not only for the reason that it was a duty involving great labor and large responsibility on their part, but for the reason that in a few instances a disposition was manifested to attribute the delay in the delivery of the securities to the associates to the action of your committee. This was probably owing to the fact that none of the securities were received from the government until long after they had been paid for, and that then their value in the market was less than the price at which they had been purchased.

The associates having invested their entire capitals in them, were naturally very desirous to receive their property; the more so as they did not hold a voucher to represent it, (having deposited their receipts for the several payments on account of the loans with their committees,) and many of the associates had pledged them largely for loan certificates, which they desired to redeem, by sale of the securities, at the earliest moment possible, and before they became further depreciated.

Your committee have, therefore, considered it due to themselves to show, as they think they have done, that there was no delay on their part in the receipt, preparation, and delivery of the securities to the associates.

They were instructed to apportion to each bank its equal proportion of each denomination and form of the securities. As there were four forms of securities and six denominations of them, it was impossible, in every instance, to prepare them for delivery immediately upon receipt; but as soon as a sufficient amount of them were received to render such division possible, it was at once made.

In conclusion of this subject, your committee beg leave to remind the associates that the delay in the delivery of the securities did, however, prove to be advantageous to the banks, as their market value, owing to a series of fortunate events, was enhanced from the date of the first delivery.

Your committee come now to the consideration of the specific duty for which they were first appointed—namely, the issue of loan certificates; and would report that they had issued such certificates to the thirty-nine of the fifty banks, originally associated, as follows, viz :

955 certificates, of \$1,000 each, amounting to..	\$955, 000
1, 978 certificates, of 5,000 each, amounting to..	9, 890, 000
1, 174 certificates, of 10,000 each, amounting to..	11, 740, 000
<hr/>	
A total of... 4, 107	Amounting to..... 22, 585, 000
<hr/>	

Although your committee was organized on the 29th of April, 1861, it was not until the 19th of September of that year that the first issue of loan certificates was made by them. All of this large amount of certificates was finally redeemed by the banks to whom they were issued, and cancelled by your committee on or before the 28th of April, 1862. These certificates were secured at first by the hypothecation of the receipts given by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for the payments made on account of the government loans, and were so secured until the securities were received by your committee. Owing to the inability of the government to prepare and deliver its obligations as they were paid for by the associates, it was impossible for your committee to issue certificates (as was contemplated by the contract made with the government) to be secured by the deposit with them of the securities. They were met by this difficulty when the first application for loan certificates was made to them, and, for the purpose of removing it, obtained the written assent of the associates to the following request, addressed to John A. Stevens, esq., chairman of the treasury-note committee, viz :

Whereas, on the report of a committee for the arrangement of details, the associated banks have agreed, "that in order to facilitate the business of exchanges, loans, and equalizations among themselves, the existing loan committee, under the general direction of the treasury-note committee, provided by section seven of the agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall receive and hold, on behalf of the associates, the treasury notes awarded to this city; and

"Whereas, several of the banks contemplate applying for loan certificates based upon these securities, therefore, we, the undersigned, request the chairman of the treasury-note committee to transfer to Moses Taylor, chairman of the loan committee, the original receipts for instalments paid by our respective banks, already received or to be hereafter received from the Assistant Treasurer, and transferred, with the indorsements of our respective banks, to John A. Stevens, chairman of the treasury-note committee; and also to transfer to the said chairman of the loan committee the original drafts of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the chairman of the treasury-note committee."

With this authority, which was signed by all of the associates, your committee received from the chairman of the treasury-note committee, from time to time, the drafts drawn upon him by the Secretary of the Treasury for the several payments on account of the government loans, and also the original receipts for the payment of the proportion of such instalments, made by each of the associates, and deposited by them with him. They then felt themselves authorized to issue loan certificates, based upon the receipts for payments on account of government securities to be received, and did so make issues, requiring from the banks to whom they were furnished the deposit of the duplicate receipts for their payments on account of the loans, with the usual guarantees and certificates of deposits, payable on presentation, for an amount equal to the loan certificates issued to them. The original and duplicate receipts and drafts so received have all been returned to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, upon the receipt of the securities by your committee.

The amount of loan certificates which your committee were authorized to issue was at first limited, by the action of the meeting of April 24, 1861, to ten millions of dollars. On the 18th of December, 1861, the limit was increased to fifteen millions of dollars; on the 28th of the same month an issue of twenty millions of dollars was authorized; and on the 20th of January, 1862, at which date certificates amounting to \$19,985,000 had been issued, of which only \$510,000 had been redeemed, leaving outstanding \$19,475,000. Your committee, by the action of a meeting of the associates held that day, were authorized to issue to any amount required, provided that the amount outstanding should not exceed twenty-five millions of dollars. As before stated, the total amount issued was \$22,585,000, of which the largest amount was outstanding from the 3d to the 7th of February last, viz: \$21,960,000; from that date the certificates were gradually retired, and were all redeemed and cancelled within eighty days from that date, in accordance with the agreement, and with ease and convenience by the associates.

The denomination of the loan certificates were originally fixed at five and ten thousand dollars; but on the 28th of December last your committee found it to be necessary, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments and the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, to issue certificates of the denomination of one thousand dollars.

All of these loan certificates were secured by the hypothecation of the government loans, except that, in a single instance, on the 14th of November last, one of the associates withdrew his duplicate receipts for payments on account of the government loans, and substituted therefor seventy-nine bills receivable, amounting to \$150,954 59, to secure its loan certificates. These bills receivable were held by your committee for eight days, or until the 22d of the same month, when they were re-exchanged.

For the convenience of the associates, after the securities were received by your committee, frequent exchanges of them were permitted, but in no instance was the required margin diminished.

By the action of the meeting of April 24, 1861, your committee were empowered to issue loan certificates to any of the associates, upon the deposit with them, as security for such certificates, of stocks, bonds, or treasury notes of the United States, stocks of the State or city of New York, or of bills receivable, approved by them, to the extent of seventy-five per cent. of such deposits.

The contract made with the government required that your committee should issue loan certificates to the New York associates, to the extent of ninety per cent. of such deposits of the securities contracted for them as should be held by us.

Your committee construed this to be ninety per cent. of the cost of the securities; but as their market value became depreciated below the cost in January last, just at the time when the sales by the government were discontinued, and the securities were being received by your committee; and when, at the same time, the amount of loan certificates issued had nearly reached its maximum, and some of the associates were pressing for the delivery to them of their securities, and for an increased amount of loan certificates, your committee then felt that the margin of security was insufficient, and recommended its increase.

Their recommendation resulted in the passage, on the 29th of January, of the following resolution by the associates, viz:

"Resolved, That the loan committee be authorized and requested (at their earliest convenience) to distribute to the several banks making application for the same such proportion of the 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ treasury notes or six per cent. stock or bonds, at the option of the applicant, retaining in their hands, in government receipts for payments on account of loans, six per cent. stock or bonds, or 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ treasury notes, an amount sufficient to secure all loan certificates issued to such

banks, provided that the securities left in the hands of the loan committee be at the rate of eighty per cent. for their par value."

Under the authority of this resolution your committee thereafter retained a margin of not less than twenty per cent. of the securities pledged to them, and did, so far as it was possible, return to the associates the securities held in excess of such margin. This action added very largely to the labors of your committee, involving much calculation, increased responsibility, and frequent handling of the securities.

As required by the agreement of the 24th of April, 1861, interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum was charged upon the loan certificates issued by your committee, and was drawn for by them monthly, as follows, viz:

The interest on the loan certificates issued from September 19, 1861, to November 1, 1861, was drawn

Nov. 1, from 17 banks, equal to	\$9, 309 06
Nov. 30, from 18 banks, equal to	10, 591 11
1862.	
Jan. 1, from 37 banks, equal to	43, 270 56
Feb. 1, from 39 banks, equal to	108, 946 84
Mar. 1, from 39 banks, equal to	112, 513 97
April 1, from 35 banks, equal to	81, 512 04
May 1, from 19 banks, equal to	30, 292 74

The total interest amounting to 396, 436 32

The interest so received was paid to the banks which had held the loan certificates for the several periods of their use.

It was with extreme difficulty and much labor, owing to the daily occurrence of numerous errors in the statements made by the banks of the constantly changing amount of certificates held by them, that your committee were enabled to prove and exactly *balance*, as they have done, this account.

A statement, marked A, of the interest received and paid by your committee for the apportionment of specie from September 2 to 21, 1861, and of the interest upon the loan certificates issued from September 19, 1861, to April 28, 1862, together amounting to \$396,747 01, is herewith submitted.

It will be seen by this statement that thirty-one of the associates paid a larger amount of interest than they received, while nineteen banks received an aggregate of \$149,247 17 more than they paid. Of the fifty banks associated, all but eleven paid interest on this account.

Your committee did not find it necessary to apportion the specie, either by an interest account or by exchanges of loan certificates for specie, until the 2d of September, 1861, as, previous to that date, all of the banks maintained their specie at a rate higher than twenty-five per cent. to their net liabilities.

From the 21st of September, 1861, until the 30th of December, 1861, a daily apportionment of specie was made. At that date the banks having, on the 28th of the same month, suspended specie payments, the apportionment of the specie was discontinued.

Your committee take pleasure in being able to report the very creditable fact that since the suspension of specie payments, with the exception of a single day, (January 2, 1862,) the banks have constantly held an aggregate amount of coin, not less than twenty-five per cent. of their net liabilities.

The period which has elapsed since the appointment of your committee has been full of interest, with a constant succession of events of vast importance, affecting powerfully every important interest, not only in the United States, but to some extent disturbing the whole commercial and financial world. The experience gained cannot fail to prove valuable, and it is for the people, of this

country novel and unprecedented. We have lived in the midst of revolution. The industry, protection, trade, commerce, and capital of the country have been disturbed and violently agitated, by being checked in their old or forced into new channels, by the lamentable political disturbances arising from a rebellion as causeless as it is being proved to be hopeless. The record of the past year should be carefully preserved, and its experience treasured up. To that record your committee beg leave to contribute their quota.

Of all the great interests of the country no one has been more affected than the banking interest, nor has any other contributed more for the preservation of our country and its government. To the banks of the three cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the people of the United States owe a debt of gratitude; especially to the banks of this city, who, in August last, took the lead in expressing their confidence in the stability of the government of this country, by placing at risk the capital of their stockholders for its maintenance. But for such support it would have been revolutionized.

It should be remembered that at that time the credit of the government had become impaired to such a degree that a large loan could not be obtained in any ordinary way, nor even a small temporary loan, except for a very short period, at a high rate of interest. Men's hearts failed them; the rebellion was upon so large a scale, and had so unexpectedly broken out, and raged with such fury, that to subdue it seemed to most persons to be impossible. Then it was, after careful deliberation and consultation with the Secretary of the United States Treasury, that the banks decided it to be wise for them to depart from their usual and legitimate business and sustain the government credit, and stand or fall with it. The act restored the public confidence, and was the highest indorsement of the public credit that could then have been given. The result has proved that the course adopted by the banks was as judicious as it has ~~was~~ *unexpectedly* proved to be profitable. When the banks agreed to advance their millions to the government they did so without hope or expectation of profit from it, and they earnestly sought to obtain from the government the assurance that they should be indemnified from loss. It was not until five months after taking the first loan, and two months after taking the third, in the month of January last, that there was any reason to expect the securities to command in the market a price higher than that at which they had been taken. At a period as recent as the 29th of January of the present year, the margin on the government loans pledged to secure the loan certificates issued to aid the banks in carrying out their contract with the government for its securities was increased from ten to twenty per cent. because of their depreciation. The magnitude of the arrangements with the government necessarily caused large and extraordinary changes in the character and volume of the business and movement of the banks.

These changes, as shown by their daily and weekly statements, and the records of your committee, are interesting.

Your committee beg leave herewith to submit the following statements, exhibiting the movement of the banks of this city for the past year, viz :

Statement* showing the amount of the loans and discounts, specie, loan certificates and net deposits reported by each of the associated banks on the 29th of April, 1861; also, the date at which the maximum and minimum of those items were reported; together with the amount of the maximum and minimum loans and discounts, specie, and net deposits of each of the associates during the year ending April 30, 1862.

This statement is compiled from the daily reports of the banks made to your committee, and does not include in the loans and discounts the government loans, nor in the deposits the amount standing to the credit of the treasury of the United States.

Also a statement showing the amount of the increase and decrease of the

loans and discounts, specie, and net deposits during the term of your committee, as exhibited by the daily statements made to us, and as compared with the amount reported April 29, 1861.

Also a statement showing the average amount of loans and discounts, specie, circulation and net deposits for the week ending April 27, 1861, the date at which the maximum and minimum of those items were reported, together with the highest and lowest amount of each, as reported by the associates in their weekly statements during the term of your committee. In this statement is included the loans to the government and government deposits.

Also a statement showing the amount of the items reported in the weekly statements of the banks for the week ending August 17, 1861, with the date of the maximum and minimum of loans, specie, circulation and net deposits between that date and the 31st of May, 1862, together with the highest and lowest amount of those items reported by each of the associates in their weekly statements. This statement shows the effect produced by the contract with the government upon the business of each bank. From the 17th of August, 1861, to the 30th of November, 1861, the loans and discounts were increased \$54,072,868, and within the same time the net deposits were increased \$44,258,240. From the 17th of August, 1861, to the 4th of January, 1862, the specie was decreased \$25,750,112, and the circulation was also decreased between the 9th of November, 1861, and the 1st of March, 1862, \$3,584,953.

These changes are very much larger in amount, and far more important, than any that have been experienced by the banks of this city, and furnish, in the opinion of your committee, the most satisfactory evidence of the substantial character of the assets of the associate banks as a body. Your committee would especially call your attention to the ease and rapidity with which the change in the form of the investments of the banks was made, without disturbing in the smallest degree their regular dealers, or interfering with the trade and commerce of our city; we believe it to be unprecedented.

Your committee beg leave to congratulate their associates upon the successful termination and fulfilment of the contract with the government. Much doubt was expressed, even by some of our most experienced bankers and financiers, when that contract was entered into, of the ability of the banks to fulfil it. It has been fulfilled by them to the letter, and has proven of more value to the country than can be estimated. As fortunately as unexpectedly, it has resulted profitably for the associates, and has probably enabled them to employ their means to nearly as much advantage as would have been done but for the political disturbances of the country. Most of the government securities which have been sold by the associates have been sold by themselves at different times, and it is not possible for your committee to state the amount of interest for the capital invested which has been received thereon; but the associates still hold a large amount of them, the market value of which is much higher than the price at which they were taken.

Your committee are, however, able to state the amount of interest which was realized by the banks on the government deposit account, during the period in which the payments for the loans were being made, and beg leave herewith to submit a statement, in which the amount of interest, received on the undrawn deposits of the government during the period of payment for the loans by the withdrawal of such deposits, is stated. The transaction of the enormous business of the associated banks on joint account has necessarily been attended with some expense. The funds for the payment of these expenses were advanced, as they were needed, by the Clearing-House Association.

All of the expenses incurred by the associated banks and their committees have been defrayed by your committee, under the authority of the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of the associates, held on the 18th of December, 1861, viz :

"Resolved, That the loan committee be authorized to draw upon the banks for the expenses which have been or may hereafter be incurred by the meetings of bank officers which have been held since April last, and by the committees of the association; such expenses to be assessed in proportion to the capitals of the banks."

Your committee beg leave herewith to submit a detailed statement of all the expenses which have been incurred by the associated banks from March 14, 1861, to this date, including the expenses of all their committees, together amounting to \$11,636·95.

These expenses have been divided among the forty-nine associated banks at the rate of \$170 87 $\frac{7}{10}$ to the million of capital. All of the banks originally associated have been included except the Greenwich Bank, who were released from the contract with the government on the 9th of September, 1861.

The Clearing-House Association has been reimbursed for its advances, by our drafts upon the associated banks, as follows, viz :

January 2, 1862, for	\$6, 810 06
June 10, 1862, for.....	4, 826 89

Amounting to	<u>11, 636 95</u>
--------------------	-------------------

And all expenses paid to this date.

Your committee submit herewith a statement of the capital of each of the associates and the amount of the drafts drawn for expenses from each of them.

Your committee report that they hold receipts and vouchers for the proper disposition of all the securities and funds which have been intrusted to them; that all the books of account which they have found it necessary to keep have been exactly balanced and closed without loss or difference; and finally, that all the duties and trusts committed to them have been discharged.

They beg leave herewith to submit the record of their proceedings, and to recommend that they, together with the books of account, vouchers, receipts, statements, and other documents pertaining to their action, be placed in the custody of the manager of the Clearing-House for preservation and safe-keeping. They beg leave, also, to return their thanks for the countenance and support which they have received from the associates in the discharge of the duties intrusted to them, and for the prompt response by the bank officers to the various requirements which they have deemed it necessary, from time to time, to make.

It now only remains for your committee to congratulate the banks upon the successful termination of the very important objects for which they have been associated.

The importance of these objects, and the value of the results obtained, cannot well be over-estimated. The course pursued by the banks associated, during the very trying and eventful period through which they have just passed, has demonstrated (as never before) their strength and the ability of their management; and, we think, has largely contributed to the financial and commercial reputation of our city. All of the banks who became associated in April, 1861, are now pursuing their regular and ordinary business in the enjoyment of high and well-deserved credit.

The duties of your committee are closed, and their services are no longer required. They therefore respectfully ask to be discharged.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1862.

MOSES TAYLOR, <i>Chairman,</i>	} <i>Committee.</i>
JAMES PUNNETT,	
R. W. HOWES,	
A. S. FRASER,	
C. P. LEVERICH,	

GEORGE D. LYMAN, *Secretary.*

On motion, the report was accepted, ordered to be placed on file, and the committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, seconded by Mr. Coe, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the thanks of the associated banks be, and they are hereby, presented to Messrs. Moses Taylor, James Punnett, R. W. Howes, A. S. Fraser, and C. P. Leverich, composing the loan committee, for the care and attention bestowed by them without compensation, and with great personal sacrifice, in the performance of their arduous duties, and that the satisfactory attainment of the objects, to secure which they were appointed, affords the highest testimonial of their fidelity to the trusts reposed in them.

On motion of Mr. Price, it was voted that the report be referred to the late loan committee, to be printed under their direction for the use of the association.

On motion of the same gentleman, the recommendation of the committee relating to the custody of their books of account, papers, and vouchers was adopted.

John A. Stevens, esq., chairman, then presented the report of the treasury-note committee, signed by himself as chairman, Messrs. Moses Taylor, George S. Coe, John E. Williams, John Q. Jones, J. D. Vermilye, and James Gallatin, constituting the treasury-note committee.

Mr. Stevens then read a portion of the report, and made a brief statement of its contents.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Macy, the reading of the report, as a whole, was dispensed with, and it was referred to the committee, to be printed under their direction.

On motion, the report was accepted, ordered to be placed on file, and the committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Hayden, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due, and they are hereby tendered, to the treasury-note committee, for the able and efficient manner in which they have performed the very laborious duties assigned them.

John A. Stevens, esq., chairman of the committee appointed on the 29th January to assist, if necessary, in the conduct of the case in the United States Supreme Court, brought by the Bank of the Commonwealth, on appeal from the court of errors of the State, to test the legality of State taxation of United States stocks held by banks, reported that the case was not argued at the last term of the court; that Congress had legislated on the subject; and that no further action on the part of the committee appeared necessary.

On motion, the committee were discharged.

Mr. Stevens also called the attention of the bank officers to the expediency of their advising with their respective counsels as to the course proper to be taken by each bank for itself, with the tax commissioners, to secure their rights in the premises. He also stated, for the information of the bank officers, that, under the advice of counsel, the Bank of Commerce would serve a paper on them, objecting to the assessment, and also take out a writ of *certiorari* to the supreme court of this city before the 1st of July, on which day the tax commissioners make their return to the board of supervisors.

THE BANKS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Movement of the New York associated banks, as shown by their weekly reports, from April 27, 1861, to April 26, 1862, inclusive.

[From the Report of the Loan Committee of the Associated Banks of the city of New York.]

The movement of the New York associated banks, (or members of the Clearing-House,) for the period between August 17, 1861, and May 31, 1862, is indicated in the "Report of the Loan Committee," viz :

The loans and discounts, August 17, 1861, of the fifty associated banks were	\$107, 454, 630
The maximum loans and discounts were	169, 618, 037
The maximum loans and discounts at <i>any one period</i> were (November 30, 1861)	161, 146, 998
The minimum loans of all the banks were (at various periods) ..	112, 039, 568
The minimum loans of all the banks at <i>any one week</i> were (April 19, 1862)	121, 513, 704
The combined specie of the fifty banks, August 17, 1861, was ..	49, 358, 476
The maximum specie was, August 24, 1861	46, 765, 990
The minimum specie was, January 4, 1862	23, 721, 158
The combined circulation was, August 17, 1861	8, 151, 077
The maximum circulation was, November 9, 1861	8, 518, 210
The minimum circulation was, March 1, 1862	5, 004, 102
The net deposits of the fifty banks, August 17, 1861, were	90, 977, 682
The maximum deposits were, on the 30th November, 1861	135, 065, 239
The minimum deposits were, on the 12th of April, 1862	92, 437, 107

Combined movement of the fifty associated banks, during the year, from April 27, 1861, to April 26, 1862.

Loans and discounts, April 27, 1861	\$123, 263, 816
Maximum loans during the year (November 30, 1861)	161, 146, 998
Minimum loans during the year (August 17, 1861)	107, 454, 630
Aggregate specie held April 27, 1861	38, 730, 064
Maximum specie during the year (August 17, 1861)	49, 358, 476
Minimum specie, January 4, 1862	23, 721, 158
Circulation, April 27, 1861	8, 424, 400
Maximum circulation during the year, May 11, 1861	8, 876, 263
Minimum circulation, March 1, 1862	5, 004, 102
Net deposits, April 27, 1861	95, 620, 323
Maximum net deposits during the year (November 30, 1861) ..	135, 065, 239
Minimum net deposits, June 22, 1861	86, 543, 873

Loans and discounts of the Associated Banks of New York.

Number.	BANKS.	Loans and discounts, April 27, 1861.	MAXIMUM.		MINIMUM.	
			Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
			1861.		1861.	
1	Bank of New York	\$4,701,131	Nov. 23	\$5,921,761	April 19	\$3,827,215
2	Manhattan Company	4,967,799	Jan. 11	6,566,418	Aug. 17	4,550,957
3	Merchants' Bank	5,615,612	Nov. 23	6,544,336	do.....	4,428,960
4	Mechanics' Bank	3,923,586	Nov. 30	5,027,573	do.....	3,336,190
5	Union Bank	2,588,504	Dec. 7	3,823,041	July 20	1,783,056
6	Bank of America	5,949,964	Dec. 14	7,644,467	Aug. 17	4,618,558
7	Phoenix Bank	3,392,925	Oct. 12	4,746,608	July 6	2,896,676
8	City Bank	2,137,415	Jan. 25	3,144,470	May 25	1,897,398
9	Tradesmen's Bank	1,626,073	Oct. 12	2,201,322	Mar. 15	1,513,183
10	Fulton Bank	1,322,241	Nov. 23	1,824,367	Aug. 17	1,092,275
11	Chemical Bank	2,043,255	May 18	2,392,315	April 5	1,559,435
12	Merchants' Exchange Bank	2,073,631	Nov. 30	2,624,249	July 20	1,571,587
13	National Bank	2,114,639	do.....	2,841,875	Aug. 17	1,851,360
14	Butchers and Drovers' Bank	1,513,686	Nov. 28	2,255,790	April 19	1,458,698
15	Mechanics and Traders' Bank	660,165	do.....	1,350,199	July 27	705,249
16	Greenwich Bank	693,466	April 27	693,466	Jan. 11	321,547
17	Leather Manufacturers' Bank	1,706,740	Dec. 7	2,071,305	Mar. 22	1,359,893
18	Seventh Ward Bank	1,017,447	Nov. 23	1,511,927	May 25	944,371
19	Bank of the State of New York	2,437,092	Dec. 28	5,304,529	Aug. 17	3,176,057
20	American Exchange Bank	7,476,013	Nov. 30	9,871,454	April 13	5,675,140
21	Bank of Commerce	13,858,477	Nov. 23	18,649,269	June 22	11,731,268
22	Broadway Bank	3,462,199	Dec. 28	4,875,733	Aug. 17	2,726,285
23	Ocean Bank	1,606,114	Nov. 30	2,493,788	Sept. 7	1,579,996
24	Mercantile Bank	2,510,012	Feb. 1	3,297,436	June 29	2,142,048
25	Pacific Bank	921,762	Oct. 12	1,206,670	June 15	864,353
26	Bank of the Republic	3,688,749	Feb. 15	4,785,049	July 6	2,673,287
27	Chatham Bank	717,989	Oct. 12	1,030,162	Aug. 17	612,460
28	People's Bank	642,456	Nov. 23	984,805	do.....	601,804
29	Bank of North America	1,868,445	Nov. 30	2,425,966	June 22	1,625,243
30	Hanover Bank	1,549,873	Oct. 12	2,119,312	Aug. 10	1,458,336
31	Irrving Bank	750,647	Nov. 23	1,166,202	Mar. 29	653,535
32	Metropolitan Bank	7,196,847	Nov. 30	9,076,747	April 26	5,513,833
33	Citizens' Bank	781,662	Jan. 11	974,792	Mar. 22	701,648
34	Nassau Bank	1,614,148	Nov. 23	2,424,293	July 13	1,410,177
35	Market Bank	1,539,686	do.....	2,261,173	Aug. 17	1,367,925
36	Saint Nicholas Bank	1,061,107	Nov. 30	1,735,009	July 27	999,632
37	Shoe and Leather Bank	2,223,366	do.....	3,551,807	Aug. 10	2,157,335
38	Corn Exchange Bank	1,509,864	Nov. 23	2,753,933	May 4	1,594,277
39	Continental Bank	2,815,043	Nov. 30	4,163,662	July 6	2,343,222
40	Bank of the Commonwealth	965,779	Dec. 7	1,764,324	Aug. 17	868,587
41	Oriental Bank	482,328	Nov. 30	692,343	May 11	472,077
42	Marine Bank	991,611	Dec. 28	1,312,840	July 27	692,602
43	Atlantic Bank	513,093	Nov. 23	928,491	April 26	424,144
44	Importers and Traders' Bank	2,415,010	Nov. 30	3,369,201	June 22	2,043,996
45	Park Bank	5,179,835	Jan. 4	6,049,470	Aug. 10	4,216,184
46	Mechanics' Banking Association	750,459	Nov. 30	1,228,649	Mar. 29	585,755
47	Grocers' Bank	536,894	do.....	750,473	Mar. 22	463,626
48	North River Bank	592,686	do.....	923,732	July 6	496,243
49	East River Bank	322,408	Nov. 23	459,137	Mar. 22	251,433
50	Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank	775,473	Nov. 30	1,110,473	June 15	713,158
Totals				167,045,154		102,473,805
		123,263,816	Nov. 30	161,146,998	Aug. 17	107,454,630

Specie of the associated banks of New York, (twelve months.)

Number.	BANKS.	Specie, April 27, 1861.	MAXIMUM.		MINIMUM.	
			Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
			1861.		1861.	
1	Bank of New York	\$1,494,012	July 13	\$2,306,999	Jan. 4	\$725,595
2	Manhattan Company	1,934,814	July 6	2,832,611	Sept. 14	1,399,616
3	Mechanics' Bank	1,157,860	Nov. 16	2,323,304	Jan. 4	1,049,840
4	Mechanics' Bank	1,198,109	July 90	1,353,879	Feb. 1	554,669
5	Union Bank	1,202,865	April 19	1,692,297	Jan. 4	437,129
6	Bank of America	3,726,156	Aug. 24	5,158,188	Feb. 15	702,554
7	Phoenix Bank	1,006,822	Aug. 31	2,241,897	Jan. 4	467,696
8	City Bank	811,666	April 96	1,941,950	... do....	452,656
9	Tradesmen's Bank	258,153	May 25	307,696	Dec. 28	159,618
10	Fulton Bank	612,862	Aug. 31	1,172,337	Feb. 23	321,061
11	Chemical Bank	1,698,770	Aug. 24	3,163,322	May 4	1,770,679
12	Merchants' Exchange Bank	419,872	July 90	660,974	Jan. 4	150,529
13	National Bank	361,072	Aug. 24	993,610	... do....	201,364
14	Butchers and Drovers' Bank	385,044	Aug. 10	517,459	Feb. 1	219,163
15	Mechanics and Traders' Bank	308,331	Aug. 17	451,736	Jan. 4	138,219
16	Greenwich Bank	162,015	July 27	457,703	Dec. 7	87,301
17	Leather Manufacturers' Bank	505,306	Mar. 15	862,690	Jan. 4	240,104
18	Seventh Ward Bank	475,049	May 25	576,876	... do....	256,146
19	Bank of the State of New York	1,414,011	Aug. 17	1,762,511	Jan. 25	520,809
20	American Exchange Bank	1,675,739	Oct. 19	3,639,625	Jan. 8	1,426,164
21	Bank of Commerce	3,196,263	Oct. 26	3,199,725	Jan. 4	905,420
22	Broadway Bank	871,614	Dec. 7	3,443,118	Sept. 21	444,255
23	Ocean Bank	391,724	Sept. 7	531,415	Jan. 4	165,251
24	Mercantile Bank	685,681	... do....	922,595	Jan. 11	457,469
25	Pacific Bank	299,191	... do....	391,283	April 19	901,975
26	Bank of the Republic	1,602,296	June 8	1,779,471	Jan. 4	922,818
27	Chatham Bank	170,671	Aug. 17	230,689	... do....	65,321
28	People's Bank	174,086	Sept. 7	179,486	Mar. 29	92,493
29	Bank of North America	353,283	July 27	646,299	Jan. 11	138,192
30	Hanover Bank	369,015	May 4	328,552	April 26	136,072
31	Irving Bank	170,722	July 13	201,958	Feb. 29	83,048
32	Metropolitan Bank	2,225,387	Nov. 30	2,905,431	June 1	1,292,718
33	Citizens' Bank	221,034	July 90	294,469	Dec. 26	133,355
34	Nassau Bank	562,076	Aug. 24	811,439	Mar. 8	296,049
35	Market Bank	399,816	Aug. 17	481,038	Jan. 4	174,346
36	Saint Nicholas Bank	177,867	Dec. 91	258,536	Jan. 11	101,627
37	Shoe and Leather Bank	428,130	Aug. 3	576,377	Dec. 28	187,622
38	Corn Exchange Bank	348,416	April 19	565,636	Jan. 4	267,435
39	Continental Bank	1,082,748	May 4	1,015,429	Jan. 18	264,338
40	Bank of the Commonwealth	238,694	June 29	366,906	Jan. 4	147,694
41	Oriental Bank	97,171	July 13	190,439	Sept. 21	90,893
42	Marine Bank	141,066	Aug. 10	253,932	Jan. 4	133,936
43	Atlantic Bank	78,702	Dec. 7	132,277	May 25	52,263
44	Importers and Traders' Bank	530,422	July 6	698,570	Feb. 1	262,194
45	Park Bank	2,280,854	April 26	2,890,514	Jan. 11	1,423,967
46	Mechanics' Banking Association	250,613	May 25	357,663	Jan. 4	118,633
47	Grocers' Bank	111,148	Aug. 3	165,680	... do....	57,692
48	North River Bank	116,677	July 6	176,101	Mar. 22	90,518
49	East River Bank	95,684	July 20	118,996	Mar. 15	38,156
50	Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank	224,676	... do....	304,548	Jan. 4	121,325
Totals .....		.....	.....	61,029,842	.....	19,576,653
		36,730,064	Aug. 17	49,358,476	Jan. 4	23,721,158

Circulation of the associated banks of New York.

Number.	BANKS.	Circulation, April 27, 1861.	MAXIMUM.		MINIMUM.	
			Date.	Circulation.	Date.	Circulation.
1	Bank of New York	\$437,310	1861.		1861.	
2	Manhattan Company	368,907	May 11	\$445,515	Mar. 1	\$279,011
3	Mechanics' Bank	175,101	May 4	372,718	April 26	106,192
4	Mechanics' Bank	966,898	Dec. 14	908,939	Mar. 22	76,582
5	Union Bank	210,534	May 11	309,049	Mar. 15	154,328
6	Bank of America	123,798	May 4	224,184	... do	93,349
7	Phoenix Bank	132,778	Oct. 12	140,085	April 19	50,573
8	City Bank		May 11	152,739	April 26	50,168
9	Tradesmen's Bank	325,018	May 11	338,051	Mar. 8	110,353
10	Fulton Bank	197,326	... do	224,881	April 26	73,171
11	Chemical Bank	363,016	July 6	423,801	... do	134,724
12	Merchants' Exchange Bank	126,079	May 4	128,973	Mar. 22	74,507
13	National Bank	146,083	May 11	168,019	Feb. 22	73,918
14	Butchers and Drovers' Bank	263,476	Nov. 16	310,796	Mar. 8	164,941
15	Mechanics and Traders' Bank	157,147	Aug. 3	178,096	Mar. 1	127,742
16	Greenwich Bank	169,139	May 4	172,015	Mar. 22	48,310
17	Leather Manufacturers' Bank	289,442	May 11	332,622	... do	69,941
18	Seventh Ward Bank	198,593	... do	227,109	Mar. 8	82,987
19	Bank of the State of New York	239,338	May 4	271,729	Mar. 22	82,826
20	American Exchange Bank	176,731	April 12	253,434	Feb. 22	26,226
21	Bank of Commerce	1,975		1,975		1,975
22	Broadway Bank	226,100	Nov. 16	379,327	Feb. 22	172,515
23	Ocean Bank	97,451	... do	101,925	Mar. 8	48,419
24	Mercantile Bank	25,433	May 4	26,886	April 26	6,991
25	Pacific Bank	141,703	Jan. 4	171,219	Feb. 22	106,700
26	Bank of the Republic	204,749	April 19	222,698	... do	110,200
27	Chatham Bank	104,042	May 11	109,823	Mar. 15	43,918
28	People's Bank	97,923	May 18	99,043	Mar. 22	42,038
29	Bank of North America	96,544	April 26	146,386	Feb. 22	55,716
30	Hanover Bank	83,694	June 8	97,888	Mar. 22	41,772
31	Irving Bank	125,113	... do	134,732	Mar. 1	80,093
32	Metropolitan Bank	238,014	Sept. 7	265,618	Mar. 22	135,506
33	Citizens' Bank	150,199	Jan. 4	159,948	Feb. 22	103,088
34	Nassau Bank	136,365	Nov. 9	150,280	April 26	36,204
35	Market Bank	212,649	April 12	221,036	Mar. 8	132,361
36	Saint Nicholas Bank	84,460	... do	132,583	Mar. 1	63,724
37	Shoe and Leather Bank	261,185	... do	314,471	Feb. 1	185,895
38	Corn Exchange Bank	131,061	April 26	206,764	June 1	132,760
39	Continental Bank	194,505	April 19	223,153	Feb. 22	118,236
40	Bank of the Commonwealth	218,977	Dec. 7	222,547	June 22	235,937
41	Oriental Bank	99,377	April 26	104,949	Mar. 1	57,173
42	Marine Bank	142,451	April 19	193,228	... do	100,405
43	Atlantic Bank	83,337	Aug. 10	101,859	May 18	88,416
44	Importers and Traders' Bank	192,114	Oct. 5	205,894	Mar. 8	94,546
45	Park Bank	169,572	April 26	325,413	... do	119,222
46	Mechanics' Banking Association	86,899	Sept. 28	89,847	Mar. 1	49,143
47	Grocers' Bank	49,404	June 1	54,688	... do	29,187
48	North River Bank	77,585	Jan. 4	78,129	... do	47,647
49	East River Bank	87,943	April 5	105,221	Dec. 22	81,228
50	Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank	135,672	May 4	141,304	April 26	36,698
Totals				9,749,757		4,509,622
		8,424,400	May 11	8,876,963	Mar. 1	5,004,102



Net deposits of the New York associated banks.

Number.	BANKS.	Net deposits, April 27, 1861.	MAXIMUM.		MINIMUM.	
			Date.	Net deposits.	Date.	Net deposits.
			1861.		1861.	
1	Bank of New York	\$3,595,125	Oct. 5	\$4,830,989	Aug. 3	\$3,110,157
2	Manhattan Company	4,414,105	Jan. 4	6,635,311	Sept. 26	3,886,579
3	Merchants' Bank	3,991,651	Nov. 23	5,690,536	April 12	3,017,896
4	Mechanics' Bank	3,166,639	Oct. 12	3,970,137	April 8	2,433,710
5	Union Bank	2,852,473	Oct. 24	3,040,400	June 22	1,964,163
6	Bank of America	7,053,387	Nov. 30	8,454,422	Mar. 22	5,320,351
7	Phenix Bank	3,581,494	Aug. 31	4,580,453	April 5	2,902,353
8	City Bank	1,799,468	Mar. 1	3,453,463	May 11	1,755,257
9	Tradesmen's Bank	769,465	Oct. 12	1,455,400	June 1	726,545
10	Fulton Bank	1,359,356	Nov. 28	1,949,139	June 8	1,228,319
11	Chemical Bank	3,183,169	Feb. 15	4,763,916	May 4	3,444,039
12	Merchants' Exchange Bank	1,220,344	Oct. 12	1,730,917	June 1	870,029
13	National Bank	1,039,197	... do ...	2,135,900	April 19	1,113,751
14	Butchers and Drovers' Bank	1,118,433	Oct. 5	1,766,701	Mar. 22	1,016,361
15	Mechanics and Traders' Bank	765,774	... do ...	1,329,385	May 25	786,466
16	Greenwich Bank	493,588	Jan. 25	690,195	Dec. 28	327,394
17	Leather Manufacturers' Bank	1,191,531	Feb. 15	1,549,190	Aug. 10	967,631
18	Seventh Ward Bank	710,733	Nov. 23	1,131,710	July 27	679,040
19	Bank of the State of New York	2,567,543	Dec. 7	4,394,353	July 6	2,091,390
20	American Exchange Bank	4,879,745	Nov. 23	8,928,185	April 5	4,132,938
21	Bank of Commerce	7,849,439	... do ...	19,757,576	April 19	5,694,408
22	Broadway Bank	2,436,510	Dec. 7	6,838,195	Sept. 21	2,331,541
23	Ocean Bank	1,017,674	Oct. 12	1,905,998	June 22	1,006,551
24	Mercantile Bank	2,110,260	Nov. 30	2,863,156	Aug. 10	1,764,277
25	Pacific Bank	820,672	Nov. 23	1,046,902	May 4	792,750
26	Bank of the Republic	3,425,969	Feb. 15	3,629,130	Aug. 17	2,154,734
27	Chatham Bank	498,996	Oct. 12	732,946	July 6	400,578
28	People's Bank	505,969	Nov. 30	763,187	Aug. 3	444,085
29	Bank of North America	1,218,296	Feb. 8	1,839,434	June 15	907,317
30	Hanover Bank	854,517	Oct. 12	1,359,982	Aug. 10	623,399
31	Irving Bank	566,394	Nov. 23	915,903	Mar. 22	400,964
32	Metropolitan Bank	5,488,943	Nov. 30	8,066,956	June 22	4,263,852
33	Citizens' Bank	686,394	Oct. 12	836,173	Feb. 22	606,355
34	Nassau Bank	1,169,085	Nov. 23	1,883,582	May 18	1,100,365
35	Market Bank	1,057,153	Nov. 30	1,646,163	May 25	949,392
36	Saint Nicholas Bank	644,969	... do ...	1,161,751	Aug. 10	535,300
37	Shoe and Leather Bank	1,396,464	Oct. 12	2,081,636	June 15	1,149,065
38	Corn Exchange Bank	917,468	Nov. 23	2,072,653	July 20	886,975
39	Continental Bank	1,850,137	Dec. 7	2,665,981	April 19	1,143,070
40	Bank of the Commonwealth	805,887	Nov. 30	1,423,423	June 8	668,628
41	Oriental Bank	348,796	Dec. 14	606,150	May 4	343,678
42	Marine Bank	554,908	Feb. 15	970,985	June 22	473,513
43	Atlantic Bank	250,199	Nov. 30	593,098	May 25	167,375
44	Importers and Traders' Bank	1,689,339	Dec. 31	2,814,054	April 19	1,574,175
45	Park Bank	5,579,814	April 26	7,095,789	June 22	4,360,865
46	Mechanics' Banking Association	536,666	Nov. 30	1,063,085	April 12	410,443
47	Grocers' Bank	301,944	Oct. 12	588,569	June 22	298,016
48	North River Bank	388,139	Nov. 23	670,371	June 8	332,834
49	East River Bank	261,312	Oct. 12	348,549	Mar. 22	168,544
50	Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank ..	557,679	Nov. 30	838,943	June 1	450,146
Totals .....		.....	.....	144,481,945	.....	77,318,460
		95,620,323	Nov. 30	135,065,230	June 22	96,543,670

Abstract from the quarterly statements of the several banks of the State of New Jersey for January, 1862.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

143

Number.	Names of banks.	Location.	LIABILITIES.					Other debts owing by bank.	Surplus.
			Capital stock.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Dividends unpaid.	Due to other banks.		
1	Newark Banking Company.	Newark.	\$508,650 00	\$191,488 00	\$538,253 63	\$10,358 36	\$97,776 08	.....	\$107,556 07
2	State Bank.	Newark.	600,000 00	159,149 00	409,547 63	1,502 95	11,426 08	.....	182,328 12
3	Mechanics' Bank.	Newark.	500,000 00	180,041 00	542,846 96	1,105 00	50,659 09	\$2,500 00	189,738 21
4	Newark City Bank.	Newark.	350,000 00	104,891 00	922,497 51	645 50	7,647 68	1,750 00	81,648 50
5	Essex County Bank.	Newark.	300,000 00	159,949 00	157,977 52	924 00	188 73	9,377 53	25,166 98
6	Orange Bank.	Orange.	225,000 00	50,391 00	31,442 48	423 00	7,359 42	1,149 00	1,730 40
7	State Bank.	City of Elizabeth.	400,000 00	92,970 00	166,980 68	935 71	22,691 78	2,000 00	22,494 49
8	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.	Railway.	900,000 00	104,104 00	70,145 57	159 75	4,391 33	1,000 00	15,309 19
9	State Bank.	New Brunswick.	250,000 00	184,781 00	285,350 55	492 80	44,498 93	1,250 00	56,513 52
10	Bank of New Jersey.	New Brunswick.	300,000 00	8,981 50	17,164 87	307 00	3,181 87	.....	41,916 77
11	Somerset County Bank.	Somerville.	100,000 00	81,629 00	50,469 78	1,367 00	7,030 91	.....	17,110 63
12	Morris County Bank.	Morristown.	37,000 00	61,838 00	36,344 99	.....	2,914 44	.....	2,549 30
13	Iron Bank.	Dover.	100,000 00	68,799 00	67,430 61	.....	.....	.....	25,067 77
14	Union Bank.	Wantage.	80,000 00	79,387 00	21,447 45	2,865 80	419 74	.....	13,538 31
15	Farmers' Bank.	Newton.	901,500 00	154,938 00	32,091 78	530 49	3,079 71	.....	35,899 77
16	Sussex Bank.	Belvidere.	900,000 00	134,379 00	22,177 80	957 00	950 50	.....	190,958 47
17	Belvidere Bank.	Hackettstown.	102,100 00	91,685 00	96,067 91	.....	1,383 35	.....	9,163 65
18	Hackettstown Bank.	Phillipsburg.	147,535 00	73,356 00	53,331 88	997 84	4,183 59	.....	8,135 49
19	Phillipsburg Bank.	Flemington.	100,000 00	60,436 00	21,392 45	501 30	3,437 97	.....	5,180 31
20	Hunterdon County Bank.	Lambertville.	50,000 00	38,185 00	30,787 03	990 50	456 70	.....	4,834 94
21	Lambertville Bank.	Clinton.	80,000 00	61,745 00	29,102 53	451 60	437 58	.....	7,442 71
22	Clinton Bank.	Frenchtown.	85,012 50	28,791 00	14,206 97	55 83	590 93	.....	7,507 78
23	Trenton Banking Company.	Trenton.	350,000 00	123,727 00	611,762 00	14,431 00	18,194 00	.....	18,993 00
24	Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank.	Trenton.	100,000 00	37,607 00	150,163 76	770 00	30,160 35	.....	33,897 11
25	Princeton Bank.	Princeton.	350,000 00	155,658 00	32,747 49	.....	2,412 86	.....	853 92
26	Central Bank of New Jersey.	Princeton.	100,000 00	37,607 00	32,747 49	.....	2,412 86	.....	2,140 71
27	Farmers and Merchants' Bank.	Hightstown.	75,000 00	41,065 00	39,862 17	.....	3,805 12	.....	23,691 55
28	Freehold Banking Company.	Freehold.	100,000 00	36,996 00	84,638 46	.....	2,487 14	.....	12,001 97
29	Bordertown Banking Company.	Bordertown.	50,125 00	54,728 00	50,676 14	3,010 00	2,360 90	.....	8,827 78

No. 8.—Abstract from the quarterly statements of the several banks of the State of New Jersey, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names of banks.	Location.	LIABILITIES.						Surplus.
			Capital stock.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Dividends unpaid.	Due to other banks.	Other debts owing by bank.	
31	Mount Holly Bank	Mount Holly	\$85,000 00	\$27,974 00	\$99,047 86	\$2,690 90	\$560 73	.....	\$13,423 67
32	Farmers' Bank of New Jersey	Mount Holly	70,000 00	59,146 00	67,914 00	1,994 00	3,336 00	.....	48,496 09
33	Burlington County Bank	Medford	50,000 00	33,381 00	37,816 37	790 30	.....	.....	91,925 50
34	Burlington Bank	Burlington	50,000 00	93,365 00	34,105 54	189 95	4,430 50	.....	4,925 48
35	Mechanics' Bank	Burlington	50,000 00	30,137 00	33,399 84	798 15	4,923 97	\$250 00	48,105 30
36	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Camden	178,490 00	83,767 00	89,479 45	914 49	1,136 45	.....	110,798 37
37	State Bank	Camden	980,000 00	198,966 00	424,664 76	1,131 50	39,598 38	.....	118,144 41
38	Gloucester County Bank	Woodbury	100,000 00	79,795 00	80,281 89	3,187 00	8,049 95	.....	5,619 41
39	Salem Banking Company	Salem	75,000 00	119,314 00	103,474 85	2,406 00	.....	.....	53,300 96
40	Cumberland Bank	Bridgeton	102,100 00	79,619 00	90,531 09	.....	.....	.....	94,790 94
41	Millville Bank	Millville	50,000 00	49,939 00	50,458 39	.....	60 53	.....	2,728 31
42	City Bank	Perth Amboy	35,000 00	19,163 00	30,666 55	.....	.....	.....	4,985 90
43	Mechanics and Traders' Bank	Jersey City	950,000 00	190,163 00	941,594 43	10,549 00	13,546 50	.....	40,379 96
44	Hudson County Bank	Jersey City	950,000 00	104,595 00	919,977 05	.....	3,694 56	.....	93,979 51
45	Bank of Jersey City	Jersey City	946,690 00	65,777 00	108,881 77	7,809 50	13,659 68	116 84	13,945 36
46	Hoboken City Bank	Hoboken	110,000 00	31,138 00	105,516 59	388 80	.....	.....	6,468 64
47	Pasaic County Bank	Paterson	90,000 00	58,735 00	18,589 45	.....	2,316 31	.....	79 41
48	Union County Bank	Plainfield	40,000 00	33,530 00	50,995 41	313 60	2,971 46	.....	9,929 06
49	Beverly Bank	Beverly	50,000 00	43,065 00	7,608 17	.....	.....	.....	1,746 04
50	Egg Harbor Bank	Egg Harbor City	100,000 00	38,468 00	11,637 53	.....	.....	46 63	.....
51	Merchants' Bank	Trenton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	880 90
Total			8,958,919 50	3,997,536 50	5,687,923 54	75,559 82	450,573 41	19,500 53	1,464,899 36
Statement of October, 1861			8,163,850 50	3,894,068 00	4,792,768 48	69,409 83	599,326 90	30,471 73	1,467,560 07
Increase			795,069 00	93,468 50	995,161 06	7,157 99	141,664 49	17,971 90	.....
Decrease .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,860 71

	Names of banks.	Location.	RESOURCES.					
			Discount.	Specie.	Due by other banks.	Notes and checks of other banks.	Real estate.	Stocks.
1	Newark Banking Company.....	Newark.....	\$642,664 83	\$170,268 51	\$194,421 97	\$28,465 79	\$53,409 64	\$48,952 50
2	State Bank.....	Newark.....	187,893 03	156,543 79	131,307 48	18,953 62	19,368 71	152,063 00
3	Mechanics' Bank.....	Newark.....	1,054,009 14	152,616 90	330,108 95	51,454 06	23,000 00	75,400 00
4	Newark City Bank.....	Newark.....	471,528 96	51,025 69	138,611 17	52,015 15	12,000 00	75,400 00
5	Essex County Bank.....	Newark.....	531,758 96	106,689 51	72,045 06	12,484 61	6,415 62	\$1,677 50
6	Orange Bank.....	Orange.....	383,817 21	11,492 14	25,923 57	10,321 74	15,000 00	2,355 00
7	State Bank.....	City of Elizabeth.....	594,039 86	30,229 69	65,132 41	17,310 44	11,744 69	100 00
8	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.....	Railway.....	281,317 63	36,631 62	57,630 25	2,359 49	15,41 70	95,716 91
9	State Bank.....	New Brunswick.....	456,771 06	91,527 62	326,708 49	3,339 84	15,000 00	11,383 72
10	Bank of New Jersey.....	New Brunswick.....	146,906 34	3,464 96	12,857 63	1,968 76	1,018 37	3,048 14
11	Monmouth County Bank.....	Somerville.....	192,730 36	17,749 34	27,268 93	17,465 56	1,018 37	1,375 00
12	Monmouth County Bank.....	Morrisville.....	91,965 30	6,318 65	36,132 42	7,163 38	10,400 00	4,000 00
13	Iron Bank.....	Dover.....	182,911 81	26,981 43	32,969 17	2,968 97	10,400 00	20,354 08
14	Union Bank.....	Wantage.....	177,898 46	7,321 73	69,473 37	7,140 52	5,000 00	40,468 16
15	Farmers' Bank.....	Newton.....	276,905 06	31,023 63	69,473 37	12,342 00	7,553 31	5,000 00
16	Sussex Bank.....	Belvidere.....	596,623 81	26,430 63	44,032 76	5,567 83	6,500 00	16,580 27
17	Belvidere Bank.....	Belvidere.....	149,699 81	6,349 63	22,471 48	96,786 83	6,500 00	10,240 00
18	Hackettstown Bank.....	Hackettstown.....	204,183 23	31,890 39	42,770 30	5,513 52	8,056 39	38,457 69
19	Phillipsburg Bank.....	Phillipsburg.....	143,768 97	13,546 41	16,280 41	7,151 44	7,060 84	40,613 78
20	Phillipsburg County Bank.....	Phillipsburg.....	47,344 60	7,190 69	3,323 01	10,796 00	15,000 00	136,761 00
21	Lambertville Bank.....	Lambertville.....	107,961 67	7,853 46	14,110 28	9,586 98	11,624 52	15,830 84
22	Clinton Bank.....	Clinton.....	37,673 66	5,321 31	13,559 87	30,428 00	6,500 00	12,370 00
23	Trenton Banking Company.....	Frenchtown.....	543,532 00	45,953 00	414,787 00	45,065 62	4,693 62	5,000 00
24	Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank.....	Trenton.....	560,269 26	32,127 39	45,364 37	33,514 47	3,751 81	3,650 81
25	Princeton Bank.....	Princeton.....	110,448 13	5,740 75	23,514 47	11,871 13	6,500 00	16,616 25
26	Central Bank of New Jersey.....	Hightstown.....	107,329 96	5,614 19	23,514 47	3,449 50	5,696 00	75,000 00
27	Farmers and Merchants' Bank.....	Middletown Point.....	227,281 02	16,735 96	28,857 03	5,696 00	5,623 39	97,176 00
28	Freehold Banking Company.....	Freehold.....	184,137 65	13,988 40	28,857 03	5,696 00	16,402 00	5,000 00
29	Goodfellow Banking Company.....	Bordentown.....	94,134 40	13,916 01	28,857 03	5,696 00	5,623 39	75,000 00
30	Mount Holly Bank.....	Mount Holly.....	176,574 80	7,635 97	28,857 03	5,696 00	16,402 00	5,000 00
31	Farmers' Bank of New Jersey.....	Medford.....	106,607 65	13,594 45	16,906 86	5,050 35	5,353 09	5,000 00
32	Burlington County Bank.....	Medford.....	106,607 65	13,594 45	16,906 86	5,050 35	5,353 09	5,000 00

No. 8.—*Abstract from the quarterly statements of the several banks of the State of New Jersey, &c.*—Continued.

	NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	DISCOUNT	SPECIE.	DUE BY OTHER BANKS.	NOTES AND CHECKS OF OTHER BANKS.	REAL ESTATE.	BLOCKS.	Other assets.
34	Burlington Bank	Burlington.....	\$65,380 59	\$20,211 20	\$15,083 13	\$8,304 17	\$5,336 36	.....	\$1,683 90
35	Mechanics' Bank	Burlington.....	64,932 94	19,067 38	10,312 42	6,354 00	11,425 16	.....	.....
36	Farmers and Merchants' Bank	Camden.....	960,360 04	30,355 70	96,953 74	12,406 12	98,508 18	10,000 00	.....
37	State Bank	Camden.....	757,033 37	105,753 35	84,974 17	32,559 79	93,143 85	98,950 00	.....
38	Gloucester County Bank	Woodbury.....	182,564 75	39,768 31	35,141 04	10,704 49	13,617 98	7,106 96	.....
39	Salem Banking Company	Salem.....	99,054 99	39,054 99	64,534 61	17,379 49	9,585 00	18,318 89	.....
40	Cumberland Bank	Bridgeton....	195,886 94	33,815 85	45,089 08	9,423 37	9,366 98	10,439 53	.....
41	Millville Bank	Millville.....	81,918 06	13,935 67	17,759 40	5,125 80	4,750 00	.....	1,480 00
42	City Bank	Perry Amboy ..	55,438 37	1,933 48	13,730 15	6,659 70	.....	.....	598 14
43	Mechanics and Traders' Bank	Jersey City.....	363,099 56	68,957 34	66,533 37	7,953 84	43,949 77	144,976 09	.....
44	Hudson County Bank	Jersey City.....	269,076 99	90,900 88	96,497 33	56,115 53	24,436 14	173,139 31	14,831 59
45	Bank of Jersey City	Jersey City.....	981,053 73	11,001 90	56,600 26	5,064 50	13,046 47	183,977 10	15,083 84
46	Hoboken City Bank	Hoboken.....	149,007 72	9,886 96	14,774 19	17,135 59	.....	64,733 57	.....
47	Passaic County Bank	Paterson.....	16,099 00	9,981 97	6,531 57	2,304 50	.....	40,530 13	.....
48	Union County Bank	Plainfield.....	6,914 59	6,914 59	10,909 73	3,351 13	.....	.....	9,444 53
49	Beverly Bank	Beverley.....	55,483 83	1,857 05	33,900 00	1,666 00	5,945 49	.....	4,367 84
50	Egg Harbor Bank	Egg Harbor City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Merchants' Bank	Trenton.....	89,751 50	6,838 71	40,486 03	8,349 16	.....	.....	1,915 00
Total			12,796,096 07	1,493,103 39	9,753,954 06	540,793 22	468,057 13	1,503,518 59	98,594 13
Statement of October, 1891			12,863,716 44	1,183,435 94	9,013,748 96	534,667 89	468,434 17	1,418,440 37	904,065 09
Increase . . . . .			.....	309,668 35	739,205 80	14,854 63	.....	84,078 99	.....
Decrease			97,750 37	.....	.....	.....	377 04	.....	105,540 96

THE BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Statement of the various banks of Pennsylvania in the month of November, 1861.

NAMES.	RESOURCES.										
	Gold and silver.	Current notes, checks, and bills of other banks.	Uncurrent notes, checks, and bills of other banks.	Other obligations of other banks.	Bills and notes discounted not under protest.	Bills and notes discounted under protest.	Mortgages held and owned by the bank.	Assessed value for 1860 of the real estate bound by said mortgages.	Prior mortgages, judgments, and other liens on said real estate.	Judgments held and owned by the bank.	Assessed value for 1860 of the real estate bound by said judgments.
Allegheny Bank of Pittsburg	\$40,078	\$52,771	\$1,965	.....	\$733,734	\$2,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allentown Bank	64,175	9,171	.....	.....	257,495	15,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anthratic Bank of Tamaqua	22,401	9,678	.....	.....	206,323	30,764	\$903	\$7,756	.....	\$5,365	.....
Bank of Beaver County	21,763	7,700	.....	.....	63,197	12,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Calacaqua	1,002	7,507	.....	.....	254,741	12,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Chambersburg	90,663	6,609	.....	.....	595,001	90,600	.....	18,600	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Chester	51,194	15,509	.....	.....	385,551	13,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Chester Valley	31,519	15,687	.....	.....	284,283	3,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia	170,035	104,167	3,900	.....	618,310	18,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Crawford County	29,092	11,454	.....	.....	138,093	40,244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Danville	31,925	4,043	.....	.....	391,729	21,459	1,123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Delaware County	44,379	9,546	.....	.....	321,499	4,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Fayette County	25,641	9,985	15	.....	64,734	1,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Germantown	53,911	19,310	126	.....	367,035	39,571	1,900	9,500	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Gettysburg	45,751	39,870	.....	.....	319,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Lawrence County	14,171	90,567	.....	.....	83,174	29,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Middletown	43,874	98,100	.....	.....	479,536	30,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Montgomery County	85,667	3,645	.....	.....	523,916	14,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of North America	740,019	345,790	50	.....	9,503,260	138,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of the Northern Liberties	402,180	162,083	.....	.....	965,890	8,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Northumberland	30,704	10,316	.....	.....	304,163	13,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Phoenixville	23,004	13,701	.....	.....	103,610	6,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Penn Township	211,084	50,217	.....	.....	444,293	44,770	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Pittsburg	604,116	46,548	.....	\$20,000	1,298,641	7,477	.....	.....	.....	17,983	.....

Statement of the various banks of Pennsylvania in the month of November, 1861—Continued.

NAMES.	RESOURCES.										
	Gold and silver.	Current notes, checks, and bills of other banks.	Uncurrent notes, checks, and bills of other banks.	Other obligations of other banks.	Bills not under protest.	Bills and notes discounted under protest.	Mortgages held and owned by the bank.	Assessed value for 1860 of the real estate bound by said mortgages.	Prior mortgages, judgments, and other liens on said real estate.	Judgments held and owned by the bank.	Assessed value for 1860 of the real estate bound by said judgments.
Bank of Pottstown.....	\$50,497	\$5,676			\$224,170	\$9,810					
Citizens' Bank of Pitsburg.....	183,438	53,060	\$670		628,577					\$5,341	
City Bank of Philadelphia.....	123,305	36,488	20,225		463,800	34,818					
Clearfield County Bank.....	4,823	7,865			48,183	2,198					
Columbia Bank.....	71,708	6,713	2,399		499,267	31,346	\$12,066	\$14,779	\$150		
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.....	446,322	177,622		\$115,000	1,548,548	12,463					
Commonwealth Bank of Philadelphia.....	72,732	113,860	15,011	55,000	471,796	7,861					
Consolidation Bank.....	69,850	53,850	15,011		379,389	98,919					
Continental Bank.....	133,078	90,728	19,906		426,720	14,159					
Downingtown Bank.....	4,516	1,725	2,051		15,427	113					
Doylestown Bank of Bucks County.....	39,604	5,671			913,390	4,647		36,900			
Easton Bank.....	49,708	15,415	1,677		638,910	39,562	23,115			8,048	\$15,140
Exchange Bank of Pitsburg.....	386,124	37,227			1,549,477	2,886				43,366	
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County.....	30,701	3,334	578		160,155	13,367					
Farmers' Bank of Reading.....	106,097	8,496			742,401	98,878					
Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County.....	70,860	7,092			326,418	16,015			1,041		
Farmers and Drivers' Bank of Wayneburg.....	26,403	8,441			400,046						
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Easton.....	19,849	8,441	1,578		515,677	41,447	10,500	8,000		6,166	1,800
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia.....	1,194,169	38,470	45,948		3,327,831	142,953	72,607			1,332	
Franklin Bank of Washington.....	52,133	14,504			140,370	19,800				16,965	
Franklin Bank of Lancaster.....	74,468	18,817			426,082	28,009					
Girard Bank.....	327,599	279,114	5,465		1,045,785	61,085	45,382	38,850	1,000	9,010	
Harrisburg Bank.....	81,110	51,469			683,490	97,172	45,900				
Honesdale Bank.....	32,543	91,953			382,941	13,894					
Iron City Bank.....	226,327	95,750			626,364	9,357					
Jersey Shore Bank.....	14,644	1,907			134,817	13,496		30,000		3,640	
Kittanning Bank.....	179,513	72,572	9,230		524,794	58,794	16,000		19,000		
Lebanon Bank.....	97,340	690			121,115	3,040				1,586	
Lebanon Bank.....	60,845	8,045	46		360,173	97,987	97,500	90,000		8,638	
					394,456						

Statement of the various banks of Pennsylvania in the month of November, 1861—Continued.

NAMES.	RESOURCES.										
	Gold and silver.	Current notes, checks, and bills of other banks.	Uncurrent notes, checks, and bills of other banks.	Other obligations of other banks.	Bills and notes discounted	Bills and notes discounted under protest.	Mortgages held and owned by the bank.	Assessed value for 1860 of said mortgages.	Prior mortgages, judgments, and other liens on said real estate.	Judgments held and owned by the bank.	Assessed value for 1860 of the real estate bound by said judgments.
Bank of Pittstown	\$50,497	\$5,576	.....	.....	\$234,170	\$9,810	.....	.....	.....	\$5,341	.....
Citizens' Bank of Pittsburg	153,438	36,496	6,670	.....	638,577	34,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Bank of Philadelphia	193,305	36,496	20,225	.....	463,800	94,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia County Bank	4,823	7,865	.....	.....	483,193	31,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbian Bank	71,108	6,713	2,369	.....	499,987	31,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth Bank of Pennsylvania	448,359	177,692	.....	\$115,000	1,549,548	19,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Bank of Philadelphia	73,732	115,980	.....	.....	461,708	7,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidation Bank	86,850	53,450	15,011	55,000	379,989	98,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn Exchange Bank	133,078	90,728	19,906	.....	430,730	14,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Downingtown Bank	4,516	1,725	9,051	.....	15,427	4,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Downingtown Bank of Bucks County	39,604	5,671	.....	.....	213,890	11,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton Bank	49,708	15,415	1,877	.....	636,910	39,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exchange Bank of Pittsburg	386,124	37,297	.....	.....	1,540,477	9,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County	30,701	3,334	578	.....	180,155	13,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank of Reading	105,097	8,486	.....	.....	742,401	96,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County	70,860	7,092	.....	.....	326,418	16,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and Drivers' Bank of Wayneburg	96,403	21,000	.....	.....	400,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Easton	19,849	8,441	1,578	.....	515,677	41,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia	1,194,169	38,470	45,348	.....	3,397,931	19,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Bank of Lancaster	52,133	14,504	.....	.....	140,370	56,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank of Washington	74,463	16,817	.....	.....	498,063	56,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvard Bank	337,599	979,114	5,465	.....	1,045,785	61,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg Bank	81,110	51,469	.....	.....	683,490	97,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Independence Bank	32,543	91,959	.....	.....	982,941	15,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron City Bank	926,327	95,750	695,364	.....	695,364	9,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon Bank	14,664	1,007	.....	.....	134,817	13,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon Bank	179,513	79,579	9,320	.....	513,446	98,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon Bank	27,530	30,717	990	.....	303,172	97,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon Bank	50,845	33,125	45	.....	391,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lebanon Valley Bank	33,911	13,465	15	903,034	4,816	.....	18,470	.....
Lawrence Bank	16,483	15,431	983	973,148	11,151	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia	90,446	74,043	9,500	993,150	37,706	.....	.....	.....
Mauch Chunk Bank	83,873	3,985	.....	1,498,687	61,371	5,800	5,181	.....
Mechanics' Bank, City and County of Philadelphia	319,941	139,867	77,580	1,644,387	1,400	.....	4,708	.....
Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh	974,417	51,949	5,857	1,911,903	9,007	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics' Bank	4,005	16,139	.....	393,506	16,623	.....	9,136	.....
Mechants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh	919,007	191,709	.....	834,408	95,668	.....	19,456	.....
Mine's Bank	68,409	97,198	.....	583,896	114,478	.....	19,169	.....
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville	51,156	6,815	750	184,841	.....	70,943	96,123	4,400
Monongahela Valley Bank, McKeesport	3	15	.....	9,458	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Joy Bank	97,999	5,740	.....	123,083	18,431	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Bank	16,840	9,913	367	96,314	17,123	.....	30	.....
Octoraro Bank	16,054	9,619	.....	134,766	4,734	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia Bank	1,973,823	409,733	6,377	3,474,670	148,530	77,970	60,000	.....
Pittston Bank	96,337	10,604	.....	946,105	9,300	.....	.....	.....
Shanokin Bank	3,700	9,194	.....	79,911	17,100	.....	38,000	.....
Southburg Bank	375,930	6,103	4,800	598,653	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stromburg Bank	97,251	1,934	.....	170,701	13,607	.....	.....	.....
Toga County Bank	3,776	3,471	.....	68,639	16,390	.....	.....	.....
Tradesmen's Bank of Philadelphia	163,616	36,631	.....	356,137	18,514	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank of Reading	110,136	9,908	.....	953,333	10,933	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank of Philadelphia	93,901	3,191	3,643	313,359	39,531	.....	.....	.....
Western Bank of Philadelphia	593,601	134,476	7,045	798,566	95,443	.....	.....	.....
West Branch Bank	91,707	7,713	20	906,471	18,134	100	10,386	.....
Wyoming Bank	85,500	7,111	.....	948,966	9,484	.....	.....	.....
York Bank	47,951	34,488	.....	741,976	34,931	.....	.....	.....
York County Bank	50,311	36,897	.....	974,998	15,948	.....	9,550	.....
Carroll's Savings Fund Society	797	9,371	.....	46,938	9,900	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle Deposit Bank	4,576	92,401	.....	358,276	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dauphin Deposit Bank	4,098	18,175	.....	419,673	9,506	5,000	.....	.....
Hanover Savings Fund Society	4,663	7,031	250	196,029	5,534	.....	10,963	.....
Milton Savings Bank	9,999	3,676	.....	60,699	3,759	.....	500	.....
Reading Savings Bank	3,894	3,700	.....	51,393	5,593	.....	.....	.....
Shrewsbury Savings Institution	3,983	1,838	.....	65,703	7,358	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,464,599	3,666,130	228,982	44,264,368	2,064,188	417,795	490,616	.....

Commonwealth Bank of Philadelphia	9,984	42,435	3,980	12,615	738,109
Continental Bank	90,983	90,983	90,983	90,983	943,739
Corn Exchange Bank	63,984	90,493	600	11,586	943,739
Downingtown Bank	3,503	90,555	46	1,506	90,154
Downingtown Bank of Bucks County	11,975	90,555	90,555	3,190	873,069
Easton Bank	7,954	101,536	90,553	5,900	803,809
Exchange Bank of Pittsburg	50,000	100,000	951,477	11,533	9,656,594
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County	8,061	94,975	91,065	1,395	970,378
Farmers' Bank of Reading	65,953	115,660	110,710	8,945	1,190,416
Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County	52,453	90,599	16,373	9,439	507,654
Farmers and Drivers' Bank of Wayneburg	1,969	185,968	90,000	1,948	637,135
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Easton	93,677	96,139	90,000	33,463	683,314
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia	966,311	925,301	1,931,801	7,189,435	7,189,435
Franklin Bank of Washington	3,000	33,609	19,589	406	389,678
Furness' Bank of Lancaster	10,900	66,800	44,380	3,431	759,009
Girard Bank	51,747	48,715	40,350	95,000	3,116,324
Harrisburg Bank	14,600	905,250	5,300	4,599	1,323,908
Honesdale Bank	8,750	42,894	92,900	40,000	533,464
Iron City Bank	64,908	90,000	90,000	11,965	1,063,906
Jersey Shore Bank	50,004	55,598	316	4,003	992,304
Kensington Bank	9,510	3,473	146,350	1,032,837	1,032,837
Kittanning Bank	41,456	90,000	10,000	4,056	931,085
Lancaster County Bank	19,744	43,197	10,000	633,791	633,791
Lebanon Bank	72,487	10,000	543	595,943	595,943
Lebanon Valley Bank	62,051	5,000	9,774	1,596	325,197
Lewistown Bank	93,003	3,786	90,000	9,774	455,184
Lock Haven Bank	53,436	10,000	9,186	877	431,797
Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia	29,791	32,439	9,186	8,199	1,619,977
Mechanics' Bank, City and County of Philadelphia	3,706	94,716	100,000	11,481	359,709
Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia	41,760	56,867	480,973	1,032,545	9,636,099
Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburg	94,953	36,093	17,000	7,498	1,032,545
Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg	1,146	30,365	10,550	353	165,843
Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg	5,000	17,305	135,015	9,881	477,796
Miner's Bank of Portville	103,031	116,071	98,795	5,668	1,091,558
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville	26,834	9,773	19,975	8,807	361,944
Monongahela Valley Bank, McKeesport	4,550	17,550	6,800	656	1,009,896
Mount Joy Bank	51,731	9,504	83,639	1,648	117,513
Mount Pleasant Bank	30,000	834	5,400	1,175	186,306
Northern Bank	3,095	10,737	6,150	543	159,993
Northwestern Bank	14,126	709	45,465	1,630	203,456
Octoraro Bank	32,789	6,150	168,450	1,406	5,947,051
Philadelphia Bank	141,499	16,103	95,000	3,591	983,569
Pittston Bank	63,315	45,465	25,000	2,591	156,803
Shamokin Bank	9,677	860,600	52,384	1,313,094	1,313,094
Southwest Bank	16,000	96,250	1,985	929,186	929,186
Southwest Bank	5,771	9,080	7,300	119,800	119,800
Union Bank of Reading	9,080	16,747	1,985	799,143	799,143
Union Bank of Philadelphia	15,032	21,863	187,298	420,397	420,397
Union Bank of Philadelphia	15,032	16,785	489,985	*136,811	604,649
Western Bank of Philadelphia	93,980	190,609	153,258	11,983	9,254,940
West Branch Bank	26,000	17,650	4,740	35,351	35,351

* Part loaned to the United States.

Statement of the various banks of Pennsylvania in the month of November, 1861—Continued.

NAMES,	RESOURCES.											
	Prior judgments, mortgages, and other liens on said real estate.	Real estate held and owned by the bank. See Schedule (A.)	Due from solvent banks.	Due from insolvent banks.	Public and corporate stocks and loans.	Bonds held by the bank.	Treasury notes.	Claims against individuals or corporations, disputed or in controversy.	All other debts and claims either due or to become due.	Expenses.	Value of any other property of the bank as same stands on books, &c.	Aggregate.
Wyoming Bank.....	\$10,332	\$27,755	.....	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$14,803	\$66	.....	\$3,332	.....	\$303,932
York Bank.....	54,537	\$6,919	.....	3,625	.....	\$7,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094,748
Canonsburg Savings Fund Society.....	4,300	\$9,307	.....	30,000	.....	53,437	.....	.....	\$3,307	.....	563,376
Carlisle Deposit Bank.....	1,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,997
Dauphin Deposit Bank.....	10,000	34,684	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....	\$799	1,676	531,399
Hanover Savings Fund Society.....	5,000	16,19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477,968
Milton Savings Bank.....	790	.....	30,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,378
Reading Savings Bank.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,506
Shrewsbury Savings Institution.....	1,434	81	.....	414	630	.....	.....	.....	335	57	65,192
	1,856,399	4,700,960	\$234,080	5,571,579	538,991	4,660,130	52,400	96,071	196,633	576,966	\$1,317,670

Mount Joy Bank	51,970	192,929	55,681	10,970	189	2,324	3,489	185,068
Northwestern Bank	325,541	325,541	325,541	146	403	5,831	770	159,068
Octoraro Bank	58,785	114,484	99,800	141	462	5,831	830	303,458
Philadelphia Bank	1,582,350	895,350	9,671,764	13,141	890,116	34,968	73,410	5,947,031
Pittston Bank	100,675	926,799	13,931	.....	469	19,456	886	383,568
Stamokin Bank	65,676	55,680	7,360	3,843	941	1,487	1,487	135,464
Southwark Bank	941,650	795,668	735,668	753	100,171	15,057	140,794	1,313,024
Stroudsburg Bank	100,000	199,490	14,305	4,349	100,571	.....	6,900	932,196
Tioga County Bank	56,610	98,554	93,357	4,596	1,585	7,171	7,300	118,800
Traders' Bank of Philadelphia	150,000	69,640	487,326	1,630	900	79,984	8,587	799,143
Union Bank of Reading	98,150	805,170	86,448	.....	10,647	10,604	19,987	490,397
Union Bank of Philadelphia	911,545	68,650	959,731	3,668	1,750	1,634	7,500	799,143
Western Bank of Philadelphia	500,000	162,950	6,799	1,674	882,591	161,546	31,883	383,993
West Branch Bank	100,000	171,639	40,954	4,032	.....	30,547	52,490	563,376
Wyoming Bank	150,000	110,400	50,597	2,700	91,617	9,754	31,883	1,094,748
York Bank	482,625	448,919	195,909	1,040	15,675	6,587	52,490	563,376
York County Bank	195,000	347,409	46,836	9,465	1,350	8,794	737	66,997
Canonsburg Savings Fund Society	9,890	.....	34,761	16,575	7,985	4,980	942	534,389
Carlisle Deposit Bank	72,000	.....	431,198	380	18,904	19,994	77,913	477,968
Dauphin Deposit Bank	50,000	.....	390,750	.....	18,904	78,213	93	170,378
Hanover Savings Fund Society	50,000	.....	47,973	92,508	91,906	16,711	93	487,798
Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg	50,000	.....	955,031	19,767	78,666	40,113	2,529	81,506
Milton Savings Bank	38,324	.....	36,328	.....	9,647	9,666	5,100	65,192
Reading Savings Bank	10,000	.....	5,038	43,047	6,865	210	90,487	87,506
Shrewsbury Savings Institution	12,500	.....	3,983	29,377	1,166	158	932	81,933,476
Total	96,135,639	16,364,643	96,572,685	636,976	3,979,694	411,751	4,326,031	81,933,476

No. 10.

THE BANKS OF DELAWARE.

Statement showing the condition of the banks in Delaware, January, 1862.

Name.	Capital.	Loans.	Blocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due from banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due other banks.	Other liabilities.
Bank of Delaware.....	\$110,000	\$388,175	.....	\$15,000	.....	\$53,718	.....	\$13,067	\$23,906	\$117,981	\$179,740	\$6,508	\$80,737
Delaware City Bank.....	50,000	109,963	.....	7,685	\$1,664	6,323	\$4,448	4,171	25,578	57,321	41,886	1,766	13,880
Farmers' Bank of Delaware.....	48,885	107,910	.....	.....	1,940	9,475	.....	.....	48,725	62,533	33,904	8,048	.....
Citizens' Bank.....	46,000	104,830	.....	.....	.....	30,316	.....	.....	18,067	63,530	24,166	2,853	.....
Bank of Newark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Castle County Bank.....	55,000	72,385	.....	6,186	.....	21,410	4,065	.....	40,681	38,606	41,166	8,286	1,092
Bank of Smyrna.....	100,000	297,495	4,550	13,386	.....	40,976	13,663	.....	33,938	104,468	55,196	22,550	51,873
Mechanics' Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Wilmington and branch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	409,885	1,004,088	4,550	42,989	3,604	152,128	97,136	17,938	196,725	445,619	405,362	53,009	147,583

*No returns received from these institutions.

THE BANKS OF MARYLAND.

Statement showing the condition of the banks in Maryland, January, 1862.

BANKS IN BALTIMORE.

Name.	LIABILITIES.					RESOURCES.							
	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due other banks.	Other liabilities.	Loans.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due from other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.
Bank of Baltimore	\$ 912,800	\$228,941	\$878,197	\$118,978	\$149,431	\$1,671,351	.....	\$89,978	.....	\$43,150	\$254,298	.....	\$537,801
Bank of Commerce	800,000	150,910	291,609	18,138	32,187	773,850	.....	18,600	.....	29,173	37,914	.....	144,940
Chesapeake Bank	364,473	106,703	248,031	116,615	101,172	508,868	.....	59,604	.....	5,110	91,766	.....	47,510
Citizens' Bank	500,000	292,765	405,901	73,940	70,805	638,698	.....	36,900	.....	83,938	51,967	.....	206,887
Commercial and Farmers' Bank	512,560	134,494	457,421	23,511	142,677	836,963	.....	2,978	.....	\$1,656	42,522	.....	237,458
Farmers and Merchants' Bank	718,940	197,890	908,090	66,255	49,348	893,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,488
Farmers and Planters' Bank	800,000	411,947	840,170	183,008	111,408	1,303,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	592,790
Fell's Point Savings Institution	350,012	64,494	202,070	1,067	42,880	570,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,974
Franklin Bank	600,000	63,623	276,861	86,191	92,651	686,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,673
Howard Bank	945,870	31,821	78,345	.....	13,767	968,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,755
Marine Bank	405,490	62,173	204,203	4,163	29,905	471,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,601
Mechanics' Bank	600,000	219,576	698,081	32,786	134,962	1,215,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,590
Mechanics' Bank	1,500,000	973,515	795,846	250,426	307,530	9,173,927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305,344
People's Bank	1,258,925	298,267	44,606	.....	5,790	1,669,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,946
Union Bank	1,258,725	200,220	605,338	77,211	137,100	1,877,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,940
Western Bank	600,000	174,610	266,932	74,635	70,968	857,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,875
	10,408,385	2,566,878	6,437,631	1,126,044	1,409,581	14,984,717	525,839	423,718	8,420	1,202,065	1,336,630	120,476	3,076,471

No. 11.—Statement showing the condition of the banks in Maryland—Continued.

COUNTRY BANKS.

Name.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.	Loans.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due from other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Spoke.
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Annapolis.....	\$951,700	\$61,093	\$324,994	\$988	.....	\$289,593	\$65,483	\$13,345	.....	\$116,385	\$16,590	.....	\$70,928
Alleghany County Bank, Cumberland.....	180,000	5,324	3,356	.....	5,544	55,849	5,446	25,000	.....	1,445	1,257	.....	3,408
Cumberland Bank, Cumberland.....	119,937	83,123	95,213	2,593	15,082	190,850	5,446	95,000	.....	60,992	10,107	.....	97,458
Easton Bank, Cumberland.....	900,000	98,160	139,215	638	13,974	203,840	3,300	13,140	.....	60,057	14,155	.....	50,843
Central Bank, Frederick.....	180,000	48,450	130,319	15,135	18,174	204,974	90,186	8,408	.....	27,475	3,641	.....	70,681
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Frederick.....	125,430	103,130	79,862	.....	89,117	150,513	62,285	4,500	458	20,308	3,630	.....	64,635
Frederick County Bank, Frederick.....	150,000	113,776	81,138	4,548	3,968	120,515	31,230	5,000	.....	21,527	9,630	.....	73,635
Franklin Savings Bank, Frederick.....	.....	.....	142,136	.....	8,968	143,518	.....	.....	.....	3,130	.....	.....	3,340
Fredericktown Savings Bank, Frederick.....	.....	27,957	600,551	460	99,738	564,883	33,000	8,000	.....	30,193	19,498	.....	34,146
Frostburg Bank.....	50,000	37,509	50,783	3,947	5,116	96,680	.....	.....	.....	20,794	2,416	.....	82,475
Hagerstown Bank.....	250,000	208,415	27,920	2,251	24,807	224,805	70,150	12,604	107,683	40,473	12,507	.....	86,241
Hagerstown Savings Bank.....	73,070	100,985	25,870	.....	59,804	141,393	.....	4,600	.....	40,321	6,455	.....	90,356
Cecil Bank, Fort Deposit.....	100,000	100,607	7,272	306	80,590	18,400	.....	.....	.....	65,493	16,694	.....	46,867
Bank of Westminster.....	91,517	100,317	60,987	7,813	80,753	183,540	10,575	21,138	454	1,740	5,989	.....	21,689
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Westminster.....	66,000	66,746	22,464	9,536	12,650	126,336	.....	.....	.....	17,304	7,983	.....	16,876
Washington County Bank, Williamsport.....	150,000	96,099	66,684	1,080	34,510	315,125	12,637	5,500	1,436	70,997	6,530	.....	39,286
16 country banks.....	1,890,654	1,374,983	2,093,984	43,257	974,889	3,441,031	382,586	192,001	115,767	716,612	154,134	.....	867,344
16 city banks.....	10,406,365	2,566,678	6,437,631	1,136,044	1,409,381	14,934,717	595,839	423,718	8,490	1,902,063	1,336,630	\$120,476	3,076,471
Total.....	12,372,049	3,941,161	8,459,915	1,169,301	1,684,450	18,375,746	889,425	569,719	134,167	1,916,677	1,490,764	120,476	3,743,815

No. 12.

BANKS OF VIRGINIA.

Statement of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling and branches, January, 1862.

Domestic bills discounted.....	\$717,732 83		Capital stock paid in.....	\$855,110 00
Inland bills of exchange.....	595,190 85		Notes in circulation.....	597,334 50
Loans to directors.....	17,575 00		Dividends unpaid.....	2,357 96
Total amount of bills receivable.....		\$1,861,798 78	Dividend declared this date, 4 per cent.....	\$34,804 40
Real estate.....	169,940 87		Contingent or surplus fund.....	91,529 90
Banking-houses.....	42,165 46			
Bonds and mortgages.....		919,106 63	Deposits and certificates.....	126,134 30
Protest account.....		66,694 08	Due to banks and bankers.....	486,389 42
Stocks of this bank and other corporations.....		905 78		73,489 56
Due by banks and bankers.....		149,634 25		
Notes of other banks and checks.....		195,855 16		
Gold and silver coin.....	77,636 82			
	903,794 78			
		960,761 00		
		2,160,755 06		
				2,160,755 06

Statement of the condition of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, including its branches at Wellsburg, Parkersburg, and Jeffersonville, according to the latest returns received up to the first day of January, 1862, with a comparative statement thereof on the first day of January, 1861.*

	January 1, 1862.	January 1, 1861.		January 1, 1862.	January 1, 1861.
Domestic debt.....	\$851,978 57	\$823,130 86	Capital stock.....	\$868,100 00	\$868,100 00
Bills of exchange.....	411,965 69	726,943 37	Circulation.....	530,677 00	834,973 00
Stock of this bank.....	25,500 00	29,000 00	Deposits.....	309,916 19	228,023 46
Other stocks.....	29,994 53	27,012 53	Due to other banks and bankers.....	38,840 87	54,513 12
Banking-houses and other real estate.....	160,615 04	145,869 92	Contingent fund.....	60,026 73	63,739 96
Notes of Virginia banks.....	174,210 00	60,510 00	Profits on hand.....	29,224 89	40,116 41
Notes of other banks, checks, &c.....	28,237 34	31,939 43	In transit between parent bank and branches.....	27,593 99	20,784 46
Due by other banks and bankers.....	72,619 49	102,391 21			
Coin.....	109,968 11	169,216 09			
	1,864,379 77	2,110,243 41		1,864,379 77	2,110,243 41

* No returns have been received from the branch at Jeffersonville, in Tazewell county, since April 1, 1861.

Loans to directors, included in "domestic debt," \$46,944 35 on the 1st of January, 1862, viz: at Wheeling, \$6,700; Wellsburg, \$4,425; Parkersburg, \$8,550; and Jeffersonville, \$27,269 35.

Circulation outstanding—

	Jan. 1, 1862.	Jan. 1, 1861.	
Ones.....	\$25,555	\$831	
Twos.....	16,752	302	
Fives.....	373,120	614,820	
Tens.....	110,540	213,890	
Twenties.....	3,260	3,480	
Fifties.....	1,450	1,650	
	530,677	834,973	

Of which there were—

	Jan. 1, 1862.	Jan. 1, 1861.
Notes of parent bank	\$166, 904	\$427, 909
Notes of Wellsburg branch	80, 502	117, 977
Notes of Parkersburg branch	74, 591	79, 132
Notes of Jeffersonville branch.....	208, 680	209, 955

530, 677834, 973

Of the circulation reported for January 1, 1862, in the foregoing statements

\$530, 677

It is estimated there is now held by the parent bank and branches.

172, 000

Leaving the amount actually outstanding

358, 677

No. 13.

THE BANKS OF ILLINOIS.

Auditor's official statement of the securities and circulation of the banks of Illinois, as they existed on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1862.

Alton Bank, Alton :

\$12,000 Illinois liquidation 6's; \$11,320 25 new internal improvement stock; \$4,000 Missouri 6's. Circulation, \$20,416.

Bank of Ashland, Golconda :

\$6,000 Illinois 6's; \$2,000 North Carolina 6's. Circulation, \$6,286.

Bank of Bloomington, Bloomington :

\$34,945 Illinois new internal improvement stock; \$24,000 Illinois 6's. Circulation, \$48,000.

Bank of Galena, Galena :

\$18,000 Illinois 6's. Circulation, \$14,360.

Bank of Illinois, New Haven :

\$20,000 Illinois 6's. Circulation, \$16,616.

Bank of Sparta, Sparta :

\$21,500 Illinois 6's; \$3,458 80 Illinois new internal improvement stock; \$6,000 Ohio 6's. Circulation, \$26,568.

City Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa :

\$7,000 Illinois 6's. Circulation, \$5,617.

Cumberland County Bank, Greenup :

\$17,550 Illinois and Michigan canal; \$8,000 Illinois 6's; \$5,000 New York 6's. Circulation, \$26,650.

Edgar County Bank, Paris :

\$11,000 Illinois 6's. Circulation, \$9,336.

Kane County Bank, Geneva :

\$1,732 specie. Circulation, \$1,732.

Mahaiwe Bank, Marion :

\$8,000 United States 5's. Circulation, \$6,687.

Marine Bank, Chicago :

\$11,000 Illinois 6's; \$2,088 46 Illinois new internal improvement stock. Circulation, \$11,931.

McLean County Bank, Bloomington :

\$8,333 33 Illinois Sterling canal; \$5,475 74 Illinois new internal improvement stock. Circulation, \$11,552.

Mechanics' Bank, Hardin :

\$83,000 Illinois 6's; \$7,500 Illinois and Michigan canal. Circulation, \$76,923.

Pamet Bank, Griggsville :

\$10,700 Illinois 6's; \$8,361 Illinois new internal improvement stock; \$1,500 Illinois and Michigan canal. Circulation, \$16,784.

Reapers' Bank, Fairfield :

\$32,000 Illinois 6's; \$29,250 Illinois and Michigan canal. Circulation, \$56,645.

Union Bank, Benton :

\$43,500 Illinois 6's; \$6,250 Illinois and Michigan canal. Circulation, \$54,000.

United States stock Bank, Sparta :

\$7,000 United States 6's; \$2,000 Illinois 6's; \$1,000 Illinois and Michigan canal. Circulation, \$8,374.

Statement of the securities and circulation of banks in liquidation by order of court, upon which a pro rata dividend will be declared when the securities are sold.

Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn :

\$10,000 Minnesota 8's. Circulation, \$11,656.

Illinois State Bank, New Haven :

\$4,564 14 Illinois new internal improvement stock ; \$2,000 Illinois and Michigan canal ; \$4,000 Tennessee 6's. Circulation, \$12,490.

State Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown :

\$97,000 Illinois and Michigan canal. Circulation, \$110,820.

RECAPITULATION.

Illinois 6's	\$320,700 00
Illinois and Michigan canal	150,583 33
Illinois new internal improvement stock	70,213 39
United States 5's	15,000 00
Minnesota 8's	10,000 00
Ohio 6's	6,000 00
New York 6's	5,000 00
Tennessee 6's	4,000 00
Missouri 6's	4,000 00
North Carolina 6's	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	596,496 72
Specie	1,732 00
Circulation	538,711 00
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Of eighty-nine banks that failed in the State of Illinois in 1861 and early in 1862, the auditor of State gave public notice that their paper would be redeemed by him, out of sales of their securities, at the following rates :

3 at 50 cents on the dollar.	3 at 67 cents on the dollar.
3 at 52 cents on the dollar.	3 at 68 cents on the dollar.
5 at 53 cents on the dollar.	5 at 70 cents on the dollar.
5 at 54 cents on the dollar.	1 at 71 cents on the dollar.
7 at 55 cents on the dollar.	2 at 72 cents on the dollar.
4 at 56 cents on the dollar.	4 at 73 cents on the dollar.
2 at 57 cents on the dollar.	1 at 75 cents on the dollar.
5 at 58 cents on the dollar.	2 at 79 cents on the dollar.
1 at 59 cents on the dollar.	1 at 80 cents on the dollar.
3 at 60 cents on the dollar.	2 at 81 cents on the dollar.
2 at 61 cents on the dollar.	3 at 85 cents on the dollar.
2 at 62 cents on the dollar.	2 at 86 cents on the dollar.
4 at 63 cents on the dollar.	1 at 87 cents on the dollar.
3 at 64 cents on the dollar.	3 at 95 cents on the dollar.
2 at 65 cents on the dollar.	4 at 100 cents on the dollar.
1 at 66 cents on the dollar.	

No. 14.

THE BANKS OF INDIANA.

At the January quarterly session, 1862, of board of directors, the following, among other proceedings, were had; the reports concurred in and resolutions adopted.

The reports of the examination of each of the branches, except Fort Wayne, by the president, and of that branch by Mr. Cheney, are made and referred to the committee on the state of the bank, together with the quarterly reports of the committee of examination of each bank.

The committee on the state of the bank, to which was referred the subject of dividends, offer for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the following dividends of profits be declared, viz: To the branches at Vincennes, Connersville, Rushville, Richmond, Evansville, Lima, Muncie, Madison, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Laporte, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Lafayette, Logansport, Bedford, New Albany, and Lawrenceburg, five per cent.

Resolved, That the profits of the branch at Jeffersonville, and the balance of the profits of the other branches, be carried to their respective surplus funds.

The committee also offer for adoption the following orders:

Ordered, That the branches be, and they are hereby, instructed to redeem their circulation promptly, in coin.

Ordered, That the branches be instructed not to pay out each other's notes, but that the same be exchanged with each other on the following terms, to-wit: Each branch shall send the branch notes it holds to the issuing branch; the balance between the branches on such exchanges to be paid in coin, on which coin balances the branches receiving the same shall pay a premium of one half per cent. Remittances to be made at the expense of the branch remitting.

It is ordered that the president and Messrs. Sharpe, Burson, and Fowler be a committee of supervision and direction of the affairs of the Plymouth Branch.

It is ordered that the office of attorney of the bank be abolished.

Ordered, That the branches of this bank be instructed to place themselves in such condition, without delay, as will enable them to redeem their circulation in coin; and that when this is done, they be authorized to use their other means in discounts, payable in coin, or in currency, bankable at the points where such discounts are made payable.

Ordered, That with the exception of special specie transactions, all deposits, by agreement with depositors, be made payable in bankable funds, and that all checks on correspondents be made payable in currency.

Ordered, That the branches be instructed to notify their correspondents that all paper received by them for collection will, unless otherwise instructed, be collected in currency, and remitted for accordingly.

Ordered, That the branches permit no prospect of immediate profit to induce them to increase their deposits, or extend their discount lines on an irredeemable currency.

Ordered, That the discount line of the branches, including stocks, bonds, banking-houses, and real estate, be restricted to once and three-quarters the amount of their respective capitals, and that they do not permit their coin, for a greater period than two days, to fall below fifty per cent. of their circulation.

Resolved, That all deposits with, and balances due from, any banking-houses and offices with which the principal stockholders of any branch are connected, either as copartners or otherwise, shall constitute a part of the discount line; and that the discount lines of the branches, including such deposits or balances, shall not at any time exceed the amount of discounts authorized by the board.

Condition of the bank of the State of Indiana, December 31, 1861.

MEANS.

Notes and bills discounted.....	\$4, 978, 973 36
Banking-houses and real estate.....	273, 480 78
Remittances and other items.....	383, 542 79
Branch balances.....	70, 973 08
Due from eastern bank.....	\$649, 657 84
Due from western banks.....	679, 202 87
	<hr/>
	1, 328, 860 71
Notes of other banks.....	301, 104 62
Gold and silver.....	4, 318, 763 79
	<hr/>
Total.....	11, 664, 699 13
	<hr/> <hr/>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$3, 353, 050 00
Surplus fund.....	826, 831 51
Notes in circulation.....	5, 872, 767 00
Due depositors.....	1, 192, 698 67
Unpaid dividends and other items.....	68, 793 74
Profit and loss.....	226, 172 96
Due other banks.....	124, 385 52
	<hr/>
Total.....	11, 664, 699 13
	<hr/> <hr/>

JAMES M. RAY, *Cashier.*

Semi-annual statement of the free banks of Indiana for the six months preceding the first Monday in January, 1862.

NAMES OF BANKS.	RESOURCES.											
	Stock deposited with Treasurer of State.	Due from stockhold-ers.	Notes and bills dis-counted.	Suspended debt.	Notes and checks of other banks.	Notes of this bank.	Due from banks and bankers.	Value of real estate necessary to build new.	Other real estate and personal property.	Specie.	Other cash items.	Total.
Bank of Goheen	\$64,197 70	.....	\$23,577 16	\$6,192 89	\$4,497 00	\$310 00	\$10,367 84	\$3,533 50	.....	\$7,147 50	.....	\$123,783 59
Bank of Elkhart	67,000 00	.....	66,326 32	413 00	1,365 00	973 00	30,866 18	.....	.....	10,833 55	\$3,550 00	196,975 05
Bank of Corydon	60,000 00	.....	58,559 10	.....	3,146 00	30 00	3,145 00	.....	\$400 00	15,911 00	.....	119,191 70
Bank of Paoli	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	5,534 00	2,068 00	5 00	1,395 54	1,000 00	700 00	5,183 95	5,408 00	119,085 35
Cambridge City Bank	50,000 00	.....	51,317 53	2,441 77	12,659 00	115 00	11,598 87	2,800 00	.....	14,994 09	35,000 00	215,614 96
Exchange Bank, Attica	53,000 00	.....	51,039 32	1,666 59	994 00	158 00	10,698 04	.....	.....	6,131 43	.....	194,567 38
Prairie City Bank	73,000 00	.....	50,346 35	94,365 94	.....	.....	35,596 40	9,959 16	.....	10,115 35	.....	173,065 90
Indiana Farmers' Bank	51,000 00	.....	50,435 00	14,059 60	.....	.....	3,891 91	4,300 00	.....	38,693 70	31,456 53	147,654 34
Perke County Bank	111,000 00	.....	125,901 07	808 40	7,013 00	2,243 00	14,984 84	1,000 00	3,863 16	30,868 48	.....	267,068 05
Salem Bank, Goheen	60,000 75	.....	59,550 05	9,996 95	1,433 00	615 00	13,698 47	.....	.....	17,730 05	.....	198,768 97
Southern Bank of Indiana	123,000 00	.....	144,786 34	2,400 00	9,590 00	.....	94,594 36	13,006 19	7,918 43	16,373 50	.....	349,951 65
Indiana Bank, Madison	138,577 50	.....	170,031 58	.....	9,195 00	500 00	19,413 15	10,413 75	4,690 96	94,491 36	1,768 45	370,365 07
Lagrange Bank	77,545 00	90,000 00	.....	77,545 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,696 46	.....	104,643 46
Bank of Salem, Salem	74,559 52	.....	73,319 11	.....	3,618 00	4,680 00	1,670 46	6,053 81	.....	10,183 05	.....	173,878 95
Kentucky Stock Bank	48,676 23	.....	74,714 06	.....	8,843 00	2,000 00	1,553 85	.....	9,183 99	14,616 94	.....	183,617 97
Bank of Salem, New Albany	50,363 35	.....	138,885 53	8,090 90	92,105 00	2,688 00	32,109 67	8,541 19	.....	27,433 93	57 73	319,194 29
Bank of Mount Vernon	74,309 57	.....	38,727 75	13,971 13	4,911 00	731 00	10,134 07	.....	449 35	12,603 40	.....	156,937 99
Exchange Bank, Greencastle	53,554 80	600 00	46,354 13	1,567 00	14,488 00	.....	4,306 00	1,577 53	1,344 10	7,687 59	.....	131,131 14
Total	1,356,003 43	45,600 00	1,196,974 95	86,406 40	199,584 90	74,455 00	399,608 05	60,517 06	30,709 34	255,496 52	67,575 01	3,560,809 01

Semi-annual statement of the free banks of Indiana, &c.—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LIABILITIES.											
	Capital stock.	Due to banks and bankers.	Due to depositors.	Notes in circulation.	Time bills and other debts.	Losses charged upon capital.	Losses charged upon profits.	Dividends not paid.	Profits and loss.	Surplus fund.	Time deposits.	Total.
Bank of Goshen	\$50,000 00	.....	\$92,700 57	\$47,889 00	.....	.....	\$3,141 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$183,733 59
Bank of Elkhart	67,000 00	\$6,918 51	24,067 63	50,223 00	\$49,009 43	.....	.....	\$3,064 48	.....	.....	.....	186,975 05
Bank of Corydon	50,000 00	.....	7,136 73	45,000 00	.....	\$14,738 04	.....	.....	\$1,613 42	\$653 51	.....	119,191 70
Bank of Paoli	50,000 00	.....	9,068 60	30,715 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,059 55	.....	.....	112,085 35
Cambridge City Bank	60,000 00	16,652 48	50,994 90	57,700 00	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	2,756 88	.....	218,614 96
Exchange Bank, Attica	50,000 00	.....	58,511 01	77,887 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194,527 35
Prairie City Bank	75,000 00	382 33	30,837 29	51,684 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,665 90
Indiana Farmers' Bank	100,000 00	.....	94,081 68	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	172,665 90
Parke County Bank	100,000 00	546 87	53,493 28	86,749 00	.....	18,291 68	.....	7,422 12	.....	21,000 00	.....	147,654 34
Salem Bank, Goshen	100,000 00	.....	53,577 04	51,435 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,602 05
Southern Bank of Indiana	100,000 00	.....	143,259 79	90,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297,636 57
Indiana Bank, Madison	125,000 00	.....	106,971 14	85,997 00	.....	.....	.....	9,646 86	.....	7,045 00	.....	341,951 65
Lagrange Bank	25,000 00	5,891 75	106,157 67	45,987 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,001 04	20,434 11	.....	373,385 07
Bank of Salem, Salem	50,000 00	4,545 93	65,847 17	47,364 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,003 66	.....	.....	104,643 46
Bank of Salem, Salem	50,000 00	4,744 81	45,993 12	40,569 00	.....	.....	.....	1,035 73	.....	4,941 25	.....	173,672 95
Kentucky Stock Bank	50,000 00	9,933 83	45,993 12	50,000 00	.....	.....	1,037 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,617 97
Bank of Salem, New Albany	125,000 00	.....	53,455 83	84,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,567 81	.....	18,083 91	50,913 74	319,134 39
Bank of Mount Vernon	50,000 00	314 86	41,086 24	63,760 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776 07	.....	150,937 29
Exchange Bank, Greencastle	50,000 00	.....	26,080 00	53,119 00	.....	.....	.....	5,632 14	.....	.....	.....	131,131 14
Total	1,226,835 35	38,505 43	833,936 34	971,933 00	89,192 90	33,039 73	4,198 27	37,941 65	34,503 58	86,700 73	50,913 74	3,399,809 01

ALBERT LANGE, Auditor of State.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, July, 1893.

THE BANKS OF IOWA.

Consolidated statement of the State Bank of Iowa, Monday, June 3, 1861.

NAMES OF BRANCHES.	ASSETS.						LIABILITIES.				
	Safety fund.	Specie.	Notes of other specie paying banks.	Due from specie paying banks and banks etc.	Loans and discounts.	Other items.	Capital.	Circulation.	Due other banks and bankers.	Depositors.	Other items.
Muscatine Branch.....	\$7,924 47	\$31,081 18	\$13,130	\$15,665 91	\$30,691 88	\$30,594 34	\$85,850	\$50,798	\$47 91	\$31,903 34	\$1,098 83
Branch at Iowa City.....	14,866 80	42,920 22	15,875	59,805 79	48,733 65	91,668 34	34,185	60,044	1,155 35	75,811 76	7,539 99
Branch at Des Moines.....	14,693 35	35,507 37	7,537	59,805 08	96,043 91	14,904 75	50,000	70,591	1,881 40	44,498 60	9,339 46
Dubuque Branch.....	10,161 04	54,469 97	48,834	49,041 13	83,890 55	14,769 46	44,415	46,705	8,378 63	154,838 96	6,990 94
Oskaloosa Branch.....	14,415 00	30,747 96	95,303	97,916 96	66,853 86	15,113 44	50,000	64,978	1,031 74	69,798 64	5,543 93
Mount Pleasant Branch.....	14,418 96	19,908 68	91,864	94,185 68	70,173 30	13,689 64	48,980	61,449	957 09	47,098 53	5,304 58
Keokuk Branch.....	14,460 00	53,671 59	31,943	53,838 84	198,096 09	15,541 91	76,300	55,590	3,595 39	116,905 19	16,180 99
Merchants' Bank, Davenport.....	6,000 00	82,997 70	68,300	31,419 79	68,919 39	15,541 46	45,540	96,781	2,460 80	91,453 91	7,854 31
Lyon's City Branch.....	3,698 46	15,159 87	11,916	5,910 99	47,440 15	5,408 35	85,000	18,145	170 15	41,059 61	6,383 96
Branch at Burlington.....	93,130 65	81,698 39	55,537	93,897 49	177,668 57	9,590 76	75,000	63,400	13,759 17	248,398 93	41,094 06
Washington Branch.....	13,130 85	94,623 48	7,858	19,878 51	56,543 60	91,590 76	39,000	59,180	733 59	48,131 69	4,065 39
Fort Madison Branch.....	13,407 95	97,940 30	10,337	16,640 31	119,651 49	9,051 69	57,000	60,473	5,098 93	53,413 81	4,839 74
McGregor Branch.....	7,000 00	97,105 91	5,498	19,719 93	48,693 39	18,793 80	56,000	39,854	2,011 19	54,777 95	5,800 11
Council Bluffs Branch.....	7,448 78	99,750 65	3,321	4,921 95	27,128 98	4,517 99	85,000	96,761	510 77	19,750 46	2,570 70
Total.....	153,940 50	509,500 87	337,715	414,060 11	1,086,193 77	195,400 49	695,490	699,319	41,401 03	1,919,046 01	195,594 70

ELIOT BAKER, Secretary.

H. PRICE, President.

Consolidated Statement of the State Bank of Iowa, Monday, January 6, 1862.

NAMES OF BRANCHES.	ASSETS.						LIABILITIES.				
	Safety fund.	Specie.	Current notes of other banks.	Current funds due from banks and bankers.	Loans and discounts.	Other items.	Capital.	Circulation.	Due other banks and bankers.	Depositors.	Other items.
Muscatine Branch	69,899 47	639,670 05	\$19,425	\$10,499 99	\$97,804 73	\$37,776 47	\$35,850	\$67,900	\$3,414 75	234,031 39	8,568 81
Branch at Iowa City	12,185 55	46,705 80	91,890	59,699 43	59,905 11	36,080 59	48,480	85,069	971 79	56,807 67	8,647 89
Branch at Des Moines	91,393 35	49,859 95	92,143	57,747 43	193,915 88	6,969 95	64,000	106,931	1,689 84	40,159 11	9,455 91
Dubuque Branch	19,391 04	44,655 45	96,006	47,699 18	104,050 71	31,995 86	60,000	114,925	3,619 79	93,653 76	3,899 11
Oskaloosa Branch	19,500 00	39,089 70	94,390	59,391 39	79,890 33	11,635 78	50,000	98,863	.....	38,550 06	9,560 54
Mount Pleasant Branch	13,446 13	39,390 00	14,336	93,716 30	68,079 99	10,981 80	46,990	90,340	.....	94,498 06	8,468 87
Keokuk Branch	94,199 30	91,599 10	19,031	93,716 30	96,961 59	53,516 35	77,000	149,477	989 69	37,916 57	14,916 59
Merchants' Branch, Lavenport.....	94,099 00	78,100 10	19,031	93,716 30	96,961 59	53,516 35	77,000	149,477	1,674 75	37,916 57	14,916 59
Lyon's City Branch	11,921 46	46,670 56	13,078	17,919 19	84,561 50	90,109 44	45,540	64,000	6,981 53	189,918 09	3,595 17
Branch at Burlington	94,640 00	165,655 80	36,133	65,619 89	41,667 37	7,866 30	35,000	179,829	45,065 06	30,344 00	9,786 69
Washington Branch	9,750 00	96,597 55	6,994	9,495 73	39,636 79	43,449 63	41,440	68,348	98,079 57	94,391 72	9,397 66
Fort Madison Branch	92,907 50	46,063 84	6,996	9,325 91	106,671 44	10,178 17	87,000	106,839	916 59	91,938 14	11,141 19
McGregor Branch	7,000 00	95,347 60	19,635	13,990 00	40,644 13	13,755 79	85,000	48,075	1,394 93	91,938 14	9,670 98
Council Bluffs' Branch	6,890 00	19,168 10	6,165	9,631 00	30,905 54	13,399 91	95,000	49,995	995 19	99,998 36	5,218 69
Total.....	919,793 74	795,443 80	971,549	324,186 18	1,094,911 90	391,714 79	790,390	1,981,453	47,676 96	909,367 17	108,499 98

H. PRICE, President.

ELIAB BAKER, Secretary.

No. 16.

THE BANKS OF KENTUCKY.

Comparative statement of the Kentucky banks of issue, January 1, 1862.

BANKS.	Capital paid in.	Surplus.	For per share, sur- plus added.	Loaned on \$100 capital and sur- plus.	Amount of sus- pended debt in \$100 loaned.	Debits on and debits in suit.	Bills of exchange.	Notes discounted.	State loans, real es- tate bonds, &c.	Circulation.	Dividends and de- positors.	Balance due banks.	Immediate liabil- ities.
Bank of Kentucky.....	\$2,677,400	\$609,481	\$116 57	687	\$25 07	\$1,045,440	\$1,613,556	\$1,510,569	\$678,006	\$1,185,732	\$1,474,359	.....	\$2,660,091
Northern Bank	2,550,000	506,529	158 53	104	15 79	452,164	1,114,078	1,309,619	637,165	1,025,306	1,173,183	.....	2,529,738
Bank of Louisville	1,850,000	138,590	107 19	91	94 87	470,794	940,698	473,546	373,345	894,060	686,694	.....	1,510,714
Commercial Bank	1,715,320	56,366	163 99	110	13 79	369,735	1,303,058	482,519	361,901	1,269,793	919,003	.....	1,498,785
Farmers' Bank	1,700,000	959,904	114 86	118	8 59	195,376	1,319,311	794,909	436,938	1,560,384	484,965	.....	2,110,786
Southern Bank	1,500,000	473,636	131 58	70	33 85	467,686	641,196	871,594	553,943	1,044,119	963,563	.....	1,305,685
Ashland Bank	430,596	98,549	106 63	108	5 85	4,527	911,445	981,744	91,668	303,825	54,646	.....	1,358,371
People's Bank.....	350,000	29,323	111 73	113	94 70	73,135	108,321	189,856	7,350	194,073	12,857	.....	506,830
Total.....	13,453,306	2,085,774	.....	.....	.....	2,988,487	7,151,683	5,953,586	2,933,334	7,405,015	4,369,318	.....	11,900,950

Comparative statement of the Kentucky banks of issue, &c.—Continued.

BANKS.	Cash means to meet \$100 of cash liabilities.	Immediate resources.	Coin.	Bight exchange and currency.	Balance due from other banks.	Net profits of last six months.	Profits on \$100 last six months, calculated on capital and surplus on hand July 1, 1861.	Dividend of January 1, 1862.	Due to banks.	Due from banks.
Bank of Kentucky	\$71 40	\$1,899,409	\$984,509	\$839,764	\$75,199	\$70,478	\$1 63	Per cent.	\$164,513	\$239,643
Northern Bank	66 98	1,513,632	882,773	630,860	.....	57,888	3 09	3	197,947	138,507
Bank of Louisville	87 44	1,331,051	1,012,646	968,393	96,943	33,609	1 63	34	710,634	809,477
Commercial Bank	70 07	1,043,969	787,604	930,738	14,737	30,814	1 74	3	193,398	144,335
Farmers' Bank	63 15	1,311,798	970,739	341,069	.....	53,826	3 75	3	113,233	46,856
Southern Bank of Kentucky	111 86	1,460,481	1,071,091	356,185	33,905	90,934	1 07	None.	33,055	66,360
Ashland Bank	63 73	938,315	1,46,534	71,856	6,925	4,809	1 06	None.	4,857	11,793
People's Bank	78 58	162,601	131,730	40,751	130	7,029	2 58	None.	.....	.....
Average.....	75 13	8,940,549	5,991,015	2,720,575	.....	378,597	.....	.....	1,359,737	1,454,979

Movement of the Kentucky banks for the six months ending January 1, 1862.

BANKS.	Circulation.		Deposits.		Coin.	Sight exchange and currency.		Loans.	Suspended debt.
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		
Bank of Kentucky	\$771,951	.....	\$185,114	.....	\$915,903	.....	\$96,543	\$231,760	\$654,398
Northern Bank	529,406	.....	107,167	.....	152,427	.....	58,987	877,739	190,940
Bank of Louisville .....	.....	\$12,517	.....	.....	492,434	.....	586,761	961,709	445,351
Commercial Bank of Kentucky .....	.....	51,365	.....	\$28,628	.....	.....	905,329	77,955	106,445
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky	942,322	.....	11,951	.....	98,706	.....	.....	316,485	921,974
Bank of Owensboro	303,535	.....	.....	.....	88,587	\$967,107	.....	34,011	59,459
Southern Bank of Kentucky	49,882	.....	.....	.....	306,789	33,993	.....	81,771	.....
Ashland Bank .....	.....	130,629	.....	.....	31,191	92,543	.....	.....	.....
People's Bank .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	19,921	.....	.....	.....
Net.....	914,599	.....	109,179	.....	1,391,607	.....	644,598	1,577,446	1,874,866

Condensed statement of the Kentucky banks from January, 1851, to January, 1862.

DATE.	Capital.	Circulation.	Cash means.	Notes discounted.	Bills of exchange.	Notes and bills.	Due to banks.	Deposits.	Suspended debt.
January 1, 1851.....	\$7,030,000	\$7,050,497	\$2,475,153	\$4,812,969	\$5,890,636	\$11,713,606	\$1,167,073	\$1,711,929	\$232,192
1, 1852.....	8,108,825	8,561,191	3,418,035	5,110,726	9,422,317	14,531,964	2,132,048	1,830,894	212,486
1, 1853.....	9,076,456	11,792,767	4,391,941	5,368,363	11,956,756	17,282,039	2,163,273	2,420,046	317,901
1, 1854.....	10,092,350	13,573,510	4,594,369	4,812,574	13,680,592	50,738,192	2,690,759	2,748,362	190,597
1, 1855.....	10,343,968	8,638,946	4,148,541	4,421,364	12,435,171	16,695,436	3,317,060	3,196,634	313,861
1, 1856.....	10,404,822	12,634,533	4,610,016	5,16,396	15,638,209	30,950,773	2,541,778	2,552,692	547,955
1, 1857.....	10,433,400	12,480,385	5,963,117	5,751,016	16,935,341	32,668,504	4,087,048	3,406,706	312,367
1, 1858.....	10,674,670	8,894,385	5,648,100	5,295,039	12,329,435	17,642,845	3,507,623	2,324,857	315,076
1, 1859.....	12,141,725	14,345,686	7,517,355	6,717,926	16,936,786	33,674,668	4,896,168	4,301,867	315,076
1, 1860.....	12,660,670	13,520,307	6,741,912	6,317,994	18,190,292	34,346,276	3,331,628	4,594,180	323,943
1, 1861.....	13,429,725	10,367,292	6,540,813	5,996,876	15,619,367	31,919,973	3,056,177	3,573,380	763,390
1, 1862.....	13,453,306	7,465,015	5,711,590	5,253,586	7,151,563	18,465,179	1,359,757	4,369,818	2,996,467

Comparative statement of the Kentucky banks of issue, &c.—Continued.

BANKS.	Cash means to meet \$100 of cash liabilities.	Immediate resources.	Gold.	Sight exchange and currency.	Balance due from other banks.	Net profits of last six months.	Profits on \$100 last six months, calculated on capital and surplus on hand July 1, 1881.	Dividend of January 1, 1882.	Due to banks.	Due from banks.
Bank of Kentucky	\$71 40	\$1,899,409	\$884,509	\$539,764	\$75,199	\$70,478	\$1 63	Per cent.	\$164,513	\$239,649
Northern Bank	66 98	1,513,630	863,779	630,960	.....	57,688	9 09	91	197,847	136,507
Bank of Louisville	87 44	1,391,051	1,019,846	900,393	98,843	33,609	1 69	9	710,634	893,477
Commercial Bank	70 07	1,043,269	797,894	530,728	14,737	30,814	1 74	9	199,598	144,335
Farmers' Bank	69 15	1,311,798	970,798	341,069	.....	53,836	9 75	9	119,933	46,856
Southern Bank of Kentucky	111 85	1,460,481	1,071,081	354,185	33,905	90,834	1 07	None.	33,055	66,960
Ashtand Bank	63 73	928,315	149,534	71,536	6,925	4,809	1 06	None.	4,857	11,789
People's Bank	79 58	162,601	131,730	46,751	190	7,089	9 58	.....	.....	.....
Average	75 13	8,940,549	5,991,015	9,790,575	.....	978,597	.....	.....	1,359,737	1,454,979

Movement of the Kentucky banks for the six months ending January 1, 1862.

BANKS.	Circulation.		Deposits.		Coin.		Sight exchange and currency.		Loans.		Suspended debt.
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Bank of Kentucky.....	\$271,951	.....	\$185,114	.....	\$215,903	.....	\$86,543	.....	\$231,760	.....	\$634,488
Northern Bank.....	236,406	.....	107,167	.....	155,437	.....	58,897	.....	277,729	.....	190,940
Bank of Louisville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436,434	.....	508,761	.....	971,329	.....	465,351
Commercial Bank of Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,802	.....	303,339	.....	77,835	.....	106,445
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.....	243,326	.....	11,951	.....	88,768	.....	.....	.....	194,063	.....	82,274
Southern Bank of Kentucky.....	305,535	.....	.....	.....	88,597	.....	.....	.....	315,485	.....	322,481
Ashland Bank.....	49,682	.....	.....	.....	305,799	.....	.....	.....	34,011	.....	58,459
People's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090	.....	.....	.....	81,771	.....	.....
Net.....	914,529	.....	109,173	.....	1,291,607	.....	644,596	.....	1,577,446	.....	1,874,886

Condensed statement of the Kentucky banks from January, 1851, to January, 1862.

DATE.	Capital.	Circulation.	Cash means.	Notes discounted.	Bills of exchange.	Notes and bills.	Due from banks.	Due to banks.	Deposits.	Suspended debt.
January 1, 1851.....	\$7,030,000	\$7,050,427	\$2,475,153	\$4,832,969	\$5,860,636	\$11,713,606	\$2,313,957	\$1,187,073	\$1,711,929	\$232,192
1, 1852.....	8,108,625	8,561,191	3,418,035	5,110,726	9,422,237	14,532,994	2,318,190	2,132,043	1,630,994	913,495
1, 1853.....	9,076,436	11,702,767	4,391,941	5,368,353	11,956,756	17,232,039	4,569,177	3,183,973	2,482,046	917,901
1, 1854.....	10,023,250	13,573,510	4,594,369	4,812,574	13,680,592	20,728,192	3,961,738	2,800,759	2,745,363	180,997
1, 1855.....	10,343,968	8,628,946	4,149,541	4,491,364	12,455,171	16,836,436	3,317,090	2,577,633	2,195,634	343,981
1, 1856.....	10,404,932	12,634,533	4,610,016	5,318,368	15,638,309	20,950,772	2,541,778	2,535,893	2,582,692	347,955
1, 1857.....	10,433,400	13,485,365	5,983,117	5,751,018	16,935,341	22,686,504	4,067,048	2,943,484	3,406,706	312,367
1, 1858.....	10,674,670	8,864,325	5,648,100	5,295,039	12,328,435	17,642,845	3,507,623	3,195,154	2,334,637	497,186
1, 1859.....	12,141,725	14,345,696	7,517,395	6,717,936	16,956,796	33,674,686	4,896,168	4,352,932	4,301,867	315,076
1, 1860.....	12,660,670	13,520,307	6,741,913	6,317,994	18,180,289	34,348,376	3,531,938	3,337,929	4,594,180	332,943
1, 1861.....	13,428,725	10,367,302	6,540,803	5,599,876	15,619,397	31,219,373	3,119,970	3,056,177	3,573,380	795,380
1, 1862.....	13,453,306	7,405,015	6,711,590	5,253,506	7,151,593	12,405,179	1,454,979	1,359,737	4,369,218	2,966,487

No. 17.

THE BANKS OF MICHIGAN.

Condition of the banks of the State of Michigan December, 1861.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						RESOURCES.							
	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.	Total.	Loans.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due from other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.
State Bank of Michigan..... Detroit..	\$50,000	\$39,160	\$142,867	\$25,328	\$12,070	\$259,425	\$113,310	\$35,000	.....	.....	\$84,740	\$14,740	\$5,308	\$6,427
Peninsular Bank..... do.....	92,050	99,709	*43,843	.....	49,115	324,817	135,014	36,970	\$25,941	.....	.....	.....	1,508	4,376
Michigan Insurance Bank..... do.....	900,010	43,455	506,325	36,350	130,835	915,885	541,298	74,918	39,900	\$14,993	183,416	50,780	.....	86,923
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank..do....	70,971	16,800	19,398	.....	7,921	116,980	71,992	19,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	11,188	.....
Total.....	413,031	190,194	739,333	61,678	199,941	1,598,407	860,714	165,888	96,441	14,992	268,673	65,500	17,904	36,986

* Including balances due to other banks.

No. 18.

THE BANKS OF MINNESOTA.

Extracts from the annual report of the State auditor to the governor of Minnesota, giving a statement of transactions from January 1 to December 1, 1861.

The transactions in this department during the present fiscal year have been quite limited.

The six following banks were in operation January 1, 1861, having a circulation and securities as follows :

NAMES OF BANKS.	Amount of circulation.	Securities; Minnesota 7s.
Winona County Bank	\$3,863 00	\$25,000 00
Bank of St. Paul	5,100 00	30,000 00
Central Bank	16,300 00	27,000 00
Peoples' Bank	18,000 00	30,000 00
La Crosse and La Crescent Bank	33,341 00	49,000 00
Bank of Chetfield	29,500 00	59,000 00
Total	106,004 00	.....

Of these six banks the Winona County Bank is the only one that has met the requirements of this office.

The circulating notes of the Bank of St. Paul were filed under protest on the 22d day of June, 1861. The securities were sold for the redemption of such notes on the 12th day of September following, and a dividend declared of 98 cents on the dollar.

On the 28th day of June the president of the Central Bank gave notice of his intention to close his bank, under the provisions of section 24 of the "General Banking Law," and soon after returned \$11,400 for cancellation and retired securities to the amount of \$19,000.

The following table shows the condition of the banks closing under the provisions of said section 24 :

NAMES OF BANKS.	Date of notice of closing.	Circulation outstanding.	Securities.	Kind of securities.
Bank of Red Wing	Oct. 31, 1859	\$1,368 00	\$2,000 00	Minnesota 7s.
Central Bank	June 28, 1861	4,800 00	8,000 00	Minnesota 7s.
State Bank of Minnesota	Dec. 10, 1859	1,040 00	1,000 00	Tennessee 6s.
State Bank of Minnesota .....	.....	.....	914 00	Specie.
Farmers' Bank	April 21, 1860	1,075 00	1,000 00	Minnesota 8s.
Farmers' Bank .....	.....	.....	175 00	Specie.

Of the above, the Farmers' Bank is the only one that has complied with the law by keeping coin for the redemption of its notes.

The following table will show the condition of the four remaining banks still in operation on December 1, 1861 :

NAMES OF BANKS.	Amount of circulation.	Securities; Minnesota 7s.
Winona County Bank	\$3,863 00	\$25,000 00
Peoples' Bank	18,000 00	30,000 00
Bank of Chetfield	29,500 00	59,000 00
La Crosse and La Crescent Bank	29,573 00	49,000 00
Total	81,236 00	.....

The La Crosse and La Crescent* and Chatfield banks maintain no office of discount, deposit, and circulation in this State. Their circulation is entirely confined to Wisconsin.

The Winona County Bank meets its requirements promptly, and its affairs with the State are entirely satisfactory.

The People's Bank finds a ready circulation in certain localities of the State, not so much on account of its securities as faith in the honor of the president.

The following table will show the names, residence, and number of shares of the stockholders of each of the above banks on the first Monday of July, 1861 :

Names of banks.	Names of stockholders.	Residence.	No. of shares.	Amount.
Winona County Bank.....	A. W. Webster.....	Winona, Minn.....	500	\$50,000
Winona County Bank.....	Z. H. Lake.....	Winona, Minn.....	500	50,000
Peoples' Bank.....	E. S. Edgerton.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	500	50,000
Bank of Chatfield.....	S. Chamberlain.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	487	48,700
Bank of Chatfield.....	Geo. H. Williams.....	Boston.....	3	300
Bank of Chatfield.....	A. H. Linton.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	500
Bank of Chatfield.....	Wm. B. Shute, Jr.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	5	500
La Crosse and La Crescent Bank....	D. Wells, jr.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	500	50,000

The following table shows the names of banks that have failed up to December 1, 1861; the outstanding circulation January 1, 1861; amount redeemed; circulation still outstanding December 1, 1861; amount of coin on hand to redeem the same, and the rate of redemption:

Names of banks	Amount of circulation outstanding January 1, 1861.	Amount of circulation redeemed from January 1 to December 1, 1861.	Amount of circulation outstanding December 1, 1861.	Amount of specie on hand to redeem circulation.	Rate of redemption.
Bank of Rochester.....	\$4,415 00	\$1,460 00	\$2,955 00	\$480 21	16½ cents.
Chicago County Bank.....	4,479 00	1,780 00	2,699 00	519 56	19½ "
Fillmore County Bank.....	513 00	145 00	368 00	73 60	20 "
Bank of Owatonna.....	3,745 00	1,325 00	2,420 00	502 19	20½ "
Exchange Bank.....	6,667 00	2,013 00	4,654 00	1,031 63	21½ "
Nicollet County Bank.....	4,568 00	1,993 00	2,575 00	901 35	35 "
Bank State of Minnesota.....	2,680 00	801 00	1,879 00	1,315 30	70 "
Bank of Saint Paul.....	5,100 00	4,118 00	982 00	962 36	98 "
Total.....	32,367 00	13,635 00	18,732 00	5,786 10	

I recommend the following modifications of the present law :

Section 5 of the general banking law should be so amended as to require the auditor of State to close up a bank neglecting or refusing to make up such deficiency with additional stocks, or to return such amount of bank bills previously issued as shall be equal to the deficiency of security created or caused by the depreciation of the value of such stocks held as security as aforesaid.

Section 15 should be so amended that all fees for protesting the circulating notes issued by any banking association or individual banker shall be paid by

* The following card has been received from the president of the bank :

LA CROSSE and LA CRESCENT BANK —The notes of this bank will continue to be redeemed in Wisconsin currency, the same as heretofore, at the Green Bay Bank, La Crosse, and at the Juneau Bank, Milwaukee, and also by M'igs & Greenleaf, New York, at three-fourths per cent. discount, as required by the new bank law.

DANIEL WELLS, Jr.

DECEMBER 1, 1861.

the person procuring such services performed, for which such association or banker shall be liable; but no part of the securities deposited by such association or banker shall be applied to the payment of such fees.

The only Minnesota banks circulating in the State are the Winona County and People's, with a circulation of only \$21,863. The taxable valuation of the State being nearly \$40,000,000, a ready circulation would be found for at least \$1,000,000 currency. In ordinary times it would be the policy of the State to encourage a circulation to that amount, giving preference to her own stocks. From present appearances no further issue of notes on State securities will be profitable, consequently the State must await for the general government to mature a policy for a national circulating medium.

No. 19.

THE BANKS OF MISSOURI.

Condition of the banks of the State of Missouri on the first day of January, 1862.

BANKS.	RESOURCES.											
	Capital stock in branches.	Bills discounted.	Exchange matured.	Exchange maturing.	Suspended debt.	Due from banks.	Expense and protest ac- count.	Notes of other banks, checks, and claims against United States.	Gold and silver coin on hand.	Real estate and stocks.	Invested in State and rev- enue bonds and cou- pons.	Total resources.
Bank of the State of Missouri.	\$1,379,317 50	\$693,868 06	.....	\$692,849 93	\$136,652 01	\$15,070 78	.....	\$925,781 03	\$405,789 03	\$196,353 83	\$406,000 00	\$4,692,780 87
Branch at Fayette.	77,167 59	.....	157,044 05	5,129 76	415 18	\$2,015 12	523,497 00	104,483 36	5,000 00	.....	377,159 87
Branch at Palmyra.	301,393 37	.....	.....	8,359 59	.....	9,151 88	52,170 45	72,463 92	6,077 98	.....	363,363 17
Branch at Cape Girardeau.	136,969 43	.....	47,919 75	9,694 80	396,683 51	9,049 33	6,563 03	10,483 92	7,928 83	.....	546,363 30
Branch at Springfield.	514,353 59	.....	61,543 37	3,494 30	65,528 59	1,780 48	9,469 07	37,176 66	7,859 00	.....	733,709 04
Branch at Chillicothe.	92,319 93	.....	53,319 93	15,440 45	65,528 59	3,281 33	9,469 07	.....	9,691 35	.....	378,336 19
Branch at Arrow Rock.	157,094 09	.....	56,607 53	7,301 74	9,435 67	9,653 69	9,469 07	3,793 73	.....	.....	307,536 36
Branch at Louisiana.	969,099 96	.....	18,656 13	1,696 65	59,473 30	9,001 71	15,065 00	88,534 64	.....	.....	369,996 76
Branch at St. Joseph.	306,749 95	.....	30,544 57	19,693 73	9,853 98	9,443 33	17,500 00	34,705 93	19,916 65	.....	983,979 43
Branch at Canton.	152,625 38	.....	19,569 85	1,500 00	11,947 58	9,305 48	16,591 50	34,938 05	7,594 31	.....	929,313 95
Farmers' Bank of Missouri.	589,353 01	.....	4,714 73	340,865 59	83,698 93	4,068 91	4,438 00	175,400 69	11,179 45	103,550 00	964,317 67
Branch at Paris.	153,448 65	7,471 00	16,309 50	10,460 00	8,676 96	1,510 57	8,400 00	37,933 37	655 00	.....	301,083 05
Branch at Liberty.	338,625 93	.....	2,359 60	181,506 03	9,760 31	9,653 78	1,563 00	37,895 44	10,913 59	.....	578,837 61
Exchange Bank of St. Louis.	30,737 81	.....	189,655 30	.....	61,963 94	59 66	413,646 95	181,074 00	.....	14,000 30	873,468 96
Branch at Glasgow.	131,470 92	.....	953,268 64	.....	.....	9,469 85	3,145 00	10,958 14	.....	.....	401,469 55
Branch at Columbia.	136,969 36	.....	57,694 36	.....	136,969 09	19 96	17,414 00	76,199 64	.....	4,000 00	430,365 74
Southern Bank of St. Louis.	539,056 37	.....	107,898 73	69,326 97	.....	10,570 53	304,894 14	136,368 05	34,981 93	147,000 00	1,358,864 70
Branch at Savannah.	116,738 00	.....	9,140 90	57,243 75	94,914 09	1,788 18	6,010 80	59,690 16	9,964 86	.....	949,430 68
Branch at St. Charles.	134,984 48	.....	10,961 18	91,767 50	84,079 79	3,350 37	13,507 00	6,611 46	.....	.....	517,479 19
Branch at Independence.	306,970 53	.....	49,665 75	14,032 75	107,430 78	9,867 38	1,659 00	53,373 05	13,100 00	.....	1,470,563 93
Mechanics' Bank.	596,369 59	647 97	186,064 36	7,140 81	.....	.....	306,783 47	596,594 19	83,086 60	149,365 00	.....
Branch at Weston.	169,868 48	9,367 48	.....	40,393 40	184,957 66	9,793 19	3,071 00	6,866 87	9,000 00	.....	417,944 08
Branch at Kansas City.	109,640 00	31,137 85	4,990 00	44,446 45	682,094 60	3,965 33	4,130 00	9,767 70	19,944 04	.....	340,365 87
Branch at Warsaw.	336,665 71	7,069 70	91,813 33	73,099 14	69 91	9,479 04	9,377 00	53,093 71	9,600 00	.....	611,849 54
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis.	510,565 96	.....	116,597 98	195,525 91	317,091 07	8 95	378,955 11	592,955 11	9,961 36	907,950 00	1,956,581 59
Branch at Ste. Genevieve.	150,663 21	30,268 59	16,474 39	4,045 11	.....	1,457 64	4,336 00	6,493 36	1,128 95	.....	309,511 67

Branch at Danawick.....	895,787 37	78,486 75	11,779 47	11,105 65	5,811 08	9,607 50	17,533 00	32,146 90	10,949 26	.....	457,896 58
Branch at Georgia.....	139,457 00	.....	194,440 87	57,450 11	7,495 55	4,744 91	30,969 00	53,637 13	69,353 15	.....	253,196 78
Branch at Louisville.....	131,328 83	.....	57,568 06	34,367 60	15,881 91	9,458 73	34,616 08	86,395 41	11,450 14	.....	940,574 81
Branch at Louisville.....	109,878 83	.....	15,907 71	.....	14,663 87	9,458 73	9,311 00	63,733 31	.....	.....	290,026 94
Branch at Louisville.....	151,030 18	.....	111,037 71	.....	1,864 80	7,875 00	260,588 08	155,678 37	46,590 94	.....	520,038 98
Branch at Kansas City.....	69,649 15	.....	10,615 09	45,980 45	90,373 81	4,069 95	1,047 00	11,141 98	4,559 43	.....	520,038 98
Branch at Kansas City.....	196,877 17	.....	7,270 54	111 04	11,019 46	9,669 13	62,877 50	1,101 48	.....	.....	521,363 34
Branch at La Grange.....	144,038 34	.....	90,338 44	18,377 14	68,798 85	9,334 44	9,714 00	60,688 04	.....	.....	523,394 65
Branch at Johnson.....	141,513 01	.....	39,937 00	5,663 63	63,185 72	9,318 89	9,840 00	8,880 34	.....	.....	570,585 53
Branch at Warrensburg.....	108,761 61	.....	71,269 46	.....	2,391 33	1,783 87	2,163 00	8,431 38	59,117 71	.....	174,582 79
Branch at Warrensburg.....	30,706 30	.....	59,445 00	90,397 88	93,453 01	14,286 19	533 00	571 12	.....	.....	210,866 11
Branch at Charleston.....	137,735 37	.....	268,173 74	43,670 00	26,451 61	3,393 34	38,404 37	65,573 05	21,356 73	.....	483,065 14
Western Bank of Missouri ..	53,610 79	.....	9,336 80	19,970 13	4,562 13	9,346 44	53,459 10	43,615 80	9,200 00	.....	484,844 72
Branch at Glasgow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,618 51
Branch at Fulton.....	45,319 69	.....	.....	21,304 00	29,635 43	3,009 54	2,678 00	60,730 06	353 75	.....	161,182 86
Branch at Bloomington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,514,317 90	7,972,923 01	3,009,493 59	1,443,053 96	9,047,351 19	119,343 80	3,100,132 51	9,987,108 21	358,965 67	1,985,965 50	94,309,315 76

Condition of the banks of the State of Missouri on the first day of January, 1862—Continued.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.										Total liabilities.
	Capital stock paid in by the State.	Capital stock paid in by individuals.	Due to depositors.	Unpaid dividends.	Interest and exchange.	Due to other banks.	Circulation outstanding.	Capital stock paid in by parent bank.	Profit and loss, contingents fund, &c., surplus.		
Bank of the State of Missouri.....	\$1,068,300 00	\$9,332,303 84	\$85,533 30	\$9,893 98	\$73,156 17	\$373,599 66	9540 50	.....	\$383,510 85	\$4,092,790 87
Branch at Fayette.....	13,531 86	.....	5,686 05	16,065 96	906,039 00	\$133,850 00	.....	377,159 57	
Branch at Palmyra.....	18,500 00	.....	9,997 15	6,455 36	903,409 00	125,000 00	.....	363,369 17	
Branch at Cape Girardeau.....	35,710 18	.....	6,805 19	.....	307,750 00	900,000 00	.....	546,365 30	
Branch at Springfield.....	1,513 19	.....	5,196 85	.....	517,000 00	900,000 00	.....	783,709 04	
Branch at Chillicothe.....	1,421 78	106 00	8,964 34	.....	918,598 00	150,000 00	.....	376,336 15	
Branch at Arrow Rock.....	1,617 59	.....	6,093 84	.....	106,395 00	100,000 00	.....	307,536 36	
Branch at Louisiana.....	10,789 36	.....	11,619 38	.....	151,705 00	185,900 00	.....	390,006 76	
Branch at St. Joseph.....	8,964 57	.....	7,643 88	44,438 64	132,915 00	900,000 00	.....	363,679 89	
Branch at Canton.....	6,534 49	.....	5,501 63	.....	143,809 00	900,000 00	.....	924,317 67	
Farmers' Bank of Missouri.....	\$6,969 77	839 00	12,063 35	.....	991,076 00	85,367 90	51,968 55	984,317 67	
Branch at Paris.....	619 50	.....	8,173 53	3,998 06	140,000 00	.....	.....	301,083 65	
Branch at Liberty.....	1,746 41	.....	99,906 92	95,468 25	581,114 00	.....	67,690 54	578,537 61	
Exchange Bank of St. Louis.....	\$46,969 79	673 76	13,505 46	44,715 48	500 00	.....	.....	673,406 96	
Branch at Glasgow.....	16,673 91	.....	8,498 55	108,419 09	52,845 00	.....	.....	401,499 55	
Branch at Columbia.....	3,941 74	.....	6,567 09	.....	169,786 00	.....	.....	430,965 74	
Southern Bank of St. Louis.....	185,045 01	1,385 38	46,946 18	947,859 11	61,590 00	.....	87,369 08	1,338,964 04	
Branch at Savannah.....	87,700 00	.....	5,005 49	947,859 11	145,570 00	.....	.....	940,530 58	
Branch at St. Charles.....	96,056 39	.....	5,549 14	.....	117,992 00	.....	.....	1,470,563 98	
Branch at Independence.....	6,165 33	.....	12,433 74	1,855 19	997,093 60	.....	117,323 61	517,479 19	
Mechanics' Bank.....	\$52,319 56	1,478 64	91,143 94	963,169 97	14,000 00	.....	.....	417,944 08	
Branch at Weston.....	9,451 06	351 35	8,936 67	.....	971,895 00	25,000 00	.....	340,355 87	
Branch at Kansas City.....	1,965 45	154 65	6,790 86	.....	932,945 00	50,000 00	.....	811,649 54	
Branch at Warsaw.....	5,943 81	830 54	10,949 91	52,090 58	311,035 00	.....	185,635 70	1,954,591 58	
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis.....	541,734 61	85 00	10,949 91	17,965 94	3,160 00	.....	.....	900,611 67	
Branch at St. Charles.....	13,561 61	34 90	6,595 96	.....	98,470 00	.....	.....	457,986 58	
Branch at Brunswick.....	14,319 64	70 70	12,673 94	.....	969,870 00	.....	.....	538,166 78	
Branch at Osceola.....	400,574 81	
Bank of St. Louis.....	50,370 65	611 74	7,687 90	33,980 85	55,005 00	.....	53,065 79	457,986 58	
Branch at Boonville.....	8,085 19	95 00	9,499 65	35,87 77	184,874 00	.....	.....	363,369 17	
Branch at Kirksville.....	1,760 34	9 86	4,269 84	.....	132,764 00	36,000 00	.....	.....
Union Bank of Missouri.....	77,089 03	965 90	.....	918,538 64	63,760 00	.....	.....	.....

Branch at Kansas City	100,000 00	7,499 55	190 00	4,771 87	181 64	185,000 00	.....	.....	528,038 16
Branch at La Grange	63,597 50	2,469 39	514 94	4,405 86	.....	130,000 00	.....	.....	324,084 44
Branch at Richmond	150,000 00	11,610 43	117 54	6,665 00	636 68	163,745 00	.....	.....	324,084 44
Branch at Warrensburg	100,000 00	3,330 19	186 38	2,105 09	.....	171,365 00	.....	.....	376,768 53
Branch at Milan	80,000 00	.....	189 60	4,314 19	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	184,533 79
Branch at Charleston	87,500 00	1,308 34	33 00	2,324 77	.....	190,000 00	.....	.....	310,966 11
Western Bank of Missouri	944,460 00	43,368 33	766 37	8,840 96	3,889 89	131,630 00	43,380 99	.....	465,005 14
Branch at Glasgow	950,000 00	26,191 59	.....	13,003 45	75 68	185,974 00	.....	.....	484,844 73
Branch at Fulton	53,300 00	10,589 66	105 00	5,340 51	9 15	76,374 00	.....	.....	145,618 51
Branch at Bloomington	64,805 00	3,021 21	33 63	2,739 65	3,990 39	86,644 00	.....	.....	161,183 86
Total	1,066,300 00	9,068,473 53	13,340 07	418,460 05	1,450,723 63	6,511,861 00	1,498,167 90	1,066,310 58	94,306,315 76

NOTE.—Included in the immediate resources, and under the head of "Due from banks," are the following assets:
 Taken from "Farmers' Bank, Lexington," by C. F. Jackson. \$37,378 30
 Taken from Charleston Branch of "Union Bank," by M. Jeff. Thompson. 57,564 54
Total

94,941 77

OFFICE OF BANK COMMISSIONERS,
 St. Louis, February 1, 1902.

IMMEDIATE RESOURCES, viz:

Exchange matured	\$361,644 02
Due from banks and branches	2,047,551 19
Notes of other bank, &c.	3,160,129 51
Gold and silver coin on hand	2,967,108 91
Total	8,436,425 93

IMMEDIATE LIABILITIES, viz:

Due to banks and branches	\$1,450,723 68
Due to depositors	2,068,473 53
Circulation outstanding	6,511,861 00
Unpaid dividends	12,540 07
Total	10,043,598 92

A. G. EDWARDS, Bank Commissioner.
 W. C. HORNBEAK, Assistant Bank Commissioner.

*Comparative condition of the banks of the State of Missouri: January, 1861;
July, 1861; January, 1862.*

	January, 1861	July, 1861.	January, 1862.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital owned by the State	\$1,066,300	\$1,066,300	\$1,066,300
Capital owned by individuals	10,047,600	10,118,620	10,166,680
Individual deposits	3,352,680	2,994,860	2,088,472
Unpaid dividend	7,705	9,569	12,340
Interest and exchange	879,503	833,263	418,460
Contingent and surplus fund	554,776	701,866	1,096,310
Due to other banks	1,947,336	1,321,512	1,450,734
Circulation	8,304,845	8,111,730	6,511,851
Due parent bank	75,684	161,673	.....
Due for capital	4,920,205	4,957,744	1,696,167
Total liabilities	30,376,634	30,297,157	94,309,215
RESOURCES.			
Capital stock in branches	4,761,064	4,806,794	1,514,317
Notes discounted	5,778,843	6,815,373	7,979,222
Exchange matured	97,560	397,948	961,644
Bills of exchange	11,196,549	6,491,392	3,000,023
Suspended debt	386,085	1,065,993	1,443,054
Due from banks	1,861,748	1,747,455	2,047,551
Expense account	218,140	252,102	119,343
Notes of other banks	1,531,816	2,836,878	3,160,129
Coin on hand	3,680,530	4,181,932	2,967,106
State bonds	970,550	1,277,600	1,985,906
Real estate	381,756	391,106	508,906
Total resources	30,376,634	30,297,157	94,309,215

Quarterly bank statement exhibiting the condition of the several incorporated banking institutions of the State of Ohio on the first Monday of February, 1862, as shown by their returns made under oath to the auditor of State.

NAMES OF BANKS.	RESOURCES.									
	Specie.	Eastern deposits.	Notes of other banks and United States notes.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Notes and bills discounted.	Bonds of the State of Ohio & other States and United States.	Real estate and personal property.	Checks and other cash items.	Other resources.	Total resources.
INDEPENDENT BANKS.*										
Bank of Geneva, Painesville.....	\$97,064 71	\$44,660 05	\$13,984 00	\$2,459 86	\$169,908 17	\$159,500 00	\$5,000 00	\$2,870 97	\$38,893 79	\$457,630 48
City Bank of Cleveland.....	53,727 49	27,489 43	10,669 00	6,417 17	134,471 39	154,450 00	19,809 46	2,138 02	10,180 03	393,781 86
City Bank of Columbus.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	8,517 32	19,318 65	64,000 00	59,117 33	646 86	323,329 97	465,164 43
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati.....	7,492 61	45,951 00	47,059 00	28,667 06	508,253 95	36,000 00	8,669 10	.....	4,631 29	1,071,464 01
Dayton Bank.....	12,406 91	18,854 39	7,324 00	.....	91,709 00	122,024 90	12,963 98	.....	.....	1,071,464 01
Manufacturing County Bank, Youngstown.....	18,906 94	98,694 86	7,683 00	1,122 38	184,193 60	102,000 00	12,963 98	515 17	559 23	359,696 78
Western Reserve Bank, Warren.....	63,301 35	68,762 43	12,563 00	8,710 03	916,091 46	190,000 00	15,773 63	2,353 00	13,719 68	583,673 88
Total of independent banks	179,967 73	327,961 58	503,994 00	56,638 70	1,959,765 45	630,531 80	90,835 91	8,695 02	401,985 91	3,551,379 70
FREE BANKS.*										
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland.....	105,910 56	164,925 90	61,091 00	59,700 11	331,552 64	918,185 16	9,800 00	9,969 19	4,136 37	969,614 96
Bank of Delaware.....	13,460 65	13,093 59	4,103 00	132 07	4,714 43	66,306 53	1,032 87	1 50	610 50	103,454 13
Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	590,292 93	61,404 14	94,741 00	43,757 35	474,179 36	301,669 00	34,765 71	73,343 02	92,384 56	1,462,486 17
Bank of Marion.....	15,353 73	16,918 19	8,491 00	3,547 73	45,049 45	104,100 00	1,873 57	9,949 74	3,018 11	1,900,594 51
Champaign County Bank, Urbana.....	13,764 54	11,389 15	91,835 00	15,939 77	73,883 92	75,913 83	3,859 00	1,757 04	4,302 43	921,117 67
Forest City Bank, Cleveland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Bank, Portage Co., Franklin.....	90,064 83	15,449 59	6,466 00	8,880 39	60,769 41	86,503 00	7,811 90	.....	13,442 93	522,406 44
Iron Bank of Ironton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine Bank of Toledo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics' Bank, Maumee.....	31,455 37	34,802 88	3,916 00	9,668 01	75,755 32	162,100 00	9,354 55	5,201 82	937 48	326,911 14
Springfield Bank.....	56,908 50	25,585 79	40,012 00	2,969 37	153,451 75	192,800 00	795 83	.....	4,539 41	385,692 05
Stark County Bank, Canton.....	7,435 12	7,476 07	5,148 00	5,118 31	94,137 65	59,435 00	500 00	1,336 65	.....	103,586 80
Total of free banks	753,925 75	350,324 01	565,653 00	149,013 11	1,941,793 92	1,031,919 51	55,804 83	86,164 96	60,561 08	3,985,083 17

* Circulation secured by stock deposited with the State treasurer.

† These banks have failed to report up to this date.

Statement exhibiting the condition of the several incorporated banking institutions of the State of Ohio, &c.—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	RESOURCES.									
	Specie.	Eastern deposits.	Notes of other banks and United States notes.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Notes and bills discounted.	Safety fund on bonds and mortgages.	Real estate and personal property.	Checks and other items.	Other resources.	Total resources.
BRANCHES OF STATE BANK OF OHIO.										
Athens.....	\$66,733 65	\$44,469 16	\$66,885 00	\$13,603 79	\$229,956 56	\$20,000 00	\$500 00	\$607 00	\$13,028 96	\$276,140 55
Belmont.....	55,659 85	46,036 37	56,885 00	19,379 83	304,092 56	30,000 00	11,998 26	.....	97,308 97	413,950 18
Chillicothe.....	199,075 19	36,049 10	4,844 00	8,364 83	410,880 86	41,950 00	35,453 63	.....	63,098 16	739,911 99
Commercial, Cleveland.....	79,439 53	95,300 00	38,919 00	14,800 16	463,090 54	31,950 00	96,463 00	19,009 71	116,617 15	678,971 99
Dayton.....	65,918 61	96,819 19	87,365 00	4,864 06	929,470 19	30,500 00	56,540 09	9,790 35	18,683 63	478,769 66
Delaware County, Delaware.....	107,069 97	19,305 00	19,305 00	13,310 50	105,668 00	18,900 00	16,360 94	69 37	34,685 76	378,499 66
Exchange, Columbus.....	59,635 92	94,819 00	94,819 00	9,898 66	928,015 92	93,750 00	18,850 00	1,950 31	84,636 14	479,098 04
Farmers', Ashabola.....	50,008 68	42,974 69	4,960 00	13,790 83	175,961 91	30,000 00	95,635 51	1,458 63	11,689 50	365,945 95
Farmers', Farmers'.....	55,008 68	34,161 17	4,465 00	4,591 61	538,019 91	30,000 00	7,300 00	1,174 69	53,063 56	397,794 66
Farmers', Ripley.....	60,001 79	96,436 40	91,547 00	8,666 86	918,098 95	30,000 00	4,773 63	.....	3,115 73	383,444 99
Farmers', Salem.....	71,613 36	94,335 97	15,640 00	47,619 11	965,918 34	30,000 00	1,999 00	181 74	3,358 63	390,169 94
Franklin, Columbus.....	105,965 62	77,339 60	36,447 00	13,744 86	371,331 36	30,000 00	41,360 00	4,025 56	87,456 49	770,559 49
Guernsey, Washington.....	79,838 91	18,443 44	11,447 00	50,665 84	151,156 01	30,000 00	3,615 83	.....	97,771 73	333,098 06
Harrison County, Cadiz.....	58,835 55	59,841 65	5,130 00	11,193 64	983,037 64	30,000 00	7,858 98	.....	10,509 59	436,098 09
Hocking Valley, Lancaster.....	67,169 53	18,346 63	91,816 00	14,598 14	911,296 66	30,000 00	93,393 30	.....	13,089 60	361,667 14
Jefferson, Steubenville.....	86,769 13	33,731 94	85,278 00	14,576 57	934,605 43	30,000 00	18,890 59	.....	49,630 67	453,163 49
Keox County, Mount Vernon.....	70,799 91	38,637 77	8,601 00	6,795 49	955,945 39	30,000 00	8,604 00	5,360 00	8,982 91	400,163 86
Logan.....	87,399 56	45,067 09	4,366 00	9,051 66	934,418 39	30,000 00	91,436 19	.....	8,786 91	359,098 31
Lorain, Elyria.....	86,194 54	30,669 78	3,985 00	3,796 54	93,418 39	19,800 00	11,959 00	309 31	17,914 34	355,550 49
Mad River Valley, Springfield.....	61,899 46	99,869 46	14,000 00	7,639 38	960,196 47	30,000 00	11,959 00	.....	13,496 39	419,077 03
Marietta.....	75,171 31	19,931 76	19,895 00	6,397 61	939,434 07	30,000 00	10,173 96	304 19	45,361 07	360,669 99
Merchants', Cleveland.....	41,816 37	34,311 00	34,311 00	8,665 49	993,650 64	93,750 00	77,481 14	831 79	39,860 90	563,618 76
Miami County, Troy.....	84,918 63	18,393 99	10,781 00	18,553 94	908,691 92	30,000 00	50,367 71	.....	93,733 77	364,373 31
Mount Pleasant.....	71,764 63	16,774 69	5,915 00	1,324 63	908,689 97	30,000 00	6,643 75	.....	93,191 61	364,373 31
Muskingum, Zanesville.....	115,321 92	81,096 11	46,477 00	19,029 61	908,689 97	30,000 00	11,300 00	.....	38,584 46	693,690 36
Norwalk.....	98,923 67	90,379 01	.....	94,098 91	916,369 37	92,750 00	13,391 36	9,377 73	31,336 64	484,801 64
Piqua.....	97,986 81	19,653 50	16,069 00	94,098 91	916,369 37	92,750 00	13,391 36	9,377 73	31,336 64	484,801 64
Portage County, Ravenna.....	56,447 01	64,679 16	11,769 00	8,819 56	136,336 71	30,450 00	8,814 56	9,613 01	36,146 04	368,809 64
Portsmouth.....	55,830 98	95,177 13	91,978 00	92,719 19	946,869 40	30,000 00	6,600 00	.....	18,674 33	319,619 64
Preble County, Eaton.....	9,480 36	19,977 09	8,444 00	56,178 45	166,673 36	30,000 00	6,600 00	1,400 00	19,911 43	366,337 69

Ross County, Chillicothe	75,010 00	35,737 43	12,000 00	12,295 86	390,501 54	57,500 00	53,948 85	7,194 50	63,186 31	579,784 54
Summit County, Guyanaga Falls.....	55,520 96	34,197 54	4,117 00	17,043 11	151,539 95	97,000 00	15,769 13	1,325 06	30,981 63	515,046 56
Tuscarora County, Guyanaga Falls.....	171,499 55	34,153 06	12,653 00	94,988 07	534,949 59	97,500 00	19,300 11	1,139 26	31,435 35	550,398 61
Union County, Xenia.....	65,374 84	35,505 84	10,176 00	5,716 34	561,453 96	97,500 00	55,494 75	9,923 00	37,075 05	448,459 61
Warren County, Wooster.....	70,725 07	35,383 41	10,961 00	13,333 89	145,944 60	90,000 00	14,797 50	1,590 26	40,674 59	345,450 31
Xenia.....	65,339 89	35,036 97	33,547 00	193,716 01	576,158 34	97,500 00	17,160 19	98 00	40,709 67	649,963 07
Total branches State Bank of Ohio..	9,722,051 07	1,494,896 54	657,189 00	550,576 06	7,940,502 83	814,909 00	550,097 10	49,965 96	1,171,879 03	15,997,549 63
Total of all the banks	3,655,944 55	9,073,432 13	1,486,066 00	755,925 89	10,475,063 90	9,677,525 31	702,657 14	144,845 96	1,633,718 39	92,543,906 50

Statement exhibiting the condition of the several incorporated banking institutions of the State of Ohio, &c.—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LIABILITIES.							
	Capital stock.	Safety fund stock.	Circulation.	Due to banks and bankers.	Due to individual depositors.	Dividends unpaid.	Contingent fund and undivided profits.	Discount, interest, &c.
INDEPENDENT BANKS.*								
Bank of Genesee, Painesville	\$50,000 00	\$151,500 00	\$145,644 00	\$2,314 64	\$76,864 79	.....	.....	\$6,779 93
City Bank of Cleveland	150,000 00	.....	139,335 00	13,450 46	75,469 70	\$265 00	\$18,170 97	2,151 43
City Bank of Columbus	150,000 00	903,551 00	47,317 50	137 61	1 95	.....	36,693 17	4,176 37
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati	50,000 00	5,000 00	800 00	70,745 99	890,167 53	.....	.....	15,973 32
Dayton Bank	50,000 00	.....	137,861 00	100 39	27,259 61	.....	306 29	.....
Madison County Bank, Youngstown	50,000 00	150,000 00	84,639 00	2,789 96	49,725 92	.....	.....	5,355 37
Western Reserve Bank, Warren	75,000 00	160,000 00	136,061 00	2,669 15	135,916 36	.....	65,066 78	7,689 73
Total of independent banks	575,000 00	730,051 00	682,876 50	99,106 40	1,974,646 65	965 00	139,439 02	49,327 44
FREE BANKS.*								
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland	100,000 00	150,000 00	150,421 00	94,885 63	592,663 06	.....	30,169 33	11,483 94
Bank of Delaware	80,000 00	.....	56,300 00	2,355 96	30,486 79	.....	310 97	1,101 61
Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati	500,000 00	.....	153,403 58	153,403 58	733,577 89	.....	46,943 94	90,675 32
Bank of Marion	50,000 00	.....	100,935 00	1,367 10	47,076 96	.....	.....	1,835 45
Champaign County Bank, Urbana	80,000 00	50,100 00	60,109 00	1,065 96	76,635 43	95 00	931 58	3,184 90
Forest City Bank, Cleveland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Bank, Perry County, Franklin	85,450 00	.....	60,069 00	3,997 75	35,576 94	.....	3,950 30	3,543 35
Iron Bank of Ironton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine Bank of Toledo	50,000 00	36,000 00	149,143 00	2,379 73	82,294 96	.....	.....	6,483 45
Mechanics' Bank, Maumillon	150,000 00	.....	131,999 00	968 06	106,477 50	574 00	.....	6,443 49
Springfield Bank .....	.....	15,000 00	46,091 00	961 14	15,324 06	.....	.....	.....
Stark County Bank, Canton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of free banks	1,016,450 00	951,100 00	766,977 00	192,294 93	1,692,043 49	609 00	81,408 39	54,159 99
Total	1,591,450 00	1,681,151 00	1,449,853 50	1,291,401 33	3,666,690 14	1,574 00	220,847 41	103,487 43
Other liabilities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total liabilities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Circulation secured by stock deposited with the State treasurer.

† These banks have failed to report up to this date.

Statement exhibiting the condition of the several incorporated banking institutions of the State of Ohio, &c.—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LIABILITIES.									
	Capital stock.	Permanent reserved fund.	Circulation.	Due to banks and bankers.	Due to individual depositors.	Dividends unpaid.	Contingent fund and undivided profits.	Discount, interest, &c.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.
BRANCHES OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.										
Athens	\$100,000 00	200,000 00	\$200,804 00	\$1,548 44	\$29,709 10	.....	\$10,000 00	\$4,456 81	.....	\$78,140 55
Beimont, Bridgeport	100,000 00	20,000 00	202,084 50	34 28	85,438 90	.....	.....	4,384 90	.....	131,850 18
Chillicothe	550,000 00	.....	555,004 00	15,369 63	53,498 30	.....	.....	5,606 32	.....	723,616 83
Commercial, Cleveland	175,000 00	31,250 00	311,543 00	37,484 66	302,333 03	.....	17,378 80	11,863 47	49,536 65	678,971 99
Dayton	107,000 00	21,050 00	127,373 00	3,109 65	212,061 92	.....	1,173 63	4,410 77	1,786 13	478,690 35
Delaware County, Delaware	84,500 00	.....	123,013 00	10,203 90	97,781 57	\$711 00	.....	2,000 19	673 00	478,690 35
Exchange, Columbus	125,000 00	17,285 48	324,144 00	5,317 52	97,686 67	.....	4,239 54	4,303 09	600 00	478,690 35
Farmers, Adirondack	100,000 00	50,000 00	317,511 00	901 74	31,323 39	.....	4,457 67	5,651 45	.....	478,690 35
Farmers, Mansfield	100,000 00	50,000 00	304,949 00	4,713 36	49,095 95	.....	353 73	5,114 47	.....	387,794 96
Farmers, Ripley	100,000 00	50,000 00	191,074 00	6,31 36	32,177 30	.....	32,038 66	5,504 07	485 00	387,794 96
Farmers, Salem	100,000 00	50,000 00	304,000 00	7,41 52	36,053 97	639 00	11,048 96	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Franklin, Columbus	175,000 00	31,250 00	305,467 00	39,627 63	90,103 83	.....	11,048 96	6,791 66	7 67	387,794 96
Gurney, Washington	100,000 00	50,000 00	184,004 00	663 92	9,615 90	.....	11,048 96	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Harrison County, Cadiz	100,000 00	50,000 00	307,517 00	4,664 97	92,305 39	.....	11,048 96	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Hocking Valley, Lancaster	100,000 00	50,000 00	185,218 00	3,273 15	32,819 52	103 00	4,265 77	4,369 53	70 00	387,794 96
Jefferson, Steubenville	100,000 00	50,000 00	113,708 00	3,293 64	125,710 14	.....	4,265 77	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Knox County, Mount Vernon	100,000 00	50,000 00	113,708 00	3,293 64	125,710 14	.....	4,265 77	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Logan	100,000 00	50,000 00	184,903 00	184 58	92,305 39	.....	4,265 77	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Lorain, Elyria	75,000 00	10,140 00	128,329 00	89 88	27,445 47	.....	4,265 77	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Mad River Valley, Springfield	100,000 00	50,000 00	185,653 00	89 88	92,305 39	.....	4,265 77	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Marion	100,000 00	50,000 00	304,613 00	4,869 63	90,116 07	.....	4,265 77	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Mercantile, Cleveland	125,000 00	22,750 00	324,870 00	4,869 63	90,116 07	.....	4,265 77	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Miami County, Troy	100,000 00	50,000 00	187,652 00	2,253 34	192,563 38	.....	4,265 77	4,369 53	.....	387,794 96
Mount Pleasant	100,000 00	50,000 00	302,957 00	370 57	46,573 76	192 00	6,635 75	2,693 75	188 00	387,794 96
Muskingum, Zanesville	100,000 00	50,000 00	308,145 00	1,863 01	184,516 35	645 00	438 13	3,549 59	1,300 00	387,794 96
Norwalk	125,000 00	22,750 00	359,346 00	889 91	65,441 47	58 00	7,000 00	4,926 31	1,947 50	387,794 96
Portage	100,000 00	50,000 00	316,346 00	732 16	46,753 67	109 00	.....	3,679 98	.....	387,794 96
Portage County, Ravenna	100,000 00	50,000 00	180,141 00	177 62	31,650 31	.....	463 29	2,350 65	2,000 00	387,794 96
Portsmouth	100,000 00	50,000 00	307,473 00	4,073 53	71,844 19	.....	109 18	6,060 79	600 00	387,794 96
Preble County, Zanesville	100,000 00	50,000 00	313,969 00	.....	96,540 08	.....	.....	2,139 48	.....	387,794 96

No. 21.

THE BANKS OF WISCONSIN.

*Annual report of the bank comptroller for the year ending October 1, 1861.*OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER,
Madison, October 1, 1861.

The bank comptroller, in pursuance of law, submits the following report of the condition and transactions of his department during the last twelve months :

The whole number of banks doing business on the first of October, 1860, was 109, with an aggregate capital of.....	\$6, 782, 000
The whole number on the first of October, 1861, is 107; of which 68, whose circulation is received at par, have an aggregate capital of.....	\$4, 247, 000
And 39, whose circulation is discredited, have an aggregate capital of	2, 260, 000
	<hr/> 6, 507, 000

Showing a decrease of capital in twelve months of.....	275, 000
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The whole amount of circulating notes delivered to said banks, and outstanding October 1, 1861, is \$2,780,267, which are secured by deposits of public stocks at par value and specie in the sum of \$3,181,001 13, as follows :

United States 6's	\$142, 100 00
United States 5's	5, 000 00
United States 12's	2, 000 00
New York 6's	5, 000 00
New York 7's	5, 000 00
Wisconsin 6's	943, 000 00
Iowa 7's	18, 000 00
Minnesota 8's	74, 000 00
Illinois 6's	420, 410 00
Indiana 2½'s	8, 000 00
Indiana 5's	37, 000 00
Michigan 6's	161, 500 00
Ohio 6's	64, 600 00
California 7's	303, 500 00
Kentucky 6's	12, 000 00
Tennessee 6's	170, 000 00
Missouri 6's	379, 000 00
Virginia 5's	2, 400 00
Virginia 6's	26, 000 00
North Carolina 6's	194, 500 00
Georgia 6's	3, 500 00
Georgia 7's	14, 000 00
Louisiana 5's	2, 000 00
Louisiana 6's	54, 000 00
Racine & Miss. R. R. 8's	8, 000 00
Mil. & Wat. R. R. 8's	50, 000 00
	<hr/> 3, 104, 510 00
Specie.....	76, 491 13
	<hr/> 3, 181, 001 13

The aggregate amount of securities held in trust for banking associations, October 1, 1860, was	\$5, 000, 009 50
The aggregate amount of securities held in trust for banking associations, October 1, 1861, is	3, 181, 001 13

Decrease in twelve months	1, 819, 008 37
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The amount of outstanding circulation on the first of October, 1860, was	\$4, 451, 572 00
The amount of outstanding circulation on the first of October, 1861, is	2, 780, 267 00

Decrease in twelve months	1, 671, 305 00
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The decrease has been in the following securities:

Illinois 6's	\$87, 870 00
Indiana 5's	41, 700 00
Michigan 6's	44, 000 00
Ohio 6's	110, 400 00
California 7's	30, 500 00
Kentucky 6's	11, 000 00
Tennessee 6's	664, 000 00
Missouri 6's	1, 029, 000 00
Virginia 5's	7, 200 00
Virginia 6's	153, 000 00
North Carolina 6's	402, 000 00
Georgia 6's	35, 000 00
Georgia 7's	6, 000 00
Louisiana 5's	8, 000 00
Louisiana 6's	101, 500 00
R. & M. R. R. bonds, 8's	19, 000 00
Specie	71, 938 37

2, 822, 108 37

Less increase in—

United States 6's	\$142, 100
United States 5's	5, 000
United States 12's	2, 000
New York 6's	5, 000
New York 7's	5, 000
Wisconsin 6's	843, 000
Minnesota 8's	1, 000

1, 103, 100 00

1, 819, 008 37

During the last year but one bank has been organized, viz:
Prairie City Bank, Ripon, with a capital of \$25,000.

Seven banks have, during the same time, increased their capital \$110,000, as follows :

Names of banks.	Location.	Amount increased.	Present capital.
Bank of Albany	Albany	\$15,000	\$65,000
Bank of Weyauwega	Weyauwega	25,000	50,000
Northwestern Bank	Stevens's Point	10,000	50,000
Oconto County Bank	Oconto	90,000	100,000
Shawanaw Bank	Chilton	10,000	60,000
Sun Prairie Bank	Sun Prairie	5,000	30,000
Waushara County Bank	Wautoma	25,000	50,000
		110,000	

Ten banks have reduced their capital \$310,000, as follows :

Names of banks.	Location.	Amount reduced.	Present capital.
Bank of Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	\$25,000	\$25,000
Bank of Horicon	Horicon	10,000	40,000
Bank of Wisconsin	Watertown	30,000	30,000
Clark County Bank	Chippewa Falls	65,000	35,000
Commercial Bank	Racine	25,000	25,000
Racine County Bank	Racine	100,000	100,000
Southern Bank	Beloit	25,000	25,000
State Stock Bank	Eau Claire	25,000	250,000
Waukesha County Bank	Waukesha	10,000	65,000
Wisconsin Bank of Madison	Madison	5,000	25,000
		310,000	

The following statement shows the net proceeds of the securities and the amount of outstanding circulation of the Bank of Eau Claire and of the Koshkonong Bank at the time they were wound up :

BANK OF EAU CLAIRE.

Having neglected to answer the call for additional securities, made October 15 and November 28, 1860, its stocks were sold at auction in New York city, according to law, February 25, 1861.

Nominal value of securities.

Illinois 6's	\$20,530
Missouri 6's	18,000
Virginia 6's	5,100
North Carolina 6's	1,000
	<u>44,530</u>

Net proceeds were	33,719 25
Circulation outstanding	40,142 00

Giving to bill-holders 84 cents on the dollar.

KOSHKONONG BANK.

Its notes, having been protested by order of A. W. Kellogg, were received in this office March 19, 1861, and remaining unredeemed, after due notice, the stocks were sold May 10, 1861.

Nominal value of securities.

Missouri 6's	\$25, 000
California 7's	3, 000
North Carolina 6's	12, 000
Tennessee 6's	5, 000
Georgia 6's	3, 000
	<hr/>
	48, 000
	<hr/>
Net proceeds were	21, 769
Circulation outstanding	39, 779
Giving to bill-holders 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents on the dollar.	

The great rebellion of the south, which was initiated soon after the election of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, could not long remain without disastrous consequences on the value of the circulating medium of this State, based as it was one year ago, for more than two-thirds, on stocks of States which either followed directly in the wake of South Carolina secession, or whose future loyalty seemed at least doubtful, and whose financial abilities were likely to become to such a degree crippled by civil war that payment of interest on their State debts could scarcely be expected.

Coming events were foreshadowed in the downward tendency of the stock market in Missouri and Virginia bonds even before the November election.

On the 15th of October, 1860, it became necessary for this department to issue a notice of depreciation of stocks, and to make call for two per cent. additional security on Missouri, and about six weeks later, viz: November 25, the decline during the preceding sixty days caused a 6 per cent. call on Virginias. Both were more or less promptly responded to. The Bank of Eau Claire alone disregarded its lawful obligations, and its stocks were consequently sold, February 25, 1861.

When the preservation of peace and good order throughout the south became altogether problematical, the decline in the above-named stocks was followed up, towards the latter part of November, by that of Tennessees and North Carolinas, and a third call, heavier than the two foregoing, including again the Missouri bonds, had become necessary. But the legislature interposed. At the commencement of the last ordinary session it was apparent that many members of both houses, then fresh from the people, fearing disastrous and ruinous results from heavy and uninterrupted calls, urged lenity and forbearance, and soon, on the 15th of February, the two houses passed, with great unanimity, the following joint resolution:

"Resolved by the senate, (the assembly concurring,) That the bank comptroller is hereby recommended to refrain from calling for additional securities, as prescribed in section 40, chapter 71, revised statutes, and section 1, subdivision 12, of the amendments to the general banking law of 1858, until the legislature, now in session, shall have made such provisions as will meet the exigencies of the case."

The measure seemed wise and timely. Considerable drain had been made on the working capital of the banks; two calls had been responded to; no January coupons, retained according to law in case of deficiency by this department, had been delivered to many banks; and the State tax in the mean time had become due and was paid. Many well-informed citizens had declared that a general failure, involving three-fourths of all the banks, was imminent, unless relief in some shape was granted; and there is scarcely any occasion for doubt but at least eighty out of the one hundred and nine then existing banks would have failed, entailing an immense loss on the currency, and probably on the deposits of the people of this State. No sale could have taken place before the latter part of April, when the principal southern bonds held by the department

had dropped down* to a point considerably lower than the market prices at the present time. More than three millions of southern bonds, (Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia,) forced on a weak and sensitive market, would have caused a stock panic unprecedented even during the last disastrous twelve months.

The comptroller obeyed the request of the legislature, and no call was made until the beginning of April, when the legislature, rescinding the foregoing resolution, passed the following in both houses:

"Whereas the legislature, by joint resolution No. 22, (S.,) did recommend to the bank comptroller to withhold making calls upon the banks of this State until provisions could be made for the then present exigencies; and whereas the banks are now in a condition to respond to moderate calls, made at the discretion of the bank comptroller: Therefore—

"Resolved by the senate, (the assembly concurring,) That the bank comptroller is hereby requested to make such calls and at such times, upon the banks of the State, as he, in his judgment, may deem proper, until the whole deficiency upon the depreciated stock shall be made up, and that said joint resolution No. 22 (S.) be, and the same is hereby, rescinded."

About that time the stocks of southern States generally, Kentucky excepted, had suffered a marked decline, and a call of two per cent. was made on all of them, northern securities, in the mean time, maintaining their previous prices, and scarcely any bonds of that class appearing in the market.

The following thirteen banks failed to respond to the notice of depreciation and call for two per cent. additional security:

Arctic Bank, Eau Claire, D. B. Moon, vice-president; George B. Chapman, cashier.

Bank of Horicon, Horicon, A. T. Rice, vice-president; O. B. Twogood, cashier.

Bank of Albany, Albany, M. D. Miller, president.

Chippewa Bank, Pepin, Geo. A. Mason, president; D. K. Tenney, cashier.

Citizens' Bank, Black River Falls, Wm. M. Daniels, president; George Hall, cashier.

Hall & Brothers' Bank, Eau Claire, D. B. Moon, president; George B. Chapman, cashier.

Katanyan Bank, La Crosse, Wilson Colwell, president; S. Crawford, cashier.

Mechanics' Bank, Whitewater, Aug. H. Scoville, president; A. B. Scoville, cashier.

Osborn Bank, New London, H. K. Lawrence, president; A. C. Daugherty, assistant cashier.

St. Croix River Bank, Grand Rapids, J. M. Dickenson, president.

State Stock Bank, Eau Claire, J. Sibley, president; H. O. Pratt, cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, Chippewa Falls, Wm. M. Daniels, president.

Wood County Bank, Grand Rapids, J. M. Dickenson, president.

The law required that said banks should be closed forthwith and their securities sold. In the month of May the comptroller proceeded advertising their stocks, but was soon thereafter prevented from enforcing the law, Court Commissioner Coit, of Dane county, having granted a temporary injunction on this department to the parties interested in the Chippewa Bank.

The application for injunction alleged that there was no proof that notice had been served according to law, or, rather, that no notice whatever had been served; that the call was not made at the proper time, nor for the proper amount; further, that the owners, by the action of the comptroller, suffered damages to the amount of \$10,000, &c.

The resolutions of the legislature—the first requesting the comptroller to

*New York stock market, April 20, 1861: Missouri 6 per cent., 39½; Virginia 6 per cent., 36½; Tennessee 6 per cent., 41.

abstain from calling for the time being, the other to call from time to time for moderate sums—instead of eliciting the gratitude of these parties, served them as a handle to obtain an injunction and as a means to embarrass the lawful action of the department: the apparent object avowedly being to gain time for their delinquent bank to withdraw stock with discredited currency, and consequently to diminish their liability of 25 per cent. of the capital on the personal bond. Any proceeding in a court of law which might secure that object was to be resorted to.

The circuit court of Dane county having sustained the injunction in the case of the Chippewa Bank, appeal was brought before the supreme court. The object, however, being attained, the Chippewa Bank withdrew its suit, with the consent of the department, they paying the costs.

After repeated consultation with the attorney general, it was deemed advisable to withdraw all the advertisements and to make a new call, said officer having declared that, in his opinion, the notices until then in use in the department were not in all respects in conformity with the requirements of the law, and might cause many unnecessary delays and embarrassments, the suit of the Chippewa Bank having been shortly thereafter followed up by two similar ones of the Bank of Appleton and the Clark County Bank; that the case then pending before the supreme court involved only a preliminary decision, and that it would take considerable time before the matter could be finally disposed of.

A new form of notice, in strict conformity with the law, was drawn up and issued from this department on the 3d of June, according to the purpose and intent of the resolutions of April 5, calling for eight per cent. additional on southern bonds. The call on the thirteen delinquents above named amounted to ten per cent., including the two per cent. of the April notice. The great decline in the stock market since the middle of April made an eight per cent. call a comparatively moderate one. Missouri bonds, for instance, which sold April 5 for 63, had declined on the 20th of said month to 39½, and were kept at about the same figures on June 3. The same relative decline had taken place in other southern bonds. The case of many of the country banks seemed hopeless; fifty-eight banks failed to pay the deficiency called for; more than forty did not even deign to acknowledge receipt of the notice as they were requested to do; an agent was consequently sent, in the month of July, all over the State to serve the notices personally on the delinquent banks; but in many instances no banking-houses could be found; in other cases no officers known to the law were found in the bank; all devices were resorted to to evade the plain intentions of the law. A few of the affidavits are added as samples to this report, under Appendix H.

Many notices having been served personally at the place of location of the banks in the latter part of July, it was not before the 1st day of September, when the thirty days given by law to make up deficiency had elapsed.

The notices, acknowledgments of receipts and affidavits were then handed for examination to the attorney general, on whose return of the same to the department, in the latter part of September, advertisements of the sale of stocks of nineteen (19) banks were, according to his advice, sent to New York, where the sale will come off, unless new injunctions be granted, in the course of next month.*

In the case of the deficient banks on whom no notice could be served according to law, the attorney general came to the conclusion to let the matters rest in *statu quo* until after December 1, when specie payment is to be resumed, and their case may be disposed of by means of protests, to which pur.

* Stocks are advertised for sale of the Bank of Albany Appleton, Beaver Dam, Fond du Lac, Beloit Savings, Hall & Brothers, Mechanics, Mercantile, Oconto County, Osborn, Portage County, Readsburg, Southern, St. Croix River, Tradersmen's, Waushara County, Winnebago County, Wisconsin Valley, and Wood County banks.

pose it is expected all business doing and solvent banks will cordially co-operate with the department.

A call of three per cent. on Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, California, and Missouri bonds has been determined upon, and will be issued within a few days.

Of the banks which failed to respond to the call of June 3, twenty-two made their account, after some delay, good by selling all or nearly all of their depreciated southern, and in some cases a few northern, bonds, and by substituting for the same the war bonds of this State; while for three of them (Bank of Portage, Dodge County, and Waupun Bank) the amount of the call was satisfied by the Milwaukee committee of the solvent banks of the State.

The Wisconsin war bonds were sold by the loan commissioners (governor, secretary of state, and State treasurer) to the purchasers at par, and payment was required as follows: seventy per cent. cash down, of which *sixty per cent.*, or \$420 per bond of \$1,000, was paid in gold or New York exchange, and the remainder, \$250, in Wisconsin par currency; while for the thirty per cent. yet unpaid a bond was delivered to the loan commissioners, binding the purchaser to pay semi-annually one per cent. to the State treasurer in gold, until the amount due be satisfied, the treasurer, it is understood, being empowered by the parties to deduct semi-annually one per cent. from the interest, if not otherwise paid. All bonds so offered by the commissioners have been taken and are now deposited with the treasurer as security for outstanding banking circulation. It was the opinion of the governor, secretary of state, and State treasurer, that said war bonds were sold *bona fide* at par, and that it was the unavoidable duty of the comptroller to take such bonds, accordingly, as security for circulation. The comptroller having submitted the question to the attorney general, as his legal adviser, received, in answer, his note of June 28, 1861, containing, among others, the following:

"I regard the above question, to wit: '*At what rate ought I to receive the bonds of this State as a basis for a circulating medium?*' as purely an administrative one, or rather a question of fact, with which I have nothing to do. You are to take bonds as security at their current market value. You, together with the governor and secretary of state, are the sole judges of their value.

"At the same time, if you ask my opinion as a private citizen, and not as attorney general, upon this matter, I say, that under all the circumstances of this case, I should accept Wisconsin bonds *at par* in exchange for bonds of slave or seceded States, as security for their existing circulation, but not otherwise.

Now, in view of section 5 of the compiled banking laws; of the opinion of the governor and secretary of state, both holding that the bonds were sold at par, and had to be taken as such by the bank department; in view of the opinion of the treasurer, agreeing with the governor and secretary of state, and of the attorney general, as expressed above; with the consideration that Wisconsin bonds have always been held by the department at par; that they have been at no time sold lower in the New York market or elsewhere; that bonds of neighboring States, viz: of Iowa and Minnesota, which heretofore have been offered frequently in the market, had never until that time been sold under par, (and have not even until this date,)—the comptroller was forced to the conclusion that duty required of him to accept the Wisconsin bonds as proposed, and to issue circulation on them accordingly.

It appears by the semi-annual statement of the condition of the banks of Wisconsin of July 1, 1861, that at that time thirty banks failed to send in the report of their actual condition. As every one of these banks had allowed its circulation to become discredited and depreciated; had disregarded the call of the bank comptroller; and as most of them had hopelessly failed, it was, under these extraordinary circumstances, deemed most prudent not to commence any suits for payment of fines under the statute, it being almost certain that the

department would lose every cent on the outlay to conduct the necessary suits, and that nothing would be realized by such legal proceedings.

No southern stock of any description has been received during the year 1861, as security for outstanding circulation.

Many applications for substitution of new personal bonds, instead of those now held by the department, have been made. It has been deemed most prudent, under existing circumstances, not to allow any alterations of that kind, unless such new bonds are proved to be unexceptionable and of unquestionable safety. No changes whatever, consequently, have taken place since that of the Waukesha County Bank, in the month of March last.

Banks whose currency was depreciated have frequently endeavored to take up their best State stock for the amount of currency issued over such stock, on the plea that they were entitled to the same under section 8 of the compiled banking laws. The comptroller has uniformly resisted all such attempts. The obvious and expressed intention of the law is, to protect the bill-holders, and no banker, therefore, can be allowed to have absolute control of his stock, unless his account in the department be perfectly satisfactory.

To illustrate the matter: Currency of some banks has been sold for 50 cents on the dollar, and even lower. Such banks held, along with their southern depreciated stock, some Illinois, Michigan, or California bonds, deposited with the treasurer, as security for their circulation. The law says that bonds shall be returned on the surrender of the circulating notes issued on the same. The owner of the discredited bank, or some one for him, came to the comptroller's office, offering to retire with his notes, of the nominal value of \$1,000, (but in reality bought up for \$500 or less,) a bond, which he could sell in New York city for \$800 in gold, realizing by this little operation \$300 per bond, and the value of the exchange on \$800. By assenting to such schemes and constructions of law, the currency would have become more worthless from day to day. The comptroller uniformly refused to give up the better class of stock, but consented to give the depreciated, viz: of Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, &c., by which means the proportion of the better class of stock increased, and the value of the circulation that remained outstanding improved, so that the loss to the bill-holder was lessened; while by allowing their own way to the Chippewa Bank and "*omne id genus*," the loss to the bill-holders would have become more aggravated.

The comptroller's plan succeeded, however, only temporarily. Bankers and bill-holders generally, learning that the stock in the department was gradually improving, held on to their discredited currency, expecting to realize much greater pro rata after the ultimate sale of the stock in the New York market, than by returning currency for the least valuable southern bonds. It was, however, desirable that as much as possible of the discredited currency should be retired and destroyed. Finding that the currency was entirely withheld, the comptroller agreed to give up, with the consent of the owners of the discredited banks or their agents, an average of the stock, on the return of the amount of circulation issued on said stocks. If, for instance, a discredited bank held Tennessee and Illinois bonds only, and both in equal numbers, by returning \$850 circulation, the amount issued on the Tennessee, and \$1,000 as issued on the Illinois bonds, he was allowed to retire one of each of the above bonds, the outstanding circulation preserving its actual proportionate value, without depreciating or improving. In the computation of the bonds to be delivered, it was agreed, however, that the advantage should be always on the side of the people, or, which is identical, of the department.

This measure raised the price of discredited currency from 7 to 30 cents on the dollar and upward, and enabled the comptroller to reduce the outstanding circulation of worthless banks very considerably.

After the proceedings under which the Koshkonong Bank was wound up

no bank notes have been protested, all action under section 23 of the banking law having been suspended under chapter 308, session laws 1861, entitled "An act to protect the holders of the circulating notes of the authorized banks of the State of Wisconsin." This act having been passed for temporary purposes merely, it is to be expected that most of, if not all, the discredited banks will be wound up under protest speedily after December 1, 1861.

Scrupulous inquiries have been made, before any new bank has been started, as to the responsibility of the parties offering their personal bonds; and when no satisfactory information could be obtained, the establishment of new banks has been prevented.

A monthly statement of the condition of the banks, in conformity with the resolutions of the legislature of May 23, has been published in the State Journal on the first of each month, showing the circulation of each bank and the stock on which the same is based, the amount of circulation, if any, retired in each month, and a description of the bonds and stocks taken up by the banks; containing, also, a statement of calls that have been made, the number of banks that have responded, and such other information as was deemed of importance to the public.

The amendments to the general banking law passed by the legislature at its late session will be submitted to the vote of the people at the next November election. It contains important guarantees of safety to bill-holders, and is added as Appendix A, at the end of this report.

After the severe losses suffered by the people, it is gratifying to find that our banking securities have been largely improved. One year ago they consisted for more than two-thirds in securities of southern States, while the department now holds only little over one-fourth of this class of bonds, which proportion will be considerably improved after the sale of the stocks of the discredited and defunct banks in November and after December next.

The comptroller, after a twelve months' struggle, with comparative success, through a period of unprecedented political and financial revulsions and disasters, having saved, by care and watchfulness, to the people of his State a large amount of treasure, with a currency in the main restored to its former par value, submits with confidence the course he has pursued during his official career to the scrutiny of the people, who two years ago honored him with a high trust, by confiding to his keeping a considerable part of their material interests.

He now retires to private life, with the hope that the causes of the many embarrassments which surrounded him while attending to his official duties may disappear; that harmony and peace may take the place of discord and civil war; and that the old and unparalleled prosperity may soon be restored to the glorious Union, the land of his choice and adoption.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. VAN STEENWYCK,
Bank Comptroller.

Statement of the condition of the banks in Wisconsin, January 6, 1862.

NAMES OF BANKS.		LOCATION.		RESOURCES.									
		Loans & discounts.	Due from directors.	Due from brokers.	Overdrafts.	Stocks at par value deposited with the State treasurer.	Stocks not deposited with the State treasurer.	Promissory notes other than for county.	Specie.	Cash items.	Real estate.	Loss and expense account.	
Bank of Beloit	Beloit	\$53,814 75	\$100 00		\$9,278 34	\$25,000 00	\$5,000 00		\$2,273 00	\$1,556 30	\$9,648 55	.....
Bank of Fox Lake	Fox Lake	49,448 30			563 05	62,750 00			2,467 35	1,964 06	2,040 09	.....
Bank of Green Bay	Green Bay	36,179 51			310 11	38,000 00			2,576 42	3,741 94	1,741 94	.....
Bank of Grant County	Grant County	2,439 78			915 94	30,000 00			5,327 12	.....	1,900 00	\$568 96
Bank of the Interior	Wausau	54,058 92		\$675 06		40,000 00			1,236 96	319 69	4,313 36	\$15,677 13	
Bank of Jefferson	Jefferson	5,797 17			331 19	52,660 00	1,591 52	35,000 00	6,763 02	4,311 92	1,966 42	.....
Bank of Madison	Madison	33,706 21				18,000 00			8,753 35	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Manitowoc	Manitowoc	23,906 74				25,000 00			698 08	946 61	24,643 96	5,516 67	
Bank of Milwaukee	Milwaukee	360,346 32	17,500 00		1,648 41	19,000 00	19,000 00		15,173 99	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Monroe	Monroe	67,825 40	4,358 46	34,500 75	419 90	12,000 00			10,344 76	693 96	6,309 06	.....
Bank of the Northwest	Fond du Lac	19,105 50		2,064 74	2,780 30	70,750 00			4,536 11	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Oshkosh	Oshkosh	32,456 47	7,854 96	3 56	1,134 13	10,000 00	1,500 00		25,147 36	1,166 53	10,920 55	219 48	
Bank of Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien	34,833 00	6,764 11	149 42	110 42	30,000 00			1,819 04	155 84	1,074 88	843 50	
Bank of Racine	Racine	28,945 13			189 15				2,892 14	1,109 00	2,991 31	.....
Bank of Ripon	Ripon	3,500 00			186 57	15,500 00			2,939 18	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Sheboygan	Sheboygan	28,780 65			925 43	18,500 00			6,148 16	196 19	12,167 31	.....
Bank of Sparta	Sparta	22,964 78			69 66	32,300 00	4,000 00			.....	.....	.....
Bank of Watertown	Watertown	73,650 90	98,300 00	2,672 58		36,600 00				.....	.....	.....
Bank of Weyauwega	Weyauwega	12,010 50			553 50	94,000 00			1,746 88	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Whitewater	Whitewater	7,876 86			135 22	94,000 00			3,121 10	.....	7,750 00	6,509 23
Bank of Wisconsin	Watertown .....	.....			.....	98,500 00			10,664 68	150 00	7,536 00	.....
Bank of Wausau	Wausau	99,308 06	4,587 56	1,096 67	991 39	70,000 00			2,962 83	2,620 65	1,667 65	2,973 04	
Central Bank of Wisconsin	Kenosha	36,440 35	313 10		1,353 45	95,000 00			3,380 90	2,768 19	10,500 00	949 58	
City Bank of Kenosha	Kenosha	17,039 31			19 61	49,100 00	2,000 00		3,504 21	360 63	1,667 63	.....
City Bank of Prescott	Prescott	10,909 00	5,000 00	1,943 00		16,000 00			3,238 59	460 65	1,217 05	6,705 75	
City of Berlin, Onond Bank	Berlin	40,009 88	4,743 04		117 60	50,750 00			5,745 66	.....	.....	.....
Columbia County Bank	Portage City	63,555 96			563 66	44,850 00				.....	.....	.....
Corn Exchange Bank	Waupun .....	.....				32,500 00				.....	.....	.....
Corn Planters' Bank	Waupaca .....	.....				32,500 00				.....	.....	.....
Dane County Bank	Madison	93,179 49			1,460 56	32,500 00	1,750 63	40,000 00		792 19	6,157 70	.....
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	Fond du Lac	81,123 43	3,900 00		4,977 90	26,500 00			5,340 90	193 41	.....	1,537 30
Kishwaukee Bank	Kishwaukee	31,320 64	4,033 00		160 34	28,000 00			9,756 09	39 53	.....	.....
Peoples Bank	Peoples Bank	17,000 00			937 56	28,000 00			4,360 67	786 63	.....	.....
Peoples & Mechanics' Bank	Fond du Lac	20,020 30			970 97	14,000 00			2,961 90	60 60	8,092 75	6,468 00	

Farmers and Millers' Bank.....	411,092 94	16,369 46	3,500 85	2,875 49	13,000 00	19,835 00	14,137 54	48 7,838 98	50,013 85
Forest City Bank.....	25,717 77	.....	289 93	4,509 43	15,000 00	1,500 00	ce 13,630 07	9,540 39	1,278 25
Frontier Bank.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	70 77	30,000 00	.....	.....	983 30	ec 4,347 30
Germans Bank.....	5,625 81	.....	.....	589 04	10,000 00	.....	.....	485 57	.....
Greens Bay Bank.....	50,693 59	.....	5,339 06	149 46	30,000 00	.....	.....	469 64	5,092 35
Jefferson County Bank.....	975,069 55	20,306 62	.....	1,547 97	10,500 00	10,500 00	15,747 87	1,108 10	f 7,575 39
Jenau Bank.....	84,588 98	.....	.....	3,564 08	5,000 00	.....	ec 3,900 98	1,704 83	AA 957 83
Kenosha County Bank.....	56,031 00	.....	.....	.....	32,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumberman's Bank.....	39,714 39	.....	.....	891 98	28,000 00	.....	.....	7,086 61	70 41
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	113,089 70	.....	.....	839 90	30,000 00	.....	.....	6,833 74	15,367 00
Racine County Bank.....	44,547 83	.....	.....	643 17	31,000 00	.....	.....	4,839 49	.....
Rock County Bank.....	53,357 58	.....	.....	336 13	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock River Bank.....	88,536 35	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockwell & Co.'s Bank.....	38,340 40	.....	.....	897 45	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk City Bank.....	94,353 43	.....	.....	671 81	32,510 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk County Bank.....	18,197 45	.....	.....	773 20	24,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano Bank.....	32,500 00	.....	.....	3,064 44	30,830 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	24,086 00	.....	3,465 96	670 36	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	607,070 39	59,311 54	.....	70 45	36,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit Bank.....	2,499 83	15,300 00	.....	.....	34,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Prairie Bank.....	5,534 06	.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth County Bank.....	1,468 62	.....	.....	599 94	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha County Bank.....	30,185 95	4,100 00	.....	7 53	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha Bank of Madison.....	37,148 58	.....	.....	.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	10,940 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank.....	649,935 50	.....	.....	4,054 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,176,357 46	347,887 93	49,968 83	47,974 37	1,773,049 00	77,406 35	375,487 60	61,448 38	137,405 35

- a Including office furniture, plate, &c.
 b Office furniture, plate, safe, &c.
 c Office furniture, plate, safe, plate, &c.
 d Furniture and fixtures.
 e Loans on stock and fixtures.
 f Furniture, vault, plate, safe, &c.
 g Demands against war fund.
 h Bank fixtures.
 i Office furniture.
 j Personal property, ac. safe, plate, &c.
 k Property, furniture, plate, &c., including \$1,200 taken for debt.
 l Including \$225 with bank comptroller.
 m \$2,943 with comptroller.
 n And fixtures.
 o Furniture, safe, plate, fixtures, &c.
- p Fixtures.
 q Plate, printing, and furniture.
 r Office fixtures.
 s Grain warehouse.
 t Plate, office furniture, &c.
 u Securities, plate, and personal property.
 v Difference between cost and par value of stocks.
 w And demand treasury notes.
 x And office fixtures.
 y And office fixtures.
 z Furniture.
 aa \$417 with comptroller.
 ab One schooner, \$7,500.
 ac \$7,948 with comptroller.
 ad Office furniture, &c.
- ee Suspense account.
 ff Personal property, bank outfit, &c.
 gg Gold.
 hh Including office furniture, safe, plate, &c.
 ii Office furniture, plate, &c.
 jj Including plate, furniture, &c.
 kk \$2,900 30 with comptroller.
 mm Office fixtures.
 nn And furniture.
 oo For safe.
 pp Office furniture, safe, plate, &c.
 qq Office furniture and loss on stocks.
 rr Furniture, plate, &c.
 ss \$24,000 M. & W. R. R. bonds, at 64 cts.

Statement of the condition of the banks in Wisconsin—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	RESOURCES.				LIABILITIES.				
		Bills of solvent banks on hand.	Bills of suspended banks.	Due from banks.	Total resources.	Capital.	Registered notes in circulation.	Due to State treasurer.	Due to depositors on demand.	Due to others not included under above heads.
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....	\$1,636 00	.....	\$2,570 95	\$4,467 69	\$40,000 00	\$12,474 00	\$300 00	\$19,285 02	\$21,408 07
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	2,447 00	\$122 30	2,569 78	134,492 38	60,000 00	52,325 00	.....	11,717 19	8,540 19
Bank of Green Bay.....	Green Bay.....	2,674 00	318 00	2,992 00	102,645 95	50,000 00	38,000 00	.....	12,134 46	9,711 49
Bank of Grant County.....	Platteville.....	944 00	47 00	991 00	118,365 90	75,000 00	28,979 00	.....	13,016 98	399 92
Bank of the Interior.....	Wausau.....	127 00	18 00	1,367 09	113,250 18	50,000 00	39,868 00	11,000 00	2,719 11	8,943 07
Bank of Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	7,014 00	.....	6,773 30	119,264 43	50,000 00	47,999 00	.....	21,681 61	84 62
Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....	16,216 00	.....	10,610 46	106,657 55	25,000 00	17,999 00	.....	63,658 55	106,657 55
Bank of Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	645 00	.....	2,359 85	57,934 14	25,000 00	6,539 00	.....	6,782 50	57,934 14
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	57,006 00	.....	36,950 09	581,815 38	300,000 00	6,678 00	.....	184,301 90	581,815 38
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....	7,179 00	.....	8,773 15	172,567 43	50,000 00	37,761 00	187 50	21,192 76	54,034 51
Bank of the Northwest.....	Fond du Lac.....	5,641 00	371 00	4,607 14	78,473 77	50,000 00	2,347 00	.....	42,470 77	29,938 64
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....	6,323 00	129 50	3,253 23	91,139 95	50,000 00	26,550 00	375 00	12,719 04	91,139 95
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien.....	1,756 00	55 00	13,441 20	58,543 60	25,000 00	2,107 00	.....	1,469 91	58,543 60
Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	5,968 00	.....	5,091 61	56,753 33	25,000 00	12,948 00	.....	2,989 37	56,753 33
Bank of Ripon.....	Ripon.....	6,737 00	.....	2,190 88	64,118 55	25,000 00	15,041 00	.....	2,989 37	64,118 55
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	3,617 00	141 00	5,513 15	61,360 21	25,000 00	10,336 00	.....	17,348 38	61,360 21
Bank of Sparta.....	Sparta.....	4,303 00	.....	4,549 00	140,473 14	50,000 00	21,415 00	.....	20,318 98	140,473 14
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....	2,109 01	37 40	12,563 64	89,600 90	50,000 00	32,562 00	.....	10,058 50	89,600 90
Bank of Wausau.....	Wausau.....	4,326 00	.....	1,035 45	59,968 74	25,000 00	32,791 00	2,900 00	15,438 77	59,968 74
Bank of Whitewater.....	Whitewater.....	2,238 00	.....	10,797 34	70,317 77	30,000 00	17,979 00	.....	.....	70,317 77
Bank of Wisconsin.....	La Crosse.....	2,660 00	.....	3,005 97	76,323 83	40,000 00	32,900 00	.....	.....	76,323 83
Bank of Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	2,301 00	68 00	6,186 71	916,078 31	125,000 00	18,312 00	.....	56,175 31	916,078 31
City Bank of Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	6,382 00	.....	8,201 49	90,079 99	35,000 00	18,219 23	.....	38,023 05	90,079 99
City Bank of Prescott.....	Prescott.....	1,005 00	.....	7,630 74	194,601 39	50,000 00	45,853 00	.....	10,000 00	194,601 39
City of Berlin, Onida Bank.....	Berlin.....	7,900 00	.....	3,674 01	524,117 39	25,000 00	16,000 00	.....	3,165 31	524,117 39
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	7,310 00	631 00	3,630 05	131,659 09	50,000 00	45,563 00	.....	8,958 08	131,659 09
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	8,310 00	.....	14,660 05	127,688 79	50,000 00	41,404 00	.....	31,964 41	127,688 79
Corn Planters' Bank.....	Waupesa.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	76,500 00	40,000 00	33,145 00	.....	.....	76,500 00
Farmers' Bank.....	Madison.....	90,419 00	A 4,717 00	16,921 53	184,410 68	50,000 00	14,007 00	.....	100,570 17	184,410 68
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	Fond du Lac.....	6,208 00	.....	13,819 90	131,657 93	75,000 00	94,039 00	.....	41,695 90	131,657 93
Elkhorn Bank.....	Elkhorn.....	2,544 00	.....	9,710 11	73,475 71	25,000 00	34,966 00	.....	73,475 71	73,475 71
Farmers' Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	9,139 00	44 00	3,793 67	65,066 73	25,000 00	10,379 00	.....	11,859 18	65,066 73
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank.....	Fond du Lac.....	1,177 00	14 00	1,966 56	60,498 83	25,000 00	10,379 00	.....	15,967 67	60,498 83

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

[illegible]

a Including \$413 19 due from Fox Lake Ra'road Company.

6 Including profit and loss.

c United States Treasury notes.

81,882, at cost.

Balance between cost and fair value of stocks.

f Including surplus.

Including stock margin.

A Discredited Wisconsin currency.

Surplus.

i Including margin on stocks.

Surplus.

Including special deposits.

Including surplus, profits.

Time deposits.

The following banks have not reported :

Arctic Bank, Eau Claire; Bank of Columbus, Columbus; Bank of Horicon, Horicon; Bank of Moneka, Viroqua; Bank of North America, Grand Rapids; Bank of Oconto, Oconto; Bank of Portage, Portage City; Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam; Citizens' Bank, Black River Falls; Chippewa Bank, Pepin; Clark County Bank, Chippewa Falls; Commercial Bank, Racine; Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam; Farmers' Bank of Two Rivers, Two Rivers; Hudson City Bank, Hudson; Iowa County Bank, Mineral Point; Katanjar Bank, La Crosse; Laborer's Bank, Markesan; La Crosse County Bank, La Crosse; Lake Shore Bank, Manitowoc; Manitowoc County Bank, Two Rivers; Monroe County Bank, Sparta; Northern Bank, Green Bay; Northwestern Bank, Stevens's Point; Oakwood Bank, Pepin; Prairie City Bank, Ripon; State Stock Bank, Eau Claire; St. Croix River Bank, Grand Rapids; Waupaca County Bank, Waupaca; Waupun Bank, Waupun; Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Stevens's Point; Wood County Bank, Grand Rapids.

Summary of the items of capital, circulation, and deposits, specie, cash items and public securities of the banks of the State of Wisconsin, on the morning of Monday, January 6, 1862.

Capital	\$3,807,000 00
Circulation	1,419,423 00
Deposits	2,325,300 62
Specie	324,478 63
Cash items	61,448 46
Public securities	1,773,049 90

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER, Madison, January 29, 1862.

I certify that the foregoing statement is an abstract of the semi-annual reports made to this office by the several banks that made reports, (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items of the returns under general heads), in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," approved April 19, 1852.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY,
Bank Comptroller.

The States in which there has been a reduction of bank capital during the last few years are the following.

States.	Year.	Bank capital.	Reduced in—	Reduced to—
Pennsylvania	1837	\$58,000,000	1862	\$36,125,000
District of Columbia	1830	3,579,000	1862	(*)
Florida	1838	2,113,000	1860	425,000
Louisiana	1836	56,000,000	1860	94,631,000
Alabama	1840	14,379,000	1860	4,976,000
Mississippi	1840	30,379,000	1860	.....
Ohio	1840	10,507,000	1862	5,696,000
Illinois	1838	5,760,000	1862	600,000
Michigan	1838	2,397,000	1862	413,000
Arkansas	1840	3,500,000	1862	.....
Total bank capital		186,914,000		62,875,000
		62,875,000		
Total bank capital extinguished.....		124,039,000		

* The charters expired some years ago, but were not renewed.

General view of the condition of the banks in the United States in different years from 1851 to 1862, inclusive.

	1851.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number of banks	721	1,059	1,163	1,255	1,283	1,244	1,329	1,392	.....	.....
Number of branches	148	149	144	143	133	138	147	170	.....	.....
Number of banks and branches.	879	1,208	1,307	1,398	1,416	1,422	1,476	1,562	1,601	-1,406
LIABILITIES.										
Capital paid in	\$27,807,553	\$30,276,071	\$32,177,988	\$343,874,373	\$370,834,686	\$384,692,799	\$401,976,948	\$421,680,065	\$439,592,713	\$419,761,812
Circulation	155,165,251	204,680,307	186,959,223	195,747,950	214,778,922	155,208,344	193,306,818	307,109,477	502,005,767	183,328,945
Deposits	196,957,712	186,186,744	190,400,342	912,705,662	920,351,352	955,932,278	959,568,278	953,902,199	977,127,226	977,127,226
Due to other banks	46,416,988	50,322,162	45,156,097	52,719,956	57,671,323	51,169,875	68,915,651	55,932,918	61,275,256	61,040,553
Other liabilities	6,436,327	13,439,276	15,599,623	19,816,850	19,816,850	14,166,713	15,046,487	14,661,815	23,258,004	51,706,341
Profits, &c.	22,441,365	30,354,638	46,449,545	62,811,718	59,722,723	47,485,973	45,320,286	46,479,673	42,498,713	.....
Total liabilities	597,927,136	794,570,068	816,798,718	880,067,425	953,178,766	848,595,753	983,435,702	999,859,307	1,015,860,015	1,013,817,177
RESOURCES.										
Loans and discounts	413,756,799	557,397,779	576,144,758	634,183,280	684,456,887	583,185,942	657,183,799	691,945,550	696,778,431	647,686,103
Stocks	92,388,369	44,350,320	52,727,082	49,485,315	59,973,522	60,305,960	63,509,449	70,344,343	74,004,879	96,976,992
Real estate	90,219,724	92,367,473	94,073,901	90,865,867	96,194,592	97,555,824	95,976,487	30,782,131	30,748,937	32,329,290
Other investments	8,935,972	7,568,830	8,723,540	6,889,516	5,990,336	6,075,906	6,321,041	11,192,171	16,657,511	13,758,816
Due by other banks	50,718,015	55,516,085	55,728,735	62,639,725	65,849,905	58,032,809	76,934,987	67,235,457	58,793,992	65,328,905
Notes of other banks	17,196,063	92,659,066	92,429,518	94,779,049	98,194,008	92,447,426	19,558,989	25,402,567	91,903,902	95,371,554
Cash items	15,241,196	56,279,253	51,935,738	19,837,710	25,081,641	15,380,441	96,808,692	92,331,521	89,897,878	97,807,878
Specie	48,671,046	56,410,253	53,944,546	59,314,063	58,349,836	74,412,832	104,537,818	83,594,537	87,674,507	109,307,559
Total resources	597,927,136	794,570,068	816,798,718	880,067,425	953,178,766	848,595,753	983,435,702	999,859,307	1,015,860,015	1,013,388,651
Aggregate of immediate liabilities, i. e., of circulation, deposits, and dues to other banks	330,539,891	415,900,113	422,509,362	461,173,568	509,804,507	392,310,968	531,090,747	516,837,594	590,510,585	540,147,024
Aggregate of other immediate means, i. e., of specie, cash items, notes of other banks, and dues from other banks	131,926,242	163,164,657	158,046,537	196,670,547	177,404,692	170,983,511	228,449,916	185,064,092	197,670,277	320,638,190
Gold and silver in United States treasury depositories	11,164,737	95,136,922	97,188,889	92,706,431	90,066,114	10,939,329	3,023,600	6,695,925	3,600,000	16,300,000
Total of specie in banks and treasury depositories	59,835,775	84,546,565	81,132,435	82,020,494	78,415,922	84,642,081	107,571,418	90,969,762	91,374,507	118,507,559

Note.—The amount of specie in the United States depositories does not include the amount to the credit of disbursing officers.

No. 22.

BANK STOCKS.

Market values of bank shares in the city of New York, February, April, July, October, 1861, and January, 1862.

	Feb. 9, 1861.	April 6, 1861.	July 27, 1861.	Oct. 12, 1861.	Jan. 11, 1862.
American Exchange Bank.....	90 a 92	96 a 97	81 a 82	84 a 85	80 a 81
Atlantic Bank.....	70	70	.....	60	65
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.....	125	125	120	.....	115
Bank of America.....	100 a 105	107 a 108	99 a 100	100 a 100½	90 a 95
Bank of Commerce.....	92 a 93	95 a 95½	80 a 81	82 a 83	75 a 78
Bank of New York.....	91 a 93	92 a 94	84 a 90	86 a 90	87 a 88
Bank of North America.....	94 a 100	96 a 100	80 a 80	87 a 90	78 a 85
Bank of Commonwealth.....	88 a 90	78 a 83	61 a 65	75 a 78	70 a 73
Bank of Republic.....	112 a 116	114 a 114½	93 a 95	87 a 90	80 a 87
Bank of State of New York.....	88 a 90	91 a 93	75 a 80	82 a 83	72 a 75
Broadway Bank.....	125 a 140	125 a 140	120	115 a 120	105 a 115
Bull's Head Bank.....	80	102	100	98 a 100	90 a 100
Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....	118 a 120	118 a 120	100 a 110	104 a 110	98 a 103
Chatham Bank.....	88 a 90	80 a 90	.....	85	70 a 72
Chemical Bank.....	400	400	400	400	400
Citizens' Bank.....	98 a 100	98 a 100	.....	90	80 a 90
City Bank.....	120 a 125	118 a 120	125	109 a 115	100 a 106
Continental Bank.....	82 a 85	84 a 86	70 a 80	70 a 72	71 a 73
Corn Exchange Bank.....	88 a 95	86 a 90	80	84 a 85	85 a 90
East River Bank.....	90 a 95	86 a 90	.....	80 a 90	80 a 92
Fulton Bank.....	130 a 135	125 a 130	145	110 a 125	115 a 120
Greenwich Bank.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....
Grocers' Bank.....	95	96	.....	90 a 100	70 a 72
Hanover Bank.....	88	80 a 83	70 a 80	70 a 72	62 a 67
Importers and Traders' Bank.....	99 a 10	102 a 103	90 a 90	82 a 85	87 a 90
Irving Bank.....	85	90	80	75	60 a 72
Leather Manufacturers' Bank.....	120 a 140	125 a 140	.....	130	130
Long Island Bank.....	135	135	135	.....	.....
Manhattan Bank.....	130 a 137	136 a 140	120 a 140	116 a 118	115 a 118
Manufacturers and Merchants' B'k.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Marine Bank.....	70 a 80	75	65	75 a 80	82 a 86
Market Bank.....	92 a 96	90 a 95	90	80 a 83	77 a 79
Mechanics' Bank.....	105½ a 106	108 a 110	93 a 95	95 a 96	80 a 87
Mechanics' Banking Association.....	90 a 96	90 a 96	80 a 81	80 a 90	70 a 80
Mechanics and Traders' Bank.....	101 a 105	107 a 112	95 a 96	104 a 110	108 a 110
Mercantile Bank.....	115 a 118	115 a 118	.....	105 a 115	96 a 103
Merchants' Bank.....	95 a 99	100 a 102	90 a 91½	80 a 90	80 a 82
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....	83 a 85	85 a 87	82	80 a 85	70 a 78
Metropolitan Bank.....	103 a 104	104½ a 105	89 a 89	88 a 90	81 a 83
Nassau Bank.....	90 a 96	96 a 100	85 a 90	82 a 90	80 a 83
National Bank.....	95 a 98	95 a 97	85 a 90	85 a 90	85 a 86
New York County Bank.....	90 a 100	90 a 100	.....	80 a 100	70 a 80
New York Exchange Bank.....	96 a 98	96 a 98	.....	88 a 90	85 a 86
North River Bank.....	80 a 90	80 a 90	78 a 80	78 a 80	70 a 75
New York Dry-Dock Bank.....	105 a 112	106 a 112	104 a 110	103 a 110	100 a 105
Ocean Bank.....	85 a 87	83 a 85	70 a 75	70 a 75	65 a 70
Oriental Bank.....	93 a 95	93 a 95	75	90	90
Pacific Bank.....	115 a 125	118 a 125	.....	105 a 110	96 a 110
Park Bank.....	105 a 106	105 a 106	93 a 93½	91 a 95	90 a 95
People's Bank.....	95 a 98	90 a 95	.....	80	70
Phenix Bank.....	95 a 100	101 a 103	95	86 a 90	86 a 92
St. Nicholas Bank.....	70 a 85	80	75	65 a 75	70 a 79
Seventh Ward Bank.....	125 a 135	125 a 135	118 a 130	112 a 130	110 a 120
Shoe and Leather Bank.....	99 a 100	99 a 100	85 a 90	83 a 90	78 a 85
Tradesmen's Bank.....	100	100 a 104	90 a 93	96 a 100	85 a 90
Union Bank.....	98 a 100	98 a 100	90 a 100	86½ a 88	80 a 95

No. 23.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

Extracts from the annual reports of the board of managers of the association of banks in New England for the suppression of counterfeiting.

The association has paid for sentencing the following number of persons for the last nine years, to wit :

	Years.	Months	Days.
In 1853, 14 persons sentenced, time not kept, say.....	50	0	0
In 1854, 64 persons sentenced, time was kept.....	269	4	0
In 1855, 10 persons sentenced, time was kept.....	34	4	0
In 1856, 20 persons sentenced, time was kept.....	78	6	0
In 1857, 29 persons sentenced, time was kept.....	97	7	0
In 1858, 61 persons sentenced, time was kept.....	208	6	0
In 1859, 30 persons sentenced, time was kept.....	103	8	0
In 1860, 39 persons sentenced, time was kept.....	125	1	0
In 1861, 98 persons sentenced, time was kept.....	286	9	5
Total 365	1,253	9	5

Several counterfeits have appeared during the last year, (1861,) and some of them were very well executed, and deceived for a time not only the community at large, but some persons, also, whose business it is to assort, count, and judge of the genuineness of bank notes ; while many other counterfeits were entirely different from the genuine plate, using only the *names* of various banks, and making up the plates with such dies as could be obtained to make a respectable looking bill.

The managers believe that the list here referred to will gladly pay the coming year, sharing to that extent their proportion of the expenses of the association, and encourage also greater activity amongst the detectives and others, to bring dealers of counterfeit notes on their banks to justice, being then entitled to the *double rewards*.

From the report of the "Central Association of Banks," Philadelphia, made in May, 1861, it appears that ninety-two banks were members, representing a portion of the banking interests of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, and the amount of the capital of the members is something over twenty-five millions of dollars.

At the date of their report the association had been in operation but a little more than ten months, and had sentenced nineteen persons to fifty-six years, imprisonment.

Several of the persons sentenced were old offenders, notorious and dangerous to be at large, having lived upon the community by fraud for years.

We allude with pleasure to the success of this association, as it is operated substantially under the same rules and regulations as our own, and we believe it is destined to do a good work in its locality.

We have every year expressed our desire that the great banking interest of the State of New York would form an association that would greatly aid other associations now at work for the suppression of counterfeiting bank notes and coin.

We still hope that the banks in the city of New York will form such an association, adding as many of the country banks as may desire to join it.

Such an association, in such a locality as New York city, would be powerful for good, and a *terror* to the evil-doers in their midst, from whom—from expe-

rience and observation in tracing the manufacture and sale from *first hands* of counterfeit bank notes—a very large proportion of counterfeit bank notes emanate.

The legislature of Massachusetts renewed its grant of fifteen hundred dollars for the year 1861, provided the association expended three times that sum; which shows that our State continues to approve our acts, indorses the necessity of an organization like ours, and is willing to aid in protecting the community from the frauds of counterfeiting its circulating medium, the issue of which, as currency, is authorized by its statutes, and from which right to issue bank notes as a currency the State receives, by a tax of one per cent. on the capital of every bank, nearly all its ordinary revenue.

The attention of the managers has been called repeatedly to an evil that appears to be constantly increasing, and its tendency is to discourage detectives and others from attempting to *apprehend* criminals. It is the evil effect of *decreasing the bail* of criminals.

It too often happens that after a criminal has been convicted, his bonds are reduced to a comparatively small sum, which enables him to give the amount required, and that is the last that is seen of him; and in some cases not only is the sum placed surprisingly low, but men of "straw" are accepted as bondsmen.

In some cases we notice, with surprise and regret, that persons are arrested, known to be perfectly notorious characters, and placed in the Toombs, and before they can be brought to trial are permitted to go at large, by giving bail in the small sum of two or three hundred dollars, by some one of the judges, or other persons having the right by statute to do so.

This course of action, by persons holding commissions to administer justice for crimes committed on an unsuspecting community, is certainly reprehensible, and, in our opinion, should receive the consideration of the authorities in power, and the legislature.

We trust this evil will be remedied by circumscribing the list of persons now authorized by the statutes to admit criminals to bail, and by the use of sound judgment in those having the right to bail criminals, in placing the amount sufficiently large to insure a fair trial, and final justice.

During the past year (1858) counterfeits of bank notes on New England banks have largely increased over the operations of the two preceding years, in various forms of engraving, photographing, lithographing, and alterations of old genuine plates; by alterations of the denominations of genuine plates; new issues of worthless notes of banks that closed up business years ago, and issues of banks, variously named, that never had any legal existence; some specimens of which have been so well calculated to deceive the public that large amounts have been circulated before detection. Such losses fall generally upon the unsuspecting portion of our citizens that can the least afford to lose, and hence the gradually growing distrust of bank notes as a part of the currency, however safe they may be if genuine.

The banks of New England will see from this statement of facts that they must have a still more united action in this matter, by their contributions to the association to enable it to perform more labor, and sentence more operators—which can be done had we more means—or they must accept the other sure alternative of having their circulation largely diminished, and it may be, at no very distant period, almost entirely destroyed; thus taking away from the country banks their largest source of profits.

The managers think that they may fairly and properly claim that the result of their labors, as here stated, entitles the association to the hearty support of every bank that issues bank notes, to enable it to further extend its operations to protect the currency authorized by the statutes of the different States, and consign to justice the various "gangs" and individuals engaged in defrauding the banks and the community.

The counterfeiters of American coin have largely increased during the last

year, and their operations have become so numerous, and their counterfeits so perfect in weight, sound, and general appearance, as almost to defy detection when first put into circulation; and for these reasons the association has paid various gratuities for sentencing this class of persons, a class which is growing more and more dangerous every year.

The legislature of Massachusetts granted to this association twenty-five hundred dollars per year for ten years previous to last year, and at its last session granted fifteen hundred dollars for the year 1858, provided the association expended three times that sum; which shows that the legislature recognizes the necessity of the labors of such an organization as this, to protect the community from the imposition of counterfeit bank notes and other frauds upon a currency authorized by its statutes, and from which the State receives, by tax, a very large proportion of its ordinary annual revenue; and we have no doubt that future legislatures will see the wisdom and necessity of continuing their aid by the appropriation from its treasury of still larger sums.

The large banking interest of the State of New York has never yet had any united action on this subject, which would appear almost indispensable for their own, as well as for the interests of a large community which is fairly entitled to all the protection they can afford.

The frequency with which counterfeits appear, and appear first in the city of New York, is somewhat suggestive as to the place of their origin. We can hardly hope to do much towards breaking up this business there, until we can have the hearty, determined aid of the banks in that city.

We desire again to call the attention of banking gentlemen in that State, also in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the other States, to the actual necessity of a union of sentiments and action on this subject, which will greatly aid us in accomplishing what we desire; namely, to have sufficient co-operation in all parts of the United States and Canadas to effectually control and exterminate the counterfeiters of bank notes and American coin.

If the gentlemen interested in this subject in those States do not wish to devote the necessary time, labor, and expense of organizing an association like ours, we invite them to unite with us by contributing the small assessments required of each bank, and further giving us their influence and aid in various ways, to enable us the more successfully to fight and conquer the leading spirits engaged in the business of counterfeiting.

Our system and mode of management are so perfected that we can operate just as successfully in one part of the country as another, provided we have the means to do so, not only of money, but the friendly aid and counsel of banks in the immediate vicinity of the places of operation.

If we could have from them a fair portion of the "sinews of war," together with wise counsel and general aid as to its judicious expenditure on the spot, which they are so well able to furnish, we are sanguine that a serious and effective blow could be struck. At present the hindrances to success, which will readily present themselves to the minds of those tolerably acquainted with the subject, are too many and too potent to permit us to do any more than occasionally get hold of and break up an isolated establishment; securing a portion of its workmen, tools, machinery, and plates, while the remainder are "spirited away" to a kindred den.

The old modes of counterfeiting are generally pursued, and persisted in by a higher grade of talent, intellect, and skill than used to be employed for such purposes. The "schoolmaster has been abroad" among the rogues, as well as among the honest portion of the community, and he has found among them apt scholars, and has furnished new proof of the old adage that "knowledge is power" by the fruits of their education. The adage has also received additional confirmation in the new modes of counterfeiting which modern discoveries

and inventions have put into the hands of the intelligent and apt scholar, irrespective alike of his honesty or dishonesty.

Some very perfect transfers upon stone (lithographic counterfeits) have appeared, so beautifully and perfectly executed as to deceive, at first sight, eyes somewhat experienced in looking at and engraving bank notes; so closely resembling engravings as to be pronounced by brother artists the cunning handiwork of workmen well known to the craft; and so clear and sharp, for the most part, in their general appearance as to require the aid of a magnifier to satisfy one's self perfectly as to their true character—that they really were lithographic, anastatic, or some kindred process of transfer upon metal. The photographic counterfeits are also constantly on the increase, and generally with increasing perfection of execution. The perfection with which the signatures and the filling up are copied—giving the true characteristics of the varied handwriting employed for that purpose—is so great that in several instances these counterfeits have passed through scrutinizing hands in some of the banks. Most of them heretofore, and many of them now, are of a purplish tint, betraying at first sight their true character. But it will not do to rely upon this fact, as it arises solely from the want of skill in the counterfeiter, or want of purity in his chemicals or materials, or of thoroughness in his manipulations. They can be made, and are made, jet black; and the signature, in one case, shown to the president of the bank in such a way that he could see only his signature, was pronounced by him to be his own signature, and he said that he must swear to it as such, if need be, unless he was permitted to see the bill to which it was appended.

In order to lull suspicion as to the true character of these counterfeits, some of them have the date, or number, or both, entered in red ink after the counterfeit is made. Science, while it furnishes this beautiful process, rightly used, furnishes also a ready means for detecting its true character when thus abused, by a test simple and certain—one which can be easily procured and safely and securely kept, by proper care, always at hand, convenient for instant use. Were it not that the truth thus continually asserts its supremacy, placing ever the antidote alongside the bane, we might well consider our case hopeless, and give up all attempts to remedy it. But while this is the case, we are encouraged to work on, and “hope on, hope ever;” calling upon all good and true men, whether bank officers or not, to help us to the extent of their ability, position, and influence in our common warfare upon the common enemy of confidence, trust, and honest labor. * * *

The average term of sentence of persons convicted for the crime of counterfeiting being apparently rather short, has been the subject of some remark and discussion. If “the proper end of human punishment is not the satisfaction of justice, but the prevention of crimes,” and if “the facility with which any species of crimes is perpetrated has been generally deemed a reason for aggravating the punishment,” it would seem that a marked increase in the severity of the punishment of counterfeiters would not be amiss. “Let it be supposed that the remissness or lenity of the laws should in any country suffer offences of this sort to grow into such a frequency as to render the use of money, * * * the circulation of bills, no longer safe and practicable: what would follow but that every species of trade and of activity must decline under these discouragements.”

The managers cannot explain the causes which operate to make so short sentences, except on this ground: that most counterfeiters, particularly those that have been engaged in the business for some time, have money and kindred friends at their command, and employ the best counsel that can be had to defend them; who, if proved guilty, prevail upon the court to pass light sentences, under various pretexts, such as “first offence;” “plead guilty;” “was led into

it by some one else;" "is an only son;" "is a minor;" "has a large family to support," &c., &c.

We can only hope that the district attorneys will use their utmost endeavors to procure sentences that are proportionate to the crimes committed, which will, we think, increase the average term of sentences very much, and thus repay more satisfactorily for the efforts and money necessarily expended to bring this class of persons to justice, and check, also, in a great degree, the perpetration of these crimes.

Condensed statement of the condition of the banks in the

States.	Date.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
Maine.....	Jan., 1862	71	\$7,970,650	\$4,047,780	\$3,307,696	\$63,601	\$638,916
New Hampshire.....	Dec., 1861	52	5,031,000	2,944,408	1,576,853	.....	.....
Vermont.....	Aug., 1861	40	3,916,000	2,522,687	715,307	.....	61,177
Massachusetts.....	Oct., 1861	183	67,344,300	19,517,306	33,956,711	8,000,526	5,802,592
Rhode Island.....	Nov., 1861	90	91,934,529	3,306,530	3,749,171	965,908	1,944,823
Connecticut.....	Jan., 1862	75	21,794,937	6,918,018	6,142,754	964,752	2,296,834
Total New England States.		511	127,991,316	39,306,729	49,941,394	10,014,087	10,144,408
New York.....	Dec., 1861	302	109,403,379	30,553,080	146,915,486	34,431,615	14,152,658
New Jersey.....	Jan., 1862	51	8,358,912	3,927,535	5,687,923	450,579	1,552,780
Pennsylvania.....	Nov., 1861	111	26,135,630	16,384,643	28,966,370	3,979,894	6,707,008
Delaware.....	Jan., 1862	6	409,665	445,619	405,362	53,009	147,582
Maryland.....	.....do.....	32	12,978,049	3,941,161	8,459,915	1,166,301	1,684,450
Middle States.		502	156,485,835	55,251,978	189,755,056	40,063,321	24,944,458
Virginia.....	Jan., 1861	66	16,486,210	19,217,148	7,157,270	1,310,068	317,905
North Carolina.....	.....do.....	31	7,863,466	5,318,596	2,034,391	105,631	291,466
South Carolina.....	Sept., 1860	20	14,952,488	6,089,035	3,334,037	1,312,659	2,968,100
Georgia.....	Jan., 1861	28	16,555,469	8,317,728	3,445,176	1,389,011	657,800
Florida.....	.....do.....	9	425,000	116,250	108,606	.....	.....
Southern States.		147	56,282,692	39,558,760	16,480,480	4,117,369	4,135,271
Alabama.....	Jan., 1861	8	4,976,000	5,055,222	3,435,685	2,250,855	160,892
Louisiana.....	Dec., 1860	13	24,631,844	6,181,374	17,050,886	753,359	1,012,115
Tennessee.....	Jan., 1861	35	8,466,543	4,285,714	2,996,063	335,923	1,501,922
Kentucky.....	Jan., 1862	44	13,453,306	7,405,015	4,369,818	1,352,737	2,005,774
Missouri.....	.....do.....	42	11,249,980	6,511,851	2,066,473	1,450,723	3,025,278
Southwestern States.		142	62,777,683	29,439,176	29,922,999	6,143,567	7,795,981
Illinois.....	Jan., 1862	19	1,500,000	1,415,076	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	.....do.....	37	4,579,985	6,844,700	2,076,548	169,890	1,400,385
Ohio.....	Feb., 1862	55	5,695,950	9,217,590	5,762,355	450,035	2,418,043
Michigan.....	Dec., 1861	4	413,031	190,194	732,333	61,678	199,341
Wisconsin.....	Jan., 1862	60	3,807,000	1,418,423	2,341,112	.....	1,957,718
Iowa.....	.....do.....	14	720,390	1,981,453	809,387	47,676	106,422
Minnesota.....	Dec., 1861	4	156,000	81,236	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Jan., 1862	1	52,000	2,770	6,330	.....	4,414
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern States.		194	16,924,356	20,382,302	11,726,065	722,479	5,388,223

RECAPIT

Eastern States.....	511	127,991,316	39,306,729	49,941,394	10,014,087	10,144,408
Middle States.....	502	156,485,835	55,251,978	189,755,056	40,063,321	24,944,458
Southern States.....	147	56,282,692	39,558,760	16,480,480	4,117,369	4,135,271
Southwestern States.....	142	62,777,683	29,439,176	29,922,999	6,143,567	7,795,981
Northwestern States.....	149	16,924,356	20,382,302	11,726,065	722,479	5,388,223
Totals, January, 1862.	1,496	419,761,812	183,938,945	297,127,296	61,080,853	51,708,341
Do.....1861.....	1,601	429,592,713	202,005,767	257,299,562	61,975,256	65,736,717
Do.....1860.....	1,562	421,880,095	207,102,477	253,802,129	55,932,918	61,141,888
Do.....1859.....	1,476	401,976,242	193,306,818	259,568,278	68,215,651	60,368,713
Do.....1858.....	1,422	394,622,799	155,208,344	185,920,049	51,169,875	61,662,686
Do.....1857.....	1,416	370,834,688	214,778,822	230,351,352	57,674,333	79,539,573
Do.....1856.....	1,398	343,874,272	195,747,950	212,705,662	52,719,956	75,039,585
Do.....1855.....	1,307	332,177,288	186,952,223	190,400,342	45,156,697	62,042,168
Do.....1854.....	1,296	301,376,071	204,689,207	188,188,744	50,322,162	50,293,014
Do.....1851.....	879	227,807,523	155,065,251	128,957,712	46,416,998	38,579,692

United States on or about the 1st of January, 1862.

Loans.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due from other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.
\$12,679,944	.....	\$255,060	.....	\$2,084,263	\$219,370	.....	\$710,392
8,368,941	.....	78,253	.....	907,440	903,892	.....	318,106
6,013,730	.....	167,380	.....	753,350	.....	\$138,550	173,332
111,038,688	.....	1,636,404	.....	9,127,988	4,050,930	.....	8,777,193
26,560,718	.....	683,188	.....	1,041,048	887,374	.....	606,977
27,066,336	.....	1,351,519	.....	4,359,577	404,933	433,223	1,529,855
191,747,787	3,407,991	4,161,804	318,361	18,373,584	5,766,319	571,772	12,115,855
198,058,966	56,978,059	9,219,978	2,179,913	18,798,709	2,191,735	18,995,773	29,102,715
12,796,026	1,502,518	468,057	98,534	2,752,954	549,722	.....	1,493,103
46,749,190	10,331,700	1,858,300	2,102,186	4,700,360	3,666,130	446,186	11,464,600
1,004,068	4,550	42,869	3,604	152,128	37,136	17,238	196,725
16,375,748	680,425	552,719	124,167	1,918,677	1,490,764	120,476	3,743,815
276,984,018	68,908,252	12,140,823	4,508,414	29,322,738	7,855,487	19,579,673	46,000,958
25,666,262	3,685,125	1,070,689	340,791	1,893,416	2,003,703	32,939	3,017,359
14,080,746	537,714	239,456	28,912	630,355	513,183	45,820	1,059,715
22,730,259	2,969,672	654,144	2,388,994	587,645	277,649	.....	1,698,336
16,680,361	2,629,706	8,565,261	689,781	1,987,125	970,050	100,447	2,358,555
424,269	125,000	.....	12,302	40,118	18,412	774	55,071
79,781,790	9,947,437	10,559,530	3,460,780	5,138,659	3,782,997	179,960	8,119,038
10,234,080	565,686	171,300	28,835	1,131,530	684,601	105,786	2,715,190
26,264,513	5,789,667	2,126,413	1,283,840	.....	.....	6,073,419	13,656,958
11,942,968	464,272	577,614	1,692,498	855,676	422,969	1,021,420	1,241,289
15,261,666	2,343,360	589,974	.....	3,659,462	700,553	.....	5,991,019
11,944,968	1,365,965	526,965	1,562,395	2,047,551	3,160,122	.....	2,967,108
75,875,815	10,443,910	3,996,966	4,577,568	7,694,929	4,968,945	7,300,625	26,670,590
6,249,643	1,366,092	354,799	.....	2,012,986	445,144	67,275	4,577,259
14,053,082	2,677,953	702,657	.....	2,638,367	1,426,066	144,845	3,655,944
880,714	185,888	96,441	14,392	968,679	65,500	17,904	37,906
4,573,519	1,850,516	317,880	550,106	464,064	694,946	61,448	301,478
1,084,919	219,793	.....	381,715	334,166	271,550	.....	725,443
43,450	.....	9,290	7,580	750	.....	4,450	.....
32,296,683	6,271,389	1,481,057	893,693	5,909,015	2,901,506	295,922	9,301,190

ULATION.

191,747,787	3,407,991	4,161,804	318,361	18,373,584	5,766,319	571,772	12,115,855
276,984,018	68,908,252	12,140,823	4,508,414	29,322,738	7,855,487	19,579,673	46,000,958
79,781,790	9,947,437	10,559,530	3,460,780	5,138,659	3,782,997	179,960	8,119,038
75,875,815	10,443,910	3,996,966	4,577,568	7,694,929	4,968,945	7,300,625	26,670,590
32,296,683	6,271,389	1,481,057	893,693	5,909,015	2,901,506	295,922	9,301,190
647,686,103	28,976,262	32,339,980	13,758,816	65,338,205	25,274,554	27,807,872	102,207,559
686,778,421	74,004,879	30,748,967	16,657,511	58,793,990	21,903,902	29,297,878	87,674,507
691,945,580	70,344,343	33,792,131	11,123,171	67,935,457	20,502,567	19,131,521	83,594,537
657,152,769	63,502,449	25,976,497	8,323,041	78,244,987	18,658,289	26,808,822	104,537,818
383,165,942	60,205,960	28,755,834	6,075,906	58,062,802	24,417,436	15,380,441	74,112,632
844,436,887	59,272,229	36,124,592	5,920,336	65,819,205	28,124,008	25,081,641	58,349,638
378,193,690	49,485,215	20,865,267	8,892,516	63,639,725	24,779,019	19,937,710	59,314,063
578,144,758	52,727,082	34,073,801	8,734,540	55,738,735	23,429,518	21,935,738	53,944,546
327,207,779	44,250,330	22,267,472	7,589,830	55,516,085	22,659,065	25,579,253	59,419,253
412,736,769	22,388,289	20,219,794	8,935,972	50,718,015	17,196,083	15,341,196	49,651,048

Tabular statement showing the number of banks, the bank capital, bank circulation, deposits, bank circulation, deposits and circulation per capita, specie, bank loans, stocks held by banks, and loans and stocks combined, of the banks in the United States on or near January 1, 1834-1860.

Date.	Number of banks.	Population.	Bank capital.	Bank circulation.	Bank deposits.	Circulation and de- posits.	Circulation and de- posits per capita.	Specie in bank.	Loans.	Stocks.	Loans and stocks.
On or near Jan. 1, 1834.	506	814,413,000	\$900,000,000	\$94,840,000	\$75,867,000	\$170,507,000	\$11.83	.....	\$334,190,000	\$6,113,000	\$339,323,000
704	1,835	14,814,000	921,250,000	103,692,000	83,061,000	186,773,000	13.61	\$43,837,000	363,183,000	9,310,000	374,493,000
1836	713	15,623,000	951,875,000	140,301,000	115,104,000	255,405,000	16.77	\$0,019,000	457,508,000	11,710,000	469,218,000
1837	758	15,663,000	990,773,000	149,183,000	137,397,000	276,580,000	17.66	\$7,915,000	535,115,000	19,407,000	554,522,000
1838	839	16,113,000	317,636,000	116,134,000	84,691,000	200,830,000	13.46	\$3,184,000	485,631,000	33,949,000	519,580,000
1839	840	16,591,000	297,132,000	135,171,000	84,840,000	220,011,000	13.59	\$5,132,000	492,378,000	36,198,000	528,576,000
1840	907	17,069,000	358,442,000	107,000,000	75,698,000	182,698,000	10.70	\$3,105,000	463,508,000	49,413,000	503,308,000
Average, 7 years.	.....	.....	1,977,112,000	846,330,000	651,576,000	1,498,905,000	.....	\$23,392,000	\$,118,709,000	151,889,000	\$,264,598,000
On or near Jan. 1, 1841.	784	17,577,000	313,608,000	107,920,000	64,890,000	172,190,000	9.79	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	692	18,103,000	580,171,000	83,734,000	62,408,000	146,142,000	8.07	\$8,440,000	323,857,000	64,811,000	451,298,000
1843	691	18,636,000	938,861,000	54,564,000	58,164,000	114,739,000	6.15	\$3,000,000	954,544,000	94,585,000	318,542,000
1844	696	19,339,000	810,872,000	75,163,000	64,559,000	159,718,000	8.31	\$0,998,000	964,505,000	98,390,000	593,994,000
1845	707	19,825,000	906,041,000	80,608,000	88,121,000	177,629,000	8.93	\$4,941,000	989,617,000	90,348,000	597,763,000
Average, 5 years.	.....	.....	1,919,558,000	414,394,000	356,037,000	770,401,000	.....	\$19,392,000	\$,516,510,000	160,990,000	\$,679,500,000
Average, 13 years.	.....	.....	943,911,000	88,872,000	71,307,000	154,079,000	.....	\$8,078,000	.....	.....	\$33,900,000
On or near Jan. 1, 1846.	707	20,446,000	186,894,000	105,558,000	83,992,000	189,050,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847	715	21,091,000	303,076,000	105,500,000	96,913,000	202,465,000	9.90	\$2,012,000	312,114,000	91,488,000	323,602,000
1848	751	21,764,000	904,858,000	136,506,000	91,812,000	197,312,000	9.35	\$3,132,000	310,382,000	90,158,000	320,540,000
1849	742	22,463,000	907,310,000	114,740,000	103,337,000	221,073,000	10.65	\$6,300,000	344,778,000	96,498,000	370,974,000
1850	684	23,191,876	917,317,000	131,867,000	91,182,000	222,989,000	9.17	\$5,980,000	332,325,000	93,571,000	325,894,000
Average, 5 years.	.....	.....	1,026,489,000	586,665,000	499,730,000	1,078,383,000	.....	\$12,444,000	\$,653,390,000	119,319,000	\$,775,718,000
Average, 17 years.	.....	.....	905,885,000	117,123,000	96,544,000	215,677,000	.....	\$2,488,000	.....	.....	\$23,143,000
	.....	.....	948,594,000	106,609,000	88,873,000	198,661,000	.....	\$9,663,000	.....	.....	\$99,983,000

On or near Jan. 1, 1851	879	927,807,009	155,165,000	126,457,000	324,192,000	48,070,000	412,756,000	22,268,000	436,144,000
1853	94,631,000	935,970,000	146,073,000	145,553,000	390,625,000	47,326,000	406,945,000	52,965,000	431,520,000
1854	93,984,000	931,376,000	150,668,000	168,186,000	392,877,000	59,410,000	537,397,000	41,350,000	601,747,000
1855	98,249,000	933,177,000	157,000,000	190,400,000	377,400,000	53,944,000	576,144,000	52,787,000	628,871,000
1,307	37,047,000	1,086,630,000	692,926,000	653,096,000	1,674,920,000	309,393,000	1,656,942,000	141,750,000	2,007,992,000
Average, 5 years	.....	927,857,000	172,931,000	163,974,000	324,969,000	52,340,000	.....	.....	594,496,000
Average, 29 years	.....	952,987,000	190,916,000	102,558,000	356,862,000	43,374,000	.....	.....	419,665,000
On or near Jan. 1, 1856	1,398	37,859,000	317,423,000	193,747,000	912,706,000	59,314,000	634,182,000	49,485,000	683,668,000
1857	1,416	38,692,000	370,831,000	914,778,000	920,351,000	58,300,000	664,456,000	59,979,000	742,798,000
1858	1,429	39,531,000	384,632,000	155,908,000	185,983,000	71,412,000	583,165,000	60,303,000	642,470,000
1859	1,570	30,370,000	401,916,000	193,307,000	956,566,000	104,537,000	657,182,000	63,502,000	780,855,000
1860	1,563	31,443,922	421,860,000	907,104,000	953,892,000	83,594,000	691,945,000	70,344,000	708,282,000
1861	1,601	31,540,000	429,592,000	902,045,000	937,328,000	87,674,000	696,778,000	74,000,000	770,782,000
1862	1,496	33,500,000	419,761,000	163,938,000	997,137,000	102,527,000	647,686,000	96,976,000	746,653,000
Average, 7 years	.....	3,766,068,000	1,332,086,000	1,696,715,000	3,046,901,000	570,038,000	4,595,386,000	475,888,000	5,071,264,000
Average, 29 years	.....	366,012,000	192,155,000	942,389,000	435,542,000	81,434,000	.....	.....	725,997,000
On or near Jan. 1, 1863	.....	269,812,000	138,977,000	137,516,000	278,300,000	52,501,000	.....	.....	498,039,000
RECAPITULATION OF AVERAGES.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 years, 1854-1860	.....	292,444,000	130,904,000	93,125,000	314,029,000	39,315,000	.....	.....	466,371,000
6 years, 1841-1845	.....	942,911,000	62,672,000	71,907,000	154,709,000	38,078,000	.....	.....	335,900,000
5 years, 1846-1850	.....	905,865,000	177,132,000	96,544,000	215,677,000	41,488,000	.....	.....	315,142,000
5 years, 1851-1855	.....	927,857,000	172,931,000	163,974,000	323,986,000	52,340,000	.....	.....	594,496,000
7 years, 1856-1862	.....	3,96,012,000	192,155,000	942,389,000	435,542,000	81,434,000	.....	.....	725,997,000

RECAPITULATION OF AVERAGES.

Year	1840-1849	1850-1859	1860-1869	1870-1879	1880-1889	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2020-2029	2030-2039	2040-2049	2050-2059	2060-2069	2070-2079	2080-2089	2090-2099	2100-2109	2110-2119	2120-2129	2130-2139	2140-2149	2150-2159	2160-2169	2170-2179	2180-2189	2190-2199	2200-2209	2210-2219	2220-2229	2230-2239	2240-2249	2250-2259	2260-2269	2270-2279	2280-2289	2290-2299	2300-2309	2310-2319	2320-2329	2330-2339	2340-2349	2350-2359	2360-2369	2370-2379	2380-2389	2390-2399	2400-2409	2410-2419	2420-2429	2430-2439	2440-2449	2450-2459	2460-2469	2470-2479	2480-2489	2490-2499	2500-2509	2510-2519	2520-2529	2530-2539	2540-2549	2550-2559	2560-2569	2570-2579	2580-2589	2590-2599	2600-2609	2610-2619	2620-2629	2630-2639	2640-2649	2650-2659	2660-2669	2670-2679	2680-2689	2690-2699	2700-2709	2710-2719	2720-2729	2730-2739	2740-2749	2750-2759	2760-2769	2770-2779	2780-2789	2790-2799	2800-2809	2810-2819	2820-2829	2830-2839	2840-2849	2850-2859	2860-2869	2870-2879	2880-2889	2890-2899	2900-2909	2910-2919	2920-2929	2930-2939	2940-2949	2950-2959	2960-2969	2970-2979	2980-2989	2990-2999	3000-3009	3010-3019	3020-3029	3030-3039	3040-3049	3050-3059	3060-3069	3070-3079	3080-3089	3090-3099	3100-3109	3110-3119	3120-3129	3130-3139	3140-3149	3150-3159	3160-3169	3170-3179	3180-3189	3190-3199	3200-3209	3210-3219	3220-3229	3230-3239	3240-3249	3250-3259	3260-3269	3270-3279	3280-3289	3290-3299	3300-3309	3310-3319	3320-3329	3330-3339	3340-3349	3350-3359	3360-3369	3370-3379	3380-3389	3390-3399	3400-3409	3410-3419	3420-3429	3430-3439	3440-3449	3450-3459	3460-3469	3470-3479	3480-3489	3490-3499	3500-3509	3510-3519	3520-3529	3530-3539	3540-3549	3550-3559	3560-3569	3570-3579	3580-3589	3590-3599	3600-3609	3610-3619	3620-3629	3630-3639	3640-3649	3650-3659	3660-3669	3670-3679	3680-3689	3690-3699	3700-3709	3710-3719	3720-3729	3730-3739	3740-3749	3750-3759	3760-3769	3770-3779	3780-3789	3790-3799	3800-3809	3810-3819	3820-3829	3830-3839	3840-3849	3850-3859	3860-3869	3870-3879	3880-3889	3890-3899	3900-3909	3910-3919	3920-3929	3930-3939	3940-3949	3950-3959	3960-3969	3970-3979	3980-3989	3990-3999	4000-4009	4010-4019	4020-4029	4030-4039	4040-4049	4050-4059	4060-4069	4070-4079	4080-4089	4090-4099	4100-4109	4110-4119	4120-4129	4130-4139	4140-4149	4150-4159	4160-4169	4170-4179	4180-4189	4190-4199	4200-4209	4210-4219	4220-4229	4230-4239	4240-4249	4250-4259	4260-4269	4270-4279	4280-4289	4290-4299	4300-4309	4310-4319	4320-4329	4330-4339	4340-4349	4350-4359	4360-4369	4370-4379	4380-4389	4390-4399	4400-4409	4410-4419	4420-4429	4430-4439	4440-4449	4450-4459	4460-4469	4470-4479	4480-4489	4490-4499	4500-4509	4510-4519	4520-4529	4530-4539	4540-4549	4550-4559</
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MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEVADA TERRITORY.

LETTER

FROM

J. P. USHER, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th ultimo, in regard to the mineral resources of Nevada Territory.

JANUARY 6, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 5, 1863.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish to the House, at as early a day as possible, such information as he may have in his department in regard to the mineral products and resources of the Territory of Nevada, I have the honor herewith to transmit the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 22d ultimo, and accompanying papers, which have to-day been received at this department.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December 22, 1862.*

SIR: By resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 10th instant and referred to this office, the Secretary of the Interior is "requested to furnish," at as early a day as possible, "such information as he may have in his department in regard to the mineral products and resources of the Territory of Nevada," I have, therefore, the honor to transmit herewith, as furnishing information on the subject, copies of the following communications, viz:

1. Letter dated August 7, 1862, from Samuel Youngs.
2. Letter dated July 23, 1862, from Orion Clemens, secretary of Nevada.
3. Letter dated November 7, 1862, from same.

Unaided by any appropriation whatever for the object, and without legislative direction in the premises, this office, in order to the furtherance of the public interest, has opened correspondence with intelligent individuals, so as to make a collection of statistics in relation to the mineral wealth of the public domain, having been aided also by a few newspapers gratuitously sent from the Pacific slope.

The result is that the United States, in the opinion of this office, from existing discoveries, hold the proprietary interest in the most extensive and richest mines in the world; the reason being found in the fact that the average annual California product, since 1853, is four times the annual yield of the globe prior to the gold discoveries in that State, and the most important region recently developed is undoubtedly NEVADA.

The gold and silver mines there are found stretching from the Washoe, on the southwestern part of Nevada, across the Territory from west to east, and radiating in northerly and southerly directions from the great central discoveries of Washoe.

We have information of the deeply tunnelled "Potosi," or Spanish mine, with splendid gold rock, partially decomposed, of a reddish hue, from which rock is furnished to several mills engaged partly in crushing, and in selling the same as it comes from the mine; also the "Central," and "Ophir," all situated in Washoe county, some twelve or fourteen miles north of Carson City, in the extreme western part of the Territory, and in about $39^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude.

The principal clusters of gold and silver discoveries are in the counties of *Washoe, Storey, Lyon, and Ormsby*, encircling Carson, the capital of the Territory. Then proceeding south some thirty or forty miles from Virginia City and Gold Hill, there has been discovered between the forks of Carson river what is known as the "silver mountain," some ten miles of it having been staked off, on which, wherever the miners have penetrated to any depth in the hill, it is reported they have found *ore* which will rival any other mining district of the eastern slope. Advancing still further in a southerly direction, on the western side of the Territory, the Esmeralda and Van Horn mining districts are reached, the latter embracing the "Bullion mill." Then returning to the central discoveries around Carson, and travelling due east across the Territory, 177 miles from Carson, in almost the extreme eastern part of the Nevada, the "Reese River" mining district is found, lying on both sides of the main stage and immigrant road. Yet still further east than the "Reese" is the "Simpson Park" district, abounding in silver ore.

Returning, then, to the region about the geographical centre of the Territory, and around it have been established the Humboldt, Eldorado, Echo, Sacramento, and several other mining districts.

It was estimated in August last that there were in the Territory one hundred and forty mills in operation, more than half of which yield large amounts weekly, crushing an average of eight cords per week, at a yield of \$160 per cord.

Besides its resources in the precious metals and in the useful minerals, it has extensive agricultural capacities scattered throughout the mineral ranges. This glimpse at the wealth in precious metals of Nevada, not (as hereinbefore indicated) afforded from official data, may serve to furnish some idea of its general diffusion over the Territory, the cost of transportation to and from the mines having been estimated at six millions of dollars annually.

This mineral region, undoubtedly, extends eastward into Utah, as it is known to do in a southwesterly direction to the Colorado region of California, in reference to which the enclosed paper from this office, marked No. 1, is appended.

The Nevada mining region occupies a position of *centrality* in connexion with the Pacific and the plains reaching to the Mississippi valley, as it does rela-

tively north and south, being about the middle part of that portion of the American Union.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. EDMUNDS, *Commissioner*.

Hon. SECRETARY of the Interior.

No. 1.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 18, 1862.

SIR: Referring to your personal inquiry respecting the application to Congress for a concession of what is called "Colorado Desert," in the southeastern part of California, as considered in Senate Report Com. No. 276, 1st session 36th Congress, vol. 2, 1859-'60, I have the honor to state that in a report from this office, bearing date 18th February, 1861, it was submitted "that the statements before the Senate Committee on Public Lands," (report above mentioned,) represent "the greater portion of this region to be a waste, sandy desert, destitute of water and vegetation;" but it is understood "that, of the triangular three-million part, contemplated by the memorial, there is a considerable body of good arable land, stretching lengthwise from southeast to northwest, yet all requiring water—its destitution in that respect rendering the country generally unfit for settlement;" that "the water project is designed" to "open the way for intercommunication through the country for all purposes, and it is through that means portions of the lands, it is expected, will be redeemed," &c.

I also enclose herewith a copy of a further report from this office, dated 12th March, 1862, for ready reference, in which you will find it stated that the "descriptive notes which accompanied that report" indicate a rich soil, but absence of water in all that portion of the country south of the mountain ranges; that "the field-notes of the subdivisional surveys and the descriptions by all the government explorers" corroborate the statements of the "said descriptive notes;" that "the line upon which these descriptive notes are based passes from north to south, over the central portion of the so-called desert" that "it is a well ascertained fact that the Colorado river is considerably higher than this desert, and that from the river on to and across a portion of the desert there is a natural channel, known as New river, with a regular descent of five feet to the mile, but which is dry, except at high water in the Colorado, when there is a regular flow into the desert;" that "there can be but little doubt that the mountains surrounding this desert, in common with the mountain ranges in all the region of country, contain mineral wealth of great value, and that in no event should the mountain region be included in the proposed grant;" which grant this office then declined to recommend.

The points you orally made looked to further information:

1st. As to the character of the country; the feasibility of its reclamation by irrigation, and the means to that end.

2d. Whether the resulting public benefit would be a fair offset and equivalent for the grant by the United States of their proprietary interest for an extent of country covering over three millions of acres?

Our further examinations have resulted in the conviction that the soil of the region in question is susceptible, by proper irrigation, of the highest culture.

In fact, the testimony bearing date April 4, 1859, in that respect, from "R. C. Matthewson, government surveyor in California," (Senate report 276, 1st session 36th Congress, 1860, pp. 5 and 6,) is direct and explicit.

Referring to the whole tract as a desert, with rare exceptions, destitute of vegetation, he states that "the soil, in many portions of it, is of the very best

quality, being composed of alluvial earths, marl, and shells which, if it could be irrigated, would undoubtedly prove very fertile and productive;" that "after showers of rain, which fall very seldom in the desert, and cover but small patches here and there when they do fall," he has "known the 'careless weed' to grow as high as ten or twelve feet in a few weeks."

The same testimony represents the Great Salt (or Dry) lake within the region under consideration as lower than the bed of the Colorado river; "that the water flows into it from every point of the compass;" that "there can be no doubt" that, "with irrigation and the consequent *verdure*, the climate would be greatly modified, and adapted to a dense population;" and that, "at the Coyote valley, where there is an Indian rancheria, near the eastern base of the mountains, grapes, water-melons, &c., are ripe six weeks in advance of those at San Diego and Los Angeles."

The facts are well ascertained that all that is wanting is suitable irrigation, to make the whole of the region in question teem with vegetation, and adapted to the culture of the cereals of the temperate zone and the rich fruits of the tropics. The soil, possessing the elements of arability, wants only the indispensable and refreshing influences of water, so essential to vegetable and animal life.

The aridity and heat of this quasi desert are to be conquered by an artificial system of irrigation, which, softening and modifying the climate, will prepare the earth for cultivation, and make it fit for the habitation of man; the obvious means to this end being copious supplies furnished by the Colorado. This river has its sources in the eastern confines of Washington Territory near Dakota, in 44° north latitude, its headwaters being separated by the Rocky mountains from Sweet and Wind rivers, tributaries of the upper Missouri, from whose waters its rushing, impetuous volume sweeps over a distance of 1,000 miles, until it discharges itself into the California Gulf, 840 miles of its course being within our own territory, of which it traverses, in part, the Territory of Washington, through Utah. New Mexico forming 200 miles of the eastern boundary of California, and consequently the eastern limit of the proposed concession. In its course and other peculiarities, yet with a valley of less width than the Nile, it is not unlike the great river of Egypt, except in this, that the latter dashes along for 500 miles from the southern boundary of upper Egypt through abrupt mountains and sand hills, intersected by defiles leading to the Red Sea and the Lybian desert, without being furnished with a single affluent; rushing at the termination of that distance through a plain from near Cairo to the Mediterranean, separating into great streams, where, diverging in delta form, it discharges its floods into the Mediterranean by its two branches, at the distance of eighty miles from each other; whilst the Colorado, starting at an elevation of 7,489 feet above the level of the sea, in its impetuous course has its floods swollen by numerous affluents—Green river, Grand river, San Juan, Little Colorado, Virgin, and Williams—cutting through mountains, instances occurring with its banks 1,000 to 1,500 feet high, dashing through the mountains in the Black cañon, twenty-five miles long, and 490 miles from its mouth uniting with the Gila; forming its junction nearly at right angles by coming from the east, it forces its way through a chain of rocky hills seventy feet high for 350 yards, on one of the rocky bases of which stands Fort Yuma, the river expanding in its onward course until it discharges its waters into the Gulf.

This river, it is believed, has its vernal or solstitial floods, caused by the melting snows of the chain of mountains that flank its course, raising its surface some twenty or thirty feet above its ordinary level, and by the fall rains, which lift its waters above their ordinary level, yet irrigating and refreshing its valleys of an average five miles width for hundreds of miles.

The fertilizing influence of its progress renders its valley easy of culture for wheat; maize, beans, and melons are found in abundance, even under the primi-

tive system of cultivation by the aborigines; part of the valley being found adapted to cotton, which is cultivated by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. That portion of it in our own territory extends from the 32d degree north latitude to the 44th degree.

The part of the Nile which traverses Egypt, from the cataracts of Syene, a distance of six hundred miles, has its valley of average width of eight miles. Its enriching influence has made it the granary of the east from the earliest period in the history of man. In its primeval days twenty millions of inhabitants dwelt in that region; but not confined to the existing limited valley, but from a mighty system of irrigation, which, warring upon the Lybian desert, rescued them from the dominion of burning sands extensive tracts of country, making them arable by pouring upon them the enriching waters which the industry of man effected through canals and artificial lakes. The canal of Yousoff, the history of which is perhaps traceable to the Hebrew patriarch who sought supplies from this land of plenty, stretches a hundred miles, with a breadth of from fifty to three hundred feet, running parallel to the Nile, and watering the Tayoom region.

These natural conduits were counted by thousands in the early history of that country. Their fertilizing redeeming power is shown in the fact that, under the Pharaohs, the Persic dynasty, the rule of the Ptolomies, Roman and Mohammedans, Egypt has paid, even as a colonial dependency, its immense tributes to the support of its people and their arbitrary rulers. The memorials of its triumphs in natural science remain, whilst time has strown the earth with the wreck of works of art on the classic shores of the other side of the Mediterranean. Its vast piles of architecture, covering acres and rising to the clouds, still stand in the deserts; its avenues of sphynxes, colossal figures, and archways are there. The Thebes of a hundred gates, and a circumference of forty miles, are the memorials of the triumph of art and industry over a burning climate in subduing the earth and making it subservient to the wants of man. Passing to the mediæval ages when, in the middle of the seventh century, it was wrested from Rome by the caliph Omar, his lieutenant, Amrou, in making his report in glowing terms of the wealth of the province, describes the land as swarming with husbandmen, and its products, as illustrated by the long train of camels laden with supplies, reaching onward from Cairo, in Egypt, to Medina, in Arabia.

The population, which had sunk to less than three millions when the French, in 1798, invaded Egypt, has risen, under the energetic and successful administration of the viceroyalty of Mehemet Ali, whose fourth son is now the mild and sagacious ruler, as a nominal dependent of the Sublime Porte, as shown in his improvements in canalling in the work of controlling the Nile in its inundations by a *banage*, or dam, at the beginning of the delta, to heighten and regulate its periodical inundations, and economize its redundant waters.

Illustrated by this imperfect sketch of the struggles between desert and water, we may find motives for economical exertion in this age of science, which levels down all material obstacles and triumphs over all difficulties.

The Colorado tract is far from being the bleak, scorching, unbroken sand-sea of the east. Flanked by mountains, which send to it occasional streams, it has at hand the means of never-failing irrigation, if successfully and properly directed. Near Fort Yuma are still to be found the traces of ancient irrigating canals, showing the culture of this remote region at an early period of Spanish domination on the western shores of the continent. As early as the year 1540 the viceroy of Mexico put on foot an exploration, under the lead of Alarchon, who explored the Gulf and discovered the mouth of the Colorado, which he designated a "mighty river." One hundred and sixty-odd years ago Padre Kino sailed to the confluence of the Colorado and Gila, founding a mission; but the declining power of that race consolidated its population upon other regions,

the aggregate number of persons at the change of flags in 1846, in the whole of Upper California, amounting only to a few thousand souls.

These imperfect suggestions will serve at least to show that political causes, leading to recession of the tide of emigration, were the events which allowed the southern part of California to remain in sterility, yet not without a protest against such being its doom, as early and later efforts have sufficiently demonstrated.

The facts already gleaned indicate the capability of the Colorado region, when supplied with water, to make abundant returns for the industry of man.

The periodical swell of the river, growing out of its elevation above the basin, sends its streams to some extent over the tract in question without artificial aid.

The object of agriculture is to obtain from the earth the greatest amount of vegetable productions. Agriculturists tell that soils consist of more or less pulverized "fragments of rocks, mixed with certain products of their chemical decomposition with some organic matter, the *debris* of vegetation that has grown upon them;" that "a part of the finest portion of every productive soil is usually made up of clay, which is a product of the chemical decomposition of certain minerals, and which possesses properties of the highest merit in agriculture;" that, "under the general name *humus*, is comprehended the organic matter of the soil, which has resulted from the partial decay of previous generations of plants;" that, "unless the soil is permeable by the roots of plants, and preserves the proper degree of warmth and moisture, vegetation cannot attain its maximum development;" that "the plant being fixed, and at rest, its food must necessarily be in perpetual motion around the organs destined to take it up;" that "the atmospheric food is kept in motion, not only by the winds which are perpetually intermingling the air of all parts of the globe, but more effectually by a silent, yet ever active agency;" "that "all the forms of plant food are soluble in water, and that, in virtue of these physical laws, the tissues of a growing plant must be constantly surrounded with moisture." Now, in regard to the Colorado tract, we have the argillaceous and other elements of fruitful soil; the water is at hand sufficient, by proper canalling, to overspread the whole surface, giving verdure to the soil and capacity to reward the labors of the industrious farmer.

The elevation of the bed of the Colorado river above the surface of the territory under consideration, and the fact of the passage of that river through alluvial lands, make the work of irrigation by open drains or other conduits, and the preparation of the soil for culture, quite feasible, with promise of perfect success.

Not only have such means been in use in Asia, Africa, and Japan, but in England, France, and Germany, where experience has resolved the irrigating process into well-established systems.

Having thus considered, in some detail, the first point of your inquiry, it is proposed, briefly, to deal with the second, which is, whether the resulting benefits from the concession would be a just equivalent for such an immense extent of country.

It is fair to presume that the seeking for, and acceptance of, such a grant would imply the assent of the grantee to redeem the land, with the additional consideration of reaping an adequate reward.

Congress, in order to open up new regions of country, and quicken the sale of the public lands, have made numerous large grants in recent years upon the *indemnity* principle, by conceding the alternate section and retaining the residuary ones, duplicating the latter *in rate*, but a pure gratuity upon such a scale as this is without precedent in congressional legislation.

The fact will not be overlooked that the territory applied for is nearly four times larger than the State of Rhode Island; is larger than Connecticut and Rhode Island united, and more than twice the area of Delaware; that when

completely reclaimed it would, according to the ratio in England of population to a square mile, hold over a million and a half of inhabitants.

Its geographical and commercial position is such, with the avenues of inter-communication increasing, as to afford strong incentive to immigration, which will be further stimulated by the construction of the great Pacific railway, whilst the recent discoveries of the precious metals in the very region in question are now attracting an enterprising and active population to the southern part of California.

In regard to this new and attractive element of value, the following articles have reached this office from the California newspapers.

The semi-weekly Southern News, published at Los Angeles, under date of May 16, 1862, has the leading editorial.

"Colorado Mines.—There are several parties fitting out in this city with the intention of trying their luck in the Placer gold mines, recently discovered in the vicinity of the Colorado river.

"These diggings are located, as we are informed, about sixty miles from Fort Yuma, and are presumed to be very extensive. The great drawback is said to be a want of water for washing the dirt. We hope those mines will turn out as well as predicted, and thus add another market to be supplied from this city."

The following from the Herald and Mirror at San Francisco, May, 1862 :

"New Cause of Excitement.—The steamer, Senator from the southern coast, brought \$27,000 in gold dust, and late and encouraging news from the recently-discovered gold mines on the Colorado river. The accounts state that parties were continually leaving Los Angeles for the mines, and considerable quantities of gold dust were being received in exchange for provisions. To those who are seized with a desire to emigrate to the new diggings, we would give a very few words of advice, and these are that you should be sure to take your own provisions, and abundant means for transporting water."

Again, from a Los Angeles paper of May 23, 1862 :

"Colorado Mines.—A brisk business has been going on during the week in fitting out parties for the new mines on the Colorado. Over one hundred persons have left Los Angeles during the present week, and some two hundred more are fitting out and are leaving daily as they get ready." &c.

The geographical features of the Colorado tract, in fact, bear a strong resemblance to the auriferous regions of the Red Sea, from which was extracted the gold that adorned the palaces of the Pharaohs and the princes who have succeeded them.

Authentic data, then, of public notoriety establish the fact that the Colorado region is a land of gold, and as such will soon bring to it such a power as will open all over its surface channels from the river for water, equally indispensable for mining as for arable purposes.

The plat of California herewith indicates the limits of the tract applied for, and by a pink shade, a radius of sixty miles from Fort Yuma, embracing the newly discovered mineral region.

In an agricultural point of view, the grant finds no favor with the General Land Office—in its mineral aspect no such grant should pass beyond the reach of the general government, which can leave it open as heretofore to the whole American people, or subject to a system which shall come in aid of the public treasury in meeting the enormous expenses daily incurred in the great pending struggle to maintain and perpetuate the integrity of this Union.

The foregoing considerations have resulted in the following conclusions :

1. That the geological structure of the tract is such, with an adequate, nay, indefinite supply of water at hand in the Colorado river, that by canalling, by

sequias, or open draining, or other irrigating channels, it can be made, not only arable, but capable of an immense yield of cereals and tropical productions.

2. That the existing and proposed avenues of intercommunication and the further facility to be afforded by the great Pacific railway, will take a large population to this land on account of its position in connexion with domestic and foreign trade; that the immediate and powerful incentive to immigration, the *gold fields*, which converted California into a State without giving time even for transition through territorial pupillage, will bring in, as it is now carrying there, an enterprising population which will soon draw from the river supplies, not only for arable, but mining purposes, and that, too, without the intervention of any such grant.

3. That, consequently, no such concession as a pure gratuity is consistent with the public interest.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, *Commissioner*.

Hon. C. A. TRIMBLE,

Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

In one hundred pounds	Soil fertile with- out manure.	Good wheat soil	Barren.
Organic matter	9.7	7.0	4.0
Silica, (sand)	64.8	74.3	77.8
Alumina, (clay)	5.7	5.5	9.1
Lime	5.9	1.4	.4
Magnesia .....	.9	.7	.1
Oxide of iron	6.1	4.7	8.1
Oxide of Manganese .....	.1	.....	.....
Potash .....	.2	1.7	.....
Soda .....	.4	.7	.....
Chlorine .....	.2	.1	.....
Sulphuric acid .....	.2	.1	.....
Phosphoric acid .....	.4	.1½	.....
Carbonic acid	4.0	.....	.....
Loss during the analysis	1.4	3.6½	.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *March 16, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the communication from the honorable R. W. Johnson, of the 27th ultimo, submitting resolutions of the legislature of California and a bill based thereon, and other papers, asking Congress to donate to the State a tract of country in the southeastern part thereof to aid in the improvement of the same, and pursuant to your reference respectfully submit that the bill contemplates a grant to the State of all that portion thereof south of the San Bernardino base line and east of the main range of mountains, embracing an estimated area of about *six and a half millions* of acres, of which upwards of *three and a half millions* have been surveyed and reported to this office at a cost to the general government of upwards of \$170,000.

The field-notes of the survey show the land, in many places in the valleys, to be of good quality, with great want of water and timber, but generally to be third-rate and sandy, interspersed with dry beds of salt lakes, rugged and broken

near the mountains, with no timber or water. We have nothing bearing upon the unsurveyed part of the tract or the mountains thereon.

Looking to our limited knowledge of this region of the State, our want of information in regard to the extent of the mineral wealth of its mountains, and considering the great extent of the grant, and the large outlay already made by the United States for the survey of the same, I can find no ground which would warrant me in recommending a transfer, as a pure gratuity, of the proprietary interest of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
March 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the papers referred to this office relating to a grant of the *Colorado* Desert to the State of California, and also the letters of this office referring to the same subject, marked respectively A, B, C, and D; also copy marked E of the descriptive notes of the deputy surveyor, running the range line of range 12 east of the San Bernardino meridian, extending from the south line of the State of California to the base line north of the tract of country in question.

It will be seen that these descriptive notes indicate a rich soil, but absence of water in all that portion of the country south of the mountain ranges. The field-notes of the subdivisional surveys, and the descriptions by all the government explorers, corroborate the statements of the descriptive notes herewith. The line upon which these descriptive notes are based passes from north to south, over the central portion of the so-called desert. It is a well ascertained fact that the Colorado river is considerably higher than this desert, and that from the river on to and across a portion of the desert there is a natural channel, known as New river, with a regular descent of five feet to the mile, but which is dry, except at high water, in the Colorado, when there is a regular flow into the desert.

There can be little doubt that the mountains surrounding this desert, in common with the mountain ranges in all that region of country, contain mineral wealth of great value, and that in no event should the mountain region be included in the proposed grant.

A careful examination of the papers submitted by you, and of every other accessible source of information, has failed to convince me that any departure from the views of this office, as expressed in its letters herewith submitted, is, at the present time, desirable. I cannot, therefore, recommend the proposed cession—

1st. Because the information in this office and the financial condition of the country do not justify so extended a grant of the public domain without compensation equal at least to the cost of survey, which in this instance amounts to \$170,000.

2d. A very considerable portion of the most desirable land in California has already been absorbed by enormous private grants of the Mexican government, and to extend this system of monopoly by the grant of more than 3,000,000 in a single instance to an individual or private corporation, which will be the practical effect of the proposed measure, is certainly not in accordance with the general policy of the country. Without recommending the cession in any form, I

may be permitted to suggest that, if made, it should be confined to the land actually brought within the influence of the proposed irrigation, and that alternate sections, or descriptions, as in the case of grants for railroads, be reserved to the United States, to be disposed of at an enhanced minimum, or as Congress shall hereafter determine. The papers herewith are accompanied by schedule.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. W. CRISFIELD.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, LOS ANGELOS DISTRICT,
Los Angeles, California, August 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in conformity to your circular dated February 10, 1862, that the Placer mines of Colorado river have become the all-absorbing topic of interest in the southern counties. News of the most startling interest is daily reaching us, and the result is that the whole of the floating population is on the way or about leaving for the Colorado district.

The locality of the newly-discovered placers is on the left bank of the Colorado river, due east from San Bernardino, and about eighty miles northeast of Fort Yuma.

From the quantity of gold daily reaching this city there is reason to anticipate a development of mineral wealth superior to that of any other portion of the Pacific coast.

From accounts which have reached us, the amounts collected each day came up from four to six ounces to the hand.

The gold found is on the loose soil of the surface, in pieces varying from a grain to several ounces.

From the reports of persons worthy of confidence, there remains no doubt of the vast richness of that portion of the Colorado Territory.

The gold is of extreme purity, assaying twenty-three carats fine, and sells readily at \$17 50 to \$18.

Unfortunately there is no water nearer than the Colorado, and the mining district is from twelve to eighteen miles from the river. The gold fields are situated on the middle of the Colorado and Gila rivers.

The country near the Colorado is said to be of the most forbidden character, with a soil incapable of sustaining vegetation other than the "cactus" family, which is thereby scattered over it.

Towards the Sierra Blanca vegetation becomes more abundant, and near the mountain range assumes a luxuriance equal to our rich valleys of the southern counties.

I saw yesterday, in the hands of a merchant of this city, a piece of gold weighing forty-seven ounces, for which the sum of \$869 50 was paid. It was taken up by a Mexican named Ambrosia Castillo. This beautiful piece was solid and entirely pure. He says that persons will soon arrive here bringing larger pieces than this one. About *two thousand* persons are already at work at these mines; numbers are starting from all parts of this State and also from the neighboring State of Sonora, Mexico.

As these "placer mines" are situated on the new Territory of Colorado, I presume the land office recently created for that district will transmit to you all the necessary information as to the exact locality of the gold fields, extent of discoveries, topography, and character of the surrounding country, &c.

Since my last letter, dated July 11, no business of any kind has been transacted at the office under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTONIO MA. PICO, *Register*.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Esq.,

Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

1.

AURORA, ESMERALDA COUNTY, N. T.,

August 7, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your circular of 10th February yesterday, and should be pleased to render all aid in my power to the advancement of the information desired. Not being learned in the sciences, I could only give the practical or popular names. At present I know of no opportunity of forwarding specimens to you. I could forward you rich specimens of gold and silver quartz. In this district we have more quartz ledges and quartz rock than any other place I have seen. Having been in California since 1849, I have had some experience. Here we have frequent boulders of quartz lying upon the surface over the country for three to five miles in extent, which prospect rich in silver, many tons of them having been worked to profit for the miners. In no other country is silver rock found upon the surface, so far as I am informed. We have here obsidian, a species of coarse glass, found on the surface; in other sections a boulder, resembling lava, which when broken is hollow, the inside coated with beautiful colors, white, blue, &c. It resembles a fine agate; I can give it no name. We have bituminous coal; beautiful, clear, white salt. The soil contains much alkali; ground extremely dry and barren; country covered with wild sage bushes, from two to four feet high. Cedar, pine, and wild mahogany trees are our wood; they grow slow and very scrubby. In the mountains we have timber for lumber, &c. In the rivers we have trout and other fish. We have also cinnabar and alum in this district; when opportunity offers I will forward you samples.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL YOUNGS.

HON. J. M. EDMUNDS.

2.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Carson City, Nevada Territory, July 23, 1862.

SIR: Your circular, postmarked June 30, I received last week. I have addressed letters to friends at Humboldt, Esmeralda, Dayton, Virginia City, Gold Hill, Silver City, and Washoe City, where are the principal settlements, improvements, and mining regions. In those letters I quoted from your circular the character of information desired, and hope for favorable responses, though I have heretofore found it difficult to collect specimens in this Territory without going personally to the mines, for which I have not yet found time. The mines at Gold Hill and Virginia City, 16 to 18 miles from here, are most forward in their development, and constitute the original "Washoe," a name now often applied to the whole Territory.

As persons rarely go to Washington from this Territory, I think it best, for the present at least, to forward you small specimens by mail as I can get hold of them. I forward by this mail some specimens from the "Gould & Curry"

claim, at Virginia City, one of the most valuable mines in the Territory, supposed by some to be on the same ledge with the "Ophir" claim, *i. e.* the "Comstock" ledge. The quartz contains both gold and silver—principally silver. Also I send you specimens of deposits from "Steamboat Springs," a "Washoe" geyser, in Washoe county, about 22 miles, in a northerly direction, from Carson City. There are many warm springs in the Territory, but these are boiling springs, sending up steam with a gurgling, hissing noise, somewhat resembling the boiler of a steamboat. In some places the water is thrown two or three feet into the air. Last April, during ten or more days, a stream of boiling water was reported to be thrown 75 feet into the air. There were intervals of 25 or 30 minutes between these eruptions. The air about smells of sulphur, though it is said that this mineral does not appear to be present in the water. I also send you a piece of petrified cedar or pine bark from Esmeralda.

Timber is very scarce. Mountains and sandy or alkali flats or plains, covered with sage brush, constitute the monotonous scenery, so far as the Territory has fallen under my observation while coming into and through it by the overland coach, and such, with slight exceptions, is, so far as I can ascertain, the appearance of the entire Territory. Three or four miles west of this place, and skirting the whole western border of the Territory, is a belt of yellow pine timber growing on the sides and summit of the snow-crowned Sierra Nevada mountains. I know of no other timber in the Territory worth mentioning, and even this is not all in the Territory if we fail to get the boundary prescribed in the organic act. While Humboldt county has the general features of landscape described as marking the Territory, it has a milder climate and more grass in the mining region on the Humboldt river than we have here. Washoe county is more favored for farming purposes, and less for mineral than the other counties. The number of acres of arable land in that county is supposed to be about ten thousand. There are some lead mines, with silver intermixed, and placer diggings in Washoe county. In this village some excellent gardens are being made this season, and it is probable the land would produce like that of California if there were plenty of water for irrigation. Esmeralda mining district, being the region about the town of Aurora, is improving rapidly in mineral development, and is sending bullion to market. They have nine mills in operation, but only two or three are highly esteemed, the remainder not having good silver processes.

Humboldt mining region, about the villages of Humboldt City and Unionville, is rising rapidly into favor. No mills are in operation there, but one or two have been commenced, and five were expected to be in operation before next winter. The quartz in that section is mainly silver bearing, with a large admixture of lead and antimony.

I will endeavor to fill in this outline with more particular information hereafter, and also give you information as to the advance of improvements in the Territory. The latter now chiefly exhibits itself in the construction of quartz mills and building up of towns. There are eighty-three quartz mills in operation, and about twenty being constructed. Carson and Virginia Cities are improving rapidly. Dayton is growing very fast as a result of its extensive water-power in the Carson river for mills. Some apparently good coal and iron mines have been found in that neighborhood.

I take it for granted you have one of the late maps of our Territory, with the new counties, published in New York. I believe on that map Dayton is printed "Ghinatown," an old name changed by the legislature.

Some idea of the traffic of the Territory may be found from the wagons, pack trains, and expresses.

There are a great number of strongly built wagons of enormous size, drawn each by six or eight mules, almost invariably of remarkably large size, good condition and fine form, used for transportation across the mountains to and from

California. Add to these the pack trains used for the same purpose, and the wagons drawn by oxen and other animals used in the Territory for hauling quartz and wood and for other purposes, and the mail and express coaches, and the estimate of the value of all these means of transportation, which I have heard set down at five millions of dollars, is probably not exaggerated. Of expresses leaving Carson City, there is one daily and one tri-weekly for California; one weekly for Humboldt mines; one daily for Washoe City; two daily for Dayton; and two daily and two semi-daily for Silver City, Gold Hill, and Virginia City. These expresses are all four-horse coaches and Concord wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORION CLEMENS,

Secretary of Nevada Territory.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

3.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Carson City, Nevada Territory, November 7, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of August 18 was duly received, and I was very much gratified to find that you were pleased with my letter and specimens.

Having been called by business to Virginia City about two weeks ago, I took the opportunity of visiting the "Mexican" or, as it is frequently called, the "Spanish" mine. We went in through a tunnel 250 feet; then descended by a single flight of spiral steps, 92 feet; then down other steps till we attained a depth of 170 feet below the surface, passing close to and in sight of the Ophir timbers.

The timbering in these mines is a wonder. In the process a shaft is sunk and the timbers put in as the quartz is removed, working laterally and upwards. To go deeper another shaft is sunk and timbers built up till they connect with the former timbers. In this way the Comstock ledge is opened and timbered 375 feet or more of its length, viz: the "Central," lying south of the "Ophir," 25 feet; all that part of the "Ophir" lying south of the Mexican, 200 feet; the "Mexican" at the depth of 170 feet, its entire length of 100 feet; and fifty feet of that part of the Ophir lying north of the Mexican. In the Mexican mine the quartz will be taken out and timbers carried up to within 30 feet of the surface. In one portion the timbers are now up 50 feet. These timbers are 11½ to 12½ inches square and 6 feet 5 inches long. They are put together thus: Each one of these skeleton cubes is called a "station." Each stick costs \$9, and the carpenter's work \$1 50 to \$2. In some places the enormous pressure has caused them to slightly crack and cut into each other. At the depth of 170 feet the ledge is 46 feet wide. Two stations extended across the mine and to the height of 50 feet, being three rows of upright timbers, cost \$12,000. They could be built cheaper now, as lumber has fallen to \$60 a thousand. The walling up of the casing rock on each side of the ledge is substantially done, and a costly part of the timbering. In several places we saw the peculiar timbers left by the Mexicans when they worked the mine in 1859.

Soon after entering the tunnel we were obliged to take lights. At the end of the tunnel we found a number of drifts running off in various directions. We were obliged presently to step over near a deep shaft to get out of the way of a horse being brought in to work a "whim," or hoisting apparatus. While the horse was passing the hand-car came thundering along on the iron rails in the tunnel and shot past us into the gloom of one of the drifts. Without stopping to explore the drifts to any great extent, we descended the spiral steps. Here

the huge timbers rose above us into confused indistinctness, and extended below and on all sides of us. In wandering through the mine the sensations are peculiar, produced by this vast frame-work of timbers underground, and the rumblings occasionally startling the ear, from invisible places in the darkness, caused by pouring quartz down a plank incline into a heap on a plank floor, to be hoisted thence, and by emptying it into the car through a kind of hopper; and then on the bottom of the mine, and on floors laid at various elevations among the timbers, workmen were here and there visible with their lights, appearing and disappearing as we or they changed position. There were a number of shafts whose mysterious depths the eye could not penetrate.

At the depth of 170 feet I obtained the specimen marked No. 2, and a ton of which would yield about \$3,000.

The richest rock is found in "pockets," (small deposits,) or in veins from an inch to several inches in width. In some places the pay rock is thus so concentrated that the adjoining quartz for a considerable space is waste rock.

After I came out of the mine, Mr. Beckwith, the superintendent, gave me the richest specimens I have, (No. 1,) which I send by mail; it shows some native silver wire, and some gold. A ton of such rock would be worth \$8,000 or \$10,000. I enclose in this letter some silver wire given me by Mr. Beckwith. It is in its natural state, just as it was picked out from quartz taken from the Mexican mine.

Specimen No. 3 is nearly pure silver, and if a ton of such rock could be obtained, it would be worth *twenty-five thousand dollars*, (\$25,000.)

No. 4 is worth about \$2,500 to the ton. It shows, besides the mineral, the quartz and some crystals.

No. 5 is worth \$1,200 to the ton.

No. 6 is worth \$250 or \$300 per ton.

Nos. 7 and 8 were taken from near the surface. They are very rich in gold. No. 7 is worth about \$8,000 to the ton. It came from a vein about an inch wide.

I also send you by mail some samples of our soil. Sample A I gathered up from the surface in Carson City. So far as I have noticed the ground, it appears to be of that character.

Sample B I found where some post holes had been dug in Carson City, and I am told it is a fair sample of the soil six to eighteen inches deep.

Sample C I picked up in the outskirts of Carson City. When I picked it up, being wet, it was black, except the white or brown colored skin on top. Alkali seems to exist generally through the soil, and the water of shallow wells and most streams taste of it. Where I got sample C there is a strong deposit.

Mica appears almost everywhere visible in the soil. It sparkles on the ground, and in the bottoms of many little streams. Finding some decomposed granite near Carson City, with an unusual quantity in it, I gathered up some and send you a sample. It is sometimes a little difficult to distinguish in quartz from gold, except by slightly wetting the quartz, which, while it obscures mica, brings out gold more distinctly, and shows its peculiar color so as more clearly to distinguish it from other substances which might be taken for it.

If this letter and the accompanying specimens are such as you desire, I will bear the subject in mind, and pursue it further, as opportunity offers to obtain specimens from and information relating to other mines or sections of the Territory.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORION CLEMENS,
Secretary of Nevada Territory.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES LOAN CREATED IN 1841.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of Representatives of December 16, in relation to the United States loan created in 1841, &c.

4 JANUARY 6, 1863 — Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 5, 1863.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive, on the 19th of December, 1862, a resolution of the House adopted on the 16th of December, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the amount of United States loan created in 1841, and extended by the act of April 15, 1842, with the names of those registered as owners thereof, and such information as the department may possess as to the actual ownership; and to communicate a copy or copies of any memorial or memorials proposing or soliciting a special medium of payment to the owners or holders of the said loan, and whether he proposed to pay said loan in coin.

Having previously seen in the public prints a report of the adoption of the resolution, I had already given directions for the preparation of the statement and for a copy of the memorial, necessary to a satisfactory reply. On the morning of the next day, however, I resigned the office of Secretary; and my resumption of the charge of the department, on the 22d, was followed by the adjournment of Congress, on the next day, to the 5th of January. These circumstances prevented the preparation and transmission of my reply to the resolution until after the 1st of January, on which day the loan became payable. This explanation is thought due to the House prompt obedience to whose directions is a cheerfully acknowledged duty of the Secretary.

I now transmit a statement showing the amount of the loan mentioned in the resolution, and the names of the owners as registered. The department possesses no other information as to the actual ownership of the loan.

I also transmit a copy of a memorial or representation, prepared, I presume, in consequence of an expression of a wish by me, in conversation with the president of the Mechanics' Banking Association of New York, for a free communication of views by intelligent citizens, whose pursuits implied the largest knowledge of the probable effects on public credit of payment or non-payment in coin.

Had not the circumstances already stated intervened, the House would have

been promptly advised of my intention in respect to the mode of payment. Intention has now passed into action. My judgment was determined in favor of payment in coin, not merely by the weighty considerations growing out of its beneficial influences on public credit, but by the circumstance that I found myself able to obtain the needed specie at a cost so small that payment in coin was, in fact, a less inconvenience to the treasury, and a less interference with payments to and for the army and navy, than payment in notes would have been. The whole amount of coin required was advanced by moneyed institutions, most of which, it is believed, had no interest in the loan, nor any interest in the transaction, except what arises from the general support of the public credit; and the advance was made without premium, and at an interest of four per cent., and is not to be called for until it can be reimbursed from receipts from customs, dedicated by act of Congress to the payment of interest and to the redemption of the principal of the public debt.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement exhibiting the amount of United States loan created in 1841, and extended by the act of April 15, 1842, (both registered and coupon bonds,) which will fall due during the present year; and also the names of those who are registered as the owners thereof, as per resolution of the House of Representatives of December 16, 1862.

Albert, E. M., A. J. & W. J., in trust for A. M. Albert.....	\$10,000 00
Abbott, William L	5,000 00
Astor, William B.....	75,000 00
Atkinson, Francis Buring	17,000 00
Atkinson, Rev. William.....	17,000 00
Almon, M. B., & Jas. G. A. Creighton, in trust	11,400 00
Almon, M. B., & Jas. G. A. Creighton, guardians.....	2,500 00
Allen, Dan'l K., (Queens county, L. I.) ..	2,000 00
Alleaume, Jules Amedes, (Havre)	2,000 00
Armstrong, John, surgeon, Royal navy	5,000 00
Angulo, José Miguel, (Cuba)	3,500 00
Angulo, Laureano, (Cuba) ..	9,500 00
Aymar, William	2,700 00
Almon, M. B	2,000 00
Arthur, E. H., president.....	9,000 00
Binney, H., jun., and Wm. Cummings, in trust.	8,000 00
Boric, A. E., and Geo. A. Wright, in trust.....	11,100 00
Bohmer, Johann Frederick, (Frankfort-on-the-Main)	7,000 00
Budington, O.	2,000 00
Brintnall, Caleb	7,000 00
Burger, Joseph	4,000 00
Bilwiller, Jacob, jr., (St. Gall, Switzerland).....	1,000 00
Bullier, Francois, (France).....	6,600 00
Boussiniere, Mad. M. H. de L., de la epouse, &c., (Au Meins, Sarthe).....	1,600 00
Boussiniere, A. J. F. P., de la ..	1,600 00
Brock, Rev. Thomas, (Guernsey)	209 51
Burke, Mary V.....	500 00
Bull, Polly, (New Milford, Connecticut).....	500 00

Battell, Joseph	\$10,000 00
Bowne, Walter	3,000 00
Bard, Charles, cashier, (Norwich, Connecticut)	10,000 00
Bruhl, Moses	2,000 00
Bradley, William C.	2,000 00
Bullard, William S.	6,000 00
Bank, The Suffolk Savings, for seamen and others	10,000 00
Bank, The Bowery Savings	5,000 00
Bank of Commerce, New York	6,193 19
Bank, The Seamen's, for savings, New York	43,000 00
Bank, The Groton Savings, of Mystic River, Connecticut	5,000 00
Bank, The Dime Savings, of Brooklyn	10,000 00
Bank, The Bridgeport Savings	1,000 00
Bank, The Danbury, The President, Directors, and Company of the	14,000 00
Bank, The Brooklyn Savings	2,000 00
Bank of the Commonwealth, New York	15,000 00
Clarke, Maria	1,000 00
Cooper, Eliza Auge, wife of F. Cooper, (Bermuda)	1,000 00
Chauviteau, M. S. Aloy, veuve, (Paris)	4,200 00
Carey, Rev. Henry, (Guernsey)	7,000 00
Chesebrough, Margaret	3,000 00
Carne, Comte A. M. T. de, (Cotes du Nord)	3,900 00
Carrillo, José Manuel, (Havana)	53,900 00
Carrillo, Francisco Hernandez de, (Havana)	5,000 00
Carow, Charles, executor	10,000 00
Cole, Francis Sewell	5,000 00
Colt, Robert O	7,000 00
Colt, James C	12,000 00
Colt, James C., in trust for Margaret O. Shift	8,000 00
Collins, Stacy B.	2,000 00
Chardavoigne, Thomas C.	2,000 00
Crouse, John, (Syracuse)	2,000 00
Clarke, John, (Northampton, Mass.)	2,000 00
Cornwell, George, (Newburgh)	20,000 00
Cowing, James A.	1,800 00
Dorsey, Achsah	1,300 00
Dickinson, Althea, (Bermuda)	300 00
Daire, Jas. S., and John W. Rice, in trust, &c	5,000 00
Dill, Mrs. Susanna	2,400 00
Dupré, Samuel, (Port au Prince)	5,000 00
Davies, Anne, widow, (Cheltenham, England)	800 00
Duchastel, Alexandre L. F., (Paris)	2,000 00
Eustis, Mrs. Patience W	6,000 00
Early, John D., trustee	2,000 00
Elmslie, Alexander	23,700 00
Eichel, Carl, (Eisenach, Germany)	6,000 00
Eve, Susan R.	725 00
Elston, David	1,000 00
Eliot, Charles W.	1,000 00
Frazier, Nalbro, trustee	1,300 00
Fairrell, George L.	2,500 00
Freudenberg, Mrs. Fredericka Geb Bohmer, (New Weid opr.)	3,500 00
Floyd, Mrs. Elizabeth F	7,300 00
Frith, John, (Bermuda)	7,625 00
Fisher, Caroline Grace, (Middlesex, England)	9,000 00

Foucauld, veuve, Clotilde Eugenie de, (Belfoy).....	\$4, 000 00
Fish, J. D., president.....	15, 000 00
Foster, James H.....	4, 000 00
Gramlick, George Michael, (Heidelberg).....	15, 000 00
Gibbes, R. M., C. & T. Oliver & A. Thomas, trustees.....	15, 000 00
Gerbeville, Mr. de Lambertye, (Mr. A. C. Ernest).....	5, 412 30
Gunther, George Wilhelm, (Germany).....	1, 000 00
Galline, P., & Co., (Lyons, France).....	9, 000 00
Goupel, Damaze Amable, (France).....	3, 400 00
Galliera, Duc Raphall de Ferrari de..	5, 006 00
Groyne & Day.....	5, 000 00
Goodwin, Ozias.....	3, 000 00
Hughlett, Wm. R., (Talbot county, Maryland).....	1, 500 00
Hurford, Lewis, (Lancaster).....	4, 000 00
Hurford, John, (Chester county).....	1, 000 00
Hoopes, Thos. P.....	10, 200 00
Heister, John B., executor.....	2, 200 00
Hollond, Harriet.....	1, 200 00
Harmony's nephews, Peter.....	4, 425 00
Henriques, Amos, (Kingston, Jamaica).....	10, 500 00
Howland, Joseph.....	7, 000 00
Henriques, Octave Rodrigues.....	4, 300 00
Howland, P. C., cashier.....	10, 000 00
Huntington, John F.....	82, 500 00
Hyde, Mich'l S.....	2, 000 00
Hale, Mrs. Thomas.....	500 00
Hale, Moses L., guardian.....	1, 000 00
Huxham, John.....	10, 000 00
Hancock, John.....	3, 500 00
Hooper, Samuel.....	20, 000 00
Insurance and Trust Company, The New York Life.....	8, 000 00
Insurance Company, The Montauk Fire.....	5, 000 00
Insurance Company, The President, Directors and Company of the Neptune.....	20, 000 00
Institution, The Union Dime Savings.....	22, 600 00
Institution, The East River Savings.....	45, 000 00
Johnson, Frank, cashier Norwich Bank.....	7, 000 00
Joy, Nabby, spinster, (Boston).....	7, 000 00
Jones, Albert L., (Portsmouth, New Hampshire).....	500 00
Koven, Mrs. Charlotte de.....	1, 253 82
Koven, Mrs. Margaret de.....	500 00
King's Sons, James G.....	22, 000 00
King, Rufus H., (Albany).....	1, 000 00
Kendall, Loami.....	500 00
Leicester, Frederick and William H., (Kensington, England).....	500 00
Loxley, Mary P.....	11, 000 00
Learned, E. H., and D. L. Trumbull, trustees.....	1, 000 00
Leibach, Elizabeth H., veuve de J. Leibach, (France).....	2, 000 00
Latta, Lewis.....	5, 000 00
Levett, Juliana M. J.....	4, 700 00
Lovett, George.....	15, 000 00
Lyman, Charles.....	5, 000 00
McDonald, Samuel, Wm. Wierman and H. Pendexter, in trust.....	3, 000 00
McIlvaine, William.....	9, 000 00
McIlvaine, Margaret S.....	1, 000 00
McIlvaine, Mary.....	1, 000 00

Manners, Miss Julia, (England)	\$1, 000 00
Miller, Joseph	4, 000 00
Macready, William C	11, 500 00
Mathews, Thomas M.	9, 207 04
Marjoribanks, E. and Sir E. Antrobus, (London)	61, 000 00
Milian Lorenzo Garcia, (Cuba)	400 00
Meyer, Henry, trustee	1, 000 00
Meyer, H. & F. W.	1, 500 00
Martin, Mulford	4, 207 04
McDonald, R	2, 000 00
Macy, Wm. H., Jas. M. Morrison, and Watts Sherman, trustees, &c.	10, 000 00
Meigs & Greenleaf	100 00
Morison, Hector, in trust, &c.	1, 000 00
Nauman, George	2, 000 00
Nichols, Georgiana	2, 500 00
Norris, Thomas P.	20, 000 00
Nichols, Lawrence	10, 000 00
Orglandes, Mr. Le Vicomte	1, 500 00
Overmann, Ferdinand	13, 500 00
Osgood, Isaac P.	2, 000 00
Osgood, Mary	1, 000 00
Osgood, Lucy	1, 000 00
Patterson, Made. Elizabeth	6, 000 00
Pechin, John	9, 000 00
Pierce, Mary.	3, 000 00
Perrin, A.	26, 000 00
Philippon, Edward, (Paris)	9, 500 00
Panouse, Anastasie C. de la, widow, &c., (Paris)	4, 000 00
Parish, Henry	125, 000 00
Preiswerk, Louisa and Anne, (Basle, Switzerland)	4, 000 00
Park, James, in trust, (London)	11, 700 00
Platt, Isaac L.	5, 000 00
Peck, Eliza	1, 000 00
Pratt, Sumner	1, 000 00
Parker, Sarah W.	1, 400 00
Rogers, Evans, Samuel Harvey & George Earp, in trust	10, 000 00
Randel, Henry	1, 000 00
Reid, Sir John Rae & Charles McGarel, (London)	6, 000 00
Reid, Sir John Rae, Charles McGarel & Mich'l McChlery, (London)	29, 000 00
Rogers, Miss Harriet Jones, (Long Island)	1, 000 00
Robins, Miss Elizabeth, (New Jersey)	10, 000 00
Robbins, Eli, (Brooklyn)	8, 000 00
Richards, Peter, jr.	3, 000 00
Russell, Miss Rosalie Genevieve	2, 000 00
Richardson, Jeffrey	3, 000 00
Rivers, Mary	1, 000 00
Rivers, Rosalie G.	1, 000 00
Ripley, Reverend Henry J., (Newton)	1, 000 00
Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, in trust for Smithsonian fund	48, 061 64
Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, in trust for Chickasaw national fund	104, 039 77
Secretary of the Interior, for the time being, in trust	130, 280 00
Scott, L. A. & S. Lewis, trustees	100 00

Stewart, Maria E.	\$400 00
Schenck, Mrs. Mary	2,000 00
Shipley, Sarah	500 00
Shipley, Elizabeth	500 00
Shipley, Hannah	500 00
Sneden, John	17,000 00
Schermerhorn, Miss Ellen	5,000 00
Sudeley, Baron C. H. T., (Great Britain)	10,000 00
Schermerhorn, Peter Augustus	5,000 00
Sartoris, Fred'k Urban	3,000 00
San Hemeterio, Marie Elizabeth	1,000 00
San Hemeterio, Antonio Marie	1,000 00
Schulze, Christian H., (near Dresden)	1,000 00
Sykes, Joseph, (London)	11,000 60
Saxe Coburg Gotha, Marie C. C. L. C. d'Orleans	15,000 00
Skinner, Peter	2,000 00
Saint Alary, Mad'lle Louise de, veuve, (France)	4,500 00
Swan, Caleb	1,500 00
Swan, Jos., and John W. Andrews, trustee of L. J. Reamy	4,000 00
Do.....do.....L. J. Sullivant.	6,500 00
Do.....do.....M. E. Sullivant.	3,500 00
Do.....do.....Eliz. Starling	6,500 00
Sullivant, Pamela	2,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Lyons Bank	22,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Oneida County Bank	5,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Oneida Valley Bank	6,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Chester Bank	2,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Chemical Bank	3,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, N. Y.	13,500 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Farmers' Bank of Hudson	3,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the New York State Bank, Albany	5,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Utica City Bank	1,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the New York Exchange Bank	5,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Farmers' Bank of Attica, Batavia	2,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Cuyler's Bank	20,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Fredonia Bank	5,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Bank of Bath	10,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Fort Stanwix Bank	10,000 00
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the P. R. Westfall's Bank, Lyons	3,000 00

Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust for the Union Bank, Rochester.....	\$10,000 00
Superintendent of the insurance department of the State of New York, in trust for the Royal Insurance Company.....	3,500 00
Sailsbury, Elizabeth.....	1,500 00
Sargent, James H.....	1,000 00
Simonds, Joanna T.....	5,000 00
Sigourney, Henry, agent.....	3,000 00
Tazwell, John N.....	2,500 00
Tucker, Henry J. (Bermuda).....	1,475 00
Telfair, Mary.....	9,100 00
Traphagen, Albert, and Horace Carter, trustees.....	5,000 00
Tucker, T. J. F. & W. N. Pitt, executors, &c.....	1,000 00
Volans, Samuel.....	100 00
Ventano, Romualdo Perez, (Paris).....	10,000 00
Whelan, Mary.....	300 00
Whelan, Rebecca.....	300 00
Whelan, Margaret.....	400 00
Wood, Robert Croke, U. S. A.....	2,000 00
Wall, G. D., W. Pennington & R. D. Spencer, for Cincinnati society.....	10,000 00
Whitlaw, Charles.....	5,000 00
Wedgewood, Josiah, (England).....	9,500 00
Wells, Luther, (Hatfield, Mass).....	1,000 00
White, Lewis J.....	5,000 00
Williams, Moses, Aaron D., G. Foster, and David W., trustees	5,000 00
Wells, Moses, (Beverly).....	3,000 00
Zamora, de Beauclerk, Mrs. Joaquina De.....	2,800 00
Zamora y de Quesada, Juan Manuel De.....	7,100 00
Total registered bonds.....	2,116,364 11
Coupon bonds.....	767,000 00
Total loan of 1842.....	2,883,364 11

L. E. CHITTENDEN,
Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 19, 1862.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1862.

SIR: Having learned, through an officer of one of our banks, with whom you have recently held an interview on the subject of the redemption of the loan of 1842, which matures on the 31st inst., that an expression of our views as to the payment of the *principal* as well as of the interest in *coin* is desired, we beg leave to say that in our opinion it would be most injurious to the credit of the United States were it not promptly so paid.

In the negotiation of future loans, either at home or abroad, the credit of government would be greatly promoted by such payment, while a failure to meet the just expectation of the public and of the holders of this loan would deteriorate the value of all government stocks to an extent far exceeding the whole sum in question.

The amount involved is comparatively unimportant, and the question is the more free from difficulty or doubt, as it is the only loan maturing for nearly two years to come.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. A. STEVENS,	<i>President Bank Commerce in N. Y.</i>
JAS. GALLATIN,	" <i>National Bank, N. Y.</i>
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	" <i>Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.</i>
GEO. S. COE,	" <i>The American Exchange Bank, N. Y.</i>
T. TILESTON,	" <i>Phœnix Bank, N. Y.</i>
J. PUNNETT,	" <i>Bank of America, N. Y.</i>
A. E. SILLIMAN,	" <i>Merchants' Bank, N. Y.</i>
SHEPARD KNAPP,	" <i>Mechanics' Bank, N. Y.</i>
J. M. MORRISON,	" <i>Manhattan Co., N. Y.</i>
C. P. LEVINCH,	<i>Vice Pres't Bank of New York, N. Y.</i>
JNO. L. CRANE,	<i>President Bank Republic, N. Y.</i>
E. H. ARTHUR,	" <i>Union Bank, N. Y.</i>
J. SEYMOUR,	" <i>Bank of North America, N. Y.</i>
WM. H. MACY,	" <i>Leather Manufacturers' Bank, N. Y.</i>
E. W. DUNHAM,	" <i>Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.</i>
W. A. MURDOCK,	" <i>Continental Bank, N. Y.</i>
EDWARD HAIGHT,	" <i>Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.</i>
RICHARD BERRY,	" <i>Tradesmens' Bank, N. Y.</i>
R. W. HOWES,	" <i>Park Bank, N. Y.</i>
THO. W. LUDLOW,	<i>Pres't pro tem. N. Y. Life Ins. Trust Co., N. Y.</i>

Hon. S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

LIBERATED AFRICANS.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of the 19th ultimo, transmitting reports from Agent Seys in relation to care of liberated Africans.

JANUARY 7, 1863.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 6, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to communicate herewith copies of all the reports received from the Rev. John Seys, United States agent at Monrovia for liberated Africans, which refer to the care taken of the recaptives by the authorities and people of Liberia.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
Monrovia, October 31, 1860.

SIR: I had not the honor of receiving your despatch until late in the evening of the 29th, and though very much indisposed, scarcely able to leave my bed, I hasten to reply by the Bonito to sail to-morrow. I was not favored with a line from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior by either of the three ships chartered by the American Colonization Society to bring to these shores the recaptives carried into Key West by the United States vessels-of-war. I was nevertheless permitted to see the charter party entered into between yourself and that society, and the various instructions given to the different officers connected with the transportation of the Africans here.

On consulting with the agents of the American Colonization Society and the agents who accompanied the ships, it was deemed advisable for me to accom-

pany the *Star of the Union* to Linor. This, in the midst of taking care of and providing for the 1,483 recaptives who had just been brought to this port in the prizes *Storm King* and *Erie*, was scarcely to be expected, but I did go and spent a few days supervising the landing and housing of the Africans by that ship.

As the *Castilian* was then at Cape Mount, and the *South Shore* at Basso, it follows I could not be at either of those places at the time, but must depend on the report rendered me by the agents of the American Colonization Society, all of whom I can rely upon.

The Rev. Mr. McLain having requested of me an account of the number landed, the deaths which had occurred, the sexes, &c., I did so forward to him an official certificate by one of the four prizes lately brought into this port. I now have the honor to report that no change has occurred since I wrote to Mr. McLain, and I will enclose duplicate copies of the certificate which I sent him.

I am in correspondence with the agents of the American Colonization Society at the places named, and I regret to say that their complaints to me are very unfavorable. The Liberian government has seen fit to order the superintendents of those districts or counties not to grant land on which to locate these Africans, but insists on their being kept on the few acres surrounding the receptacles at these places.

It will be easily seen that no habits of industry, no useful employment, no work can be done by hundreds of persons crammed into such a limited space. This, added to the fact that the United States agent was most peremptorily informed that the first prize could land her recaptives only on the condition that a compact be entered into by him on the part of his government and the authorities of Liberia to pay into the treasury of the latter the same sum per capita which the Hon. Secretary of the Interior of the United States had contracted to pay the American Colonization Society for the recaptives from Key West, will show the feeling of this government to this importation of Africans.

As I had the honor to inform the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, sending him the entire correspondence, so I now report to you that I, in my reply to President Benson, quoted the article in the compact by which these colonies assumed self-government, with the consent of their patrons, the American Colonization Society, (article 4,) and then went ahead landing every cargo, but, as a matter of courtesy and respect, requesting permission first, which has been granted in every case since the first, and granted unconditionally. It affords me much pleasure to have the honor of informing you that the recaptives of the notorious *Echo* brought here by the *Niagara* in November, 1858, are, with a few exceptions, alive and well, making rapid improvement in the arts of civilized life, and many of them regular attendants on the worship of God, and members of Christian churches.

The base and unfounded slander perpetrated against the people of Liberia by a certain correspondent of Key West I am happy to be able to refute. That any of the "Echoites" were ever taken back to Congo, sold again, and recaptured in the *Wildfire* or any other slaver, is as notorious a falsehood as that correspondent ever invented. Allow me to say that 200 Africans were landed here from the *Niagara*, some 70 having died on the way; of those 10 died from disease and emaciation soon after landing, and on my arrival here on the 24th December I found 190. Those were well taken care of by the American Colonization Society, and after a proper time bound out by the authorities of Liberia to the citizens generally. The President insisting on a distribution of these people among the different counties, 30 were sent to Grand Cape Mount, 30 to Grand Basso, 25 to Sinoe, 30 to Cape Palmas, and the balance, 75, kept in "Monrovia" and the rural settlements up the river. I went down the coast myself with them. Now, of all these people we can give account, to the best of our knowledge, based upon careful scrutiny and research. The people of

Cape Palmas are alive, well, contented, and improving rapidly. This has been said by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, and published, and Bishop Burns would have furnished me with a written statement of a similar character, but the unexpected despatch of the Bonito and her sailing to-day prevents him. The people of Grand Cape Mount are alive and well. One man found a wife in the cargo of the Erie, and it was a rare gratification to me to let him have her immediately. At Sinoe two have died; their graves can be pointed out to the "correspondent at Key West," and if he ever visits us he would learn that two of these Congoes of the Echo are married to American wives. Of those left here two deaths occurred, as far as my knowledge extends; one boy, who had been attached to the family of the Rev. John Roberts, and one girl, bound to a Mr. Ajins, who died of small-pox. The remainder are to be seen and known, giving evidence of the wisdom and humanity of that government who at such an outlay snatched them from endless bondage, and sent them here to be free and happy. The sheer ignorance of the Key West correspondent will appear when it is told that Congo river is some 1,968 miles from Monrovia; that the value of fifty slaves would be expended in journeying by land from here to take one back to be resold; that the journey would be dangerous in the extreme to any Liberian; and, lastly, that to go by sea to carry a slave is an impracticability. No vessel trading between this place and Congo river—and if any did—no one would take a Liberian and his human chattels at any price.

I would enlarge, but am suffering from severe indisposition, and have been so for several days. I shall have the honor of writing again soon, meantime subscribe myself, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Interior, United States.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,

Morovia, October 26, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I wrote to you fully by the bark Cora, informing you that I had drawn on you for three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$3,825 98,) for the support of the recaptives by the Storm King and Erie, but that the pressure of business, growing out of the arrival of, and care to be bestowed upon, the people of the Cora, prevented me from forwarding my accounts. I now have the honor to submit them up to the 29th September, and partially up to October 31. Such is the state of things in this community, growing out of the immense addition of three thousand Africans to our population, that it is impracticable to do up business as regularly and systematically as in other places, and under other circumstances.

- 1st. I cannot obtain money for drafts to pay regularly.
- 2d. The better class are not desirous to be paid until when convenient.
- 3d. Many cannot wait until the quarter is up and must be paid monthly, that they may have means to feed the Africans in their care.
- 4th. Clothes cannot be given to all, for want of material to furnish them. This, of necessity, will cause the expenditures necessary for one month to lay over and run into another. Still, however, an exact account shall be kept of all expense incurred. I find that by strict economy the sum, *per capita*, for clothing can be less than that I submitted in my last.

I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn on you this day for \$——, the several drafts to individuals specified below. Our native Africans are gene-

rally well; some few deaths have occurred among the people of the Cora, and some too feeble to be given out are yet at the American Colonization Society's receptacle. The multitude of applications for these persons by the citizens of Liberia cannot be described, and so far as I can learn by vigilant observers, in whom I can confide, are generally well treated.

In many instances a praiseworthy rivalry seems to exist, as to whose recapitives shall look better and appear better dressed. In several families, and on some farms, care is taken to teach them to read. Girls are taught to sew; and I have already become cognizant of the fact that some are making rapid improvement in these arts of civilized life; in one case a girl from the Erie has made her own dress. I may not at the same time forget to state that some have been ill used, and I had to take them away and put them in other and better hands. These, be it said to the honor of the people of Liberia, are rare, exceedingly rare instances. Among the most pleasing and affecting events of interest connected with the providential capture of these hundreds of poor exiles from home and friends are the cases of recognition of relatives; brothers and sisters discover each other in the different cargoes that arrive, rush to each other's arms, and beg not to be separated. A husband finds a wife whom he had been torn from, and little imagined she would so soon follow him to a land of freedom and comfort.

I conclude by saying that it is the fervent prayer of the Christians of Liberia, and all its well-informed citizens, that success may continue to attend the efforts of the American squadron on this coast, until every slaver shall be caught and the brutal traffic abandoned.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy United States.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,

Monrovia, February 19, 1861.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your communication, by the ship M. C. Stevens, of Baltimore, containing a copy of the contract which had been entered into by the United States government and the American Colonization Society respecting the future disposition and care of the recaptured Africans taken by our vessels-of-war and brought into this port.

I have the honor to inform you that a contract having been formed between the above-named society, through their special commissioner, Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, and the Liberian government, virtually makes over to the latter all the privileges, immunities, and appropriations secured to that society by the United States government.

In consequence of this new arrangement, I have, in accordance with the views and wishes of the special commissioner named above, transferred to the Liberian government the liberated Africans and all stores and effects of theirs in my possession. I have the honor to enclose a list of the number of recapitives thus put under the care of the Liberian government, and, in conformity with my instructions, shall continue the inspection of their condition, and report from time to time accordingly.

Not having the honor to receive any instructions whatever respecting the particular department on which I should draw, I have continued, as at first, to issue my drafts on the honorable Secretary of the Navy, advising him of the same from time to time. In consequence of this, my accounts with the United

States government for expenditures, up to December 31, 1860, which are now made out, with the necessary accompanying vouchers, shall be sent to that department.

I beg leave to inform the honorable Secretary of the Interior that the amount of my drafts to November 27, 1860, was \$11,150 13½; that I have drawn, up to January 31, 1861, for \$20,676 81; making a total of \$31,826 94½, the entire amount of expenditures for liberated Africans to the close of the year 1860.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Interior, United States.

List of liberated Africans transferred to the Liberian government January 1, 1861.

From Storm King and Erie.....	1, 295
From Cora.....	634
From Bonito.....	632
From Castilian, (Key West).....	272
From South Shore, (Key West).....	218
From Star of the Union, (Key West).....	296
Total.....	3, 347

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

U. S. AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS, *Monrovia.*

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
Monrovia, October 31, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the hermaphrodite brig Bonito, a prize to the United States steam-frigate San Jacinto, came into this port on Saturday evening last, the 27th, with 617 recaptured Africans, under the command of Lieutenant Foster, United States navy, aided by Lieutenant Broome, of the United States marine corps. So soon as official report was made to me, I immediately began to make arrangements for landing them on the following Monday morning, with the exception of the sick, who required medical aid and more room. These I had landed very early on Sunday morning and put under the care of Dr. H. J. Roberts. I am happy to say there were but twenty of these; the rest, as reported, being in good condition. On Monday, by 1½ p. m., the whole 616 were landed and safely housed in the large and commodious receptacle of the American Colonization Society. One boy was taken ill and died before he could land; his remains were, nevertheless, landed and interred. Lieutenants Foster and Broome have exhibited a degree of care and watchfulness over these unfortunate creatures which is deservable of praise. For sixteen nights during the passage from the Congo river to this place, these humane and energetic young officers were deprived of rest and sleep, in constant attendance on the poor Africans. Their care and nursing were rewarded, in that only six died. Two committed suicide by refusing all nutriment whatever. Neither persuasion nor force could make them take food. Two died of disease, one fell down the hatch and broke his neck, and one died in the harbor, as before mentioned. I have prepared receipts in triplicate for these liberated slaves, and

shall make every possible effort to despatch the Bonito to-morrow. I must here call the attention of the honorable Secretary of the Navy to the startling fact that this immense and overwhelming influx of naked and homeless savages among a small community, where neither food nor raiment can be found in sufficient quantities for their immediate care and comfort, is a matter calling for serious consideration. The people of the Cora had been as judiciously distributed as an advisory committee of several gentlemen who sat with me for several days could effect. Twenty only were left when the Bonito came in, and the applications from the citizens of Liberia for this latter importation are numerous; but it is to be feared that, however wisely they may be distributed, and however ample the sum I give *per capita* to those who take them, the larger portion of the people of Liberia cannot furnish in advance the food and clothing for such large addition to their households, and I cannot supply them, for neither money nor clothing can be had for drafts.

To add to our present prospect of immense surplus population, the Josephine, I am advised, may be expected daily with five hundred more. I had the honor to write to you on the 26th, and anticipated that the various bills against this agency would be brought in and my drafts drawn; advised you thereof, leaving blank the sums.

I was taken ill that next morning, have been confined to my bed for three days with severe indisposition, had to do business with the officer of the Bonito by my bedside, and the accounts have not been sent in nor adjusted; of consequence no drafts are drawn but one in favor of John H. Paxton for eighty-five dollars (\$85.)

I write now exceedingly feeble, and most of the time have to dictate to an amanuensis.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, United States.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,

Monrovia, September 3, 1860.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you, by the hand of Lieutenant A. K. Hughes, commanding the brigantine slaver, prize to the United States steam-frigate San Jacinto, of the capture of that vessel off the Congo river with 619 slaves on board, their arrival here, (less three who died on the passage to this port,) and their delivery to me. I also informed the department that whilst we were landing the recaptives from the brigantine, supposed to be the notorious Storm King, of New York, the ship Erie, prize to the United States steamer Mohican, arrived with 867 recaptured Africans, (thirty having died on their way here,) under the command of Lieutenant J. W. Dennington.

I have now the honor to inform you, by an opportunity occurring to Baltimore, that so soon after the landing, housing, and providing for these unfortunate exiles from home and friends as it was possible to effect it, I have, with the efficient aid of a large committee of reliable and responsible citizens of Liberia, selected from the different settlements in this country, distributed these Africans among the farmers and householders on terms which I submit to the United States government for approval until I shall receive definite instructions. I pay for each African taken up the river and put out among the farmers and cultivators fifty cents per week, and twenty-five cents for those remaining in this city. I also furnish each with two suits of clothes, which shall not average more than five dollars to each

person, and furnish, as bedding, one blanket, or African country cloth, worth from eighty cents to one dollar.

This has given general satisfaction, and even when added to the expense of landing, paying subordinates, agents, interpreters, doctor bills, house rent, school teachers, &c., I am under the impression will fall short of the sum *per capita* paid by the United States government to the American Colonization Society for the support of those from Key West.

I have the honor to report the arrival here last Saturday of the South Shore, with 254 on board, (108 having died on the way,) and the arrival, as I am informed by despatches from Cape Mount, of the Castilian at that port with her complement, (ninety-one of whom died on the passage,) and this morning the Star of the Union has anchored in our roadstead with her proportion of these people en route to Sinoe. Thus the three ships chartered by the American Colonization Society have all arrived on our coast.

Hoping to be instructed definitely and explicitly in reference to the further care and support of these recaptured Africans, and others who may be sent here by the very efficient squadron you have appointed on this coast—a squadron whose success already exceeds all hitherto accomplished by the United States government in suppressing the slave trade—I submit this communication to your consideration.

I shall keep a particular and succinct account of all expenditures for the relief of these Africans, and at the end of this quarter, September 30, draw on the honorable Secretary of the Navy for the amount up to that date. Should I, for want of definite instructions in the premises, *err* in drawing on the wrong department of the government, subsequent instructions will be gratefully received and such error corrected.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

HON. ISAAC TOUCHEY,

Secretary of the Navy, United States of America.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
Monrovia, October 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the bark Cora, of New York, a prize to the United States flag-ship Constellation, was brought into this port on Sunday evening last, the 14th instant, with 694 recaptured Africans on board, under command of Master Thos. H. Eastman. After an official communication with the President of Liberia, held early yesterday, I proceeded to make arrangements for landing the said Africans, and by 8 a. m. to-day the whole number were landed, receipts, in triplicate, prepared for the commander of the prize, and every facility rendered for despatching the Cora on the 18th. This addition—this large addition to the 1,400 by the Storm King and Erie, renders the duties which devolve upon me not only onerous and complicated, but exceedingly difficult and perplexing. I have purchased all the material suitable for clothes for these nude and emaciated creatures which the stores afford here, as well as all which the vessels have brought in, and yet I have not supplied two-thirds of the large number thrown on my care. Money cannot be had to accommodate me in paying the varied sums due the 400 or 500 persons among whom these thousand of Africans are distributed and supported. The circulating medium of Monrovia (paper money and specie) are both inadequate to the demands, and the utmost inconvenience is consequently sustained. To meet, in some manner, the exigency, I have to issue due bills, which, when they accu-

mulate in the hands of any one merchant or citizen, I redeem with drafts on the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor, therefore, to advise the department that I have drawn to the amount of \$3,825 98 up to September 29, 1860, and would forward, by the Cora, my accounts and receipts; but while preparing them this late arrival has rendered it impossible. Besides which, the entirely incomplete state of the bills due, companies partially clothed, persons only paid in part, large numbers yet undistributed, render it impossible to furnish the Hon. Secretary with such a specific account as will soon follow by the bark Medi, of New York. A list of the drafts alluded to I enclose, and hope that they will be duly honored.

I have to inform the department that a number of our recaptives have wandered away, under the idea of returning to their own country. Several have been retaken and brought back, and are contented. In one day 25 were thus apprehended. One man hung himself in a fit of mental despondency, and some 40 have died. As a general thing, however, all have found good homes among the citizens, and I can readily find many more homes for the large company by the Cora.

The committee, who sat several days apportioning out the Africans, demand pay. They are poor, were from the upper settlements, and had to pay board. I hesitate until I know officially the appropriation made for these recaptives; nor do I increase, though urged to do so, the small allowance I have made *per capita* for those by the two former prizes. I submit, most respectfully, the propriety of sending to me, insured, a box of specie, in five dollars and quarter eagles, to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000 to meet the emergency of the case, as well as a large quantity of common domestics, material for the wear of these unfortunate fellow-beings.

The people of the Cora, with few exceptions, are in good condition; and I take great pleasure in testifying my admiration of the kind and humane treatment of Master Eastman and Midshipman Hall to them, and to the skill and management of these officers in making the passage in the short time they did from the place of capture.

Any instructions which the Hon. Secretary may see fit to favor me with, and any directions as to the better performance of these complicated duties, will be gratefully received and appreciated.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCHY,

Secretary of the Navy, United States.

Drafts on the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

1860.		
Sept. 25.	In favor of P. D. Yates.....	\$1, 266 86
29.	In favor of J. H. Chavers	100 00
	In favor of C. P. Clarke.....	343 84
	In favor of H. E. Fuller.....	70 00
	In favor of A. F. Johns	143 00
	In favor of McGill Bros.....	790 00
	In favor of G. Moore.....	1, 062 28
	In favor of Mary Anderson.....	50 00
		<hr/>
		3, 825 98
		<hr/>

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
Monrovia, October 17, 1860.

This certifies that the agents of the American Colonization Society in Liberia have received the number of liberated Africans specified in the following list, and, to the best of my knowledge, are carrying out the contract entered into with the United States government for their support.

Ship.	Place.	Total.	Remarks.
Castilian	Cape Mount..	285	Of these the agent has made no report of sex or age. Of these 233 were landed, 15 died since, leaving—adults, 90; from 10 to 17 years, 128. Arrived with 334; 10 were drowned in landing, and 4 died subsequently, leaving 320; of these, 190 were men, 114 women, 10 girls under 14, 5 boys, 1 infant.
South Shore.....	Bassa	218	
Star of the Union..	Sinoe	320	
Grand total....	.....	823	

JOHN SEYS,
United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

UNITED STATES OFFICE FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
Monrovia, August 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the slaver Storm King, a prize to the United States steam frigate San Jacinto, arrived in this port on Tuesday p. m., August 21, with six hundred and sixteen recaptured Africans, under the command of Lieutenant A. K. Hughes, United States navy.

So soon as official communication could be held between the commander of the prize and myself, late the same evening, arrangements were made by me for the landing and support of the said liberated Africans; and the next morning, notwithstanding very heavy rains during the early part of the day, I repaired on board, and, with good and comfortable boats, began to disembark this large number of wretched victims to a most inhuman traffic. I found them, men, women, boys, and girls, all in an entire state of nudity; but owing to the unremitting care of Lieutenant Hughes, and the very efficient young officers under his command, Midshipmen McCook and Ewing, the Africans had greatly recruited and improved since their capture on the 8th of August, and I found them in a condition vastly superior to any similar cargo of slaves ever brought into this port. Too much cannot be said in praise of Lieutenant Hughes for his kindness to these suffering fellow-creatures, his energy and zeal in getting to this port in so short a time, and his constant vigilance over the crew of the notorious Storm King.

Every principle of humanity, decency, and purity, being at variance with the idea of landing among the civilized and refined Christians of Monrovia these

naked savages, I despatched on shore an order for several hundred yards of common calico, and afforded each a covering, at least, in which to land.

While engaged on board the *Storm King* in landing the Africans, a large ship was signalized from the leeward, soon rounded Cape Mesurada, came to anchor, and was boarded by Mr. Ewing, by order of Lieutenant Hughes. The information was soon announced that she was the *Erie*, of New York, a prize to the United States steamer *Mohican*, with nearly nine hundred recaptured slaves on board, under command of Lieutenant John H. Dunnington, United States navy, assisted by Midshipman Todd and ten men, forming the entire prize crew.

Communication being had officially with Lieutenant Dunnington, I prepared to receive, house, and otherwise take care of this immense and unprecedented addition to our population in this place.

On boarding the *Erie* the next day, no language can describe the wretched and emaciated condition of these unfortunate beings. More than thirty had died since the capture, and no doubt the mortality would have been much greater but for the care of Lieutenant Dunnington and Mr. Todd, who, with only ten men to work a large ship, three prisoners to guard, and consequently as much to do as commonly falls to men under such circumstances, yet found time, night and day, to feed and take care of the sick and dying.

By 8 o'clock a. m. to-day the entire complements of both vessels, nearly if not quite 1,500 souls, were all landed safely and provided for.

I have the honor to inform the department that, so soon as possible, I informed the president of Liberia of the arrival of the *Storm King*, (see document No. 1,) and most courteously requested permission to land the recaptured Africans. His excellency's reply with the entire correspondence up to date I have the honor to forward copies of; to all of which I had the speedy, prompt, and definite attention and instruction of the United States government, that so soon as possible I may be advised as to the course I am to pursue.

The spacious receptacle of the American Colonization Society being most kindly put at my use by their agent here, H. W. Dennis, esq., has been of much service to me; but it could only accommodate the people from the *Storm King*, and with the utmost difficulty could I procure untenanted houses in Monrovia for the large number by the *Erie*. I have had to rent five or six houses for their use.

An influx of 1,500 persons into a place like this, where there is not often a large overplus of breadstuffs and meats, obliged me to make formal and official requisitions of Lieutenants Hughes and Dunnington for all the remaining stores of the *Storm King* and *Erie*, to both of which they have kindly responded, and will take my receipts.

The recaptured slaves by the *Erie* requiring medical aid forthwith—two died immediately after landing—and the prisoners on board the *Storm King* being very ill, I employed Dr. Roberts to accompany me on board, and subsequently to attend the Africans. I am happy to report that one of the prisoners, already given up by the surgeon of her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Lynx* then in port, has been much restored under the care of Dr. Roberts, and the utmost attention is paid by him to the Africans.

Nothing can exceed the kindness and willingness of the citizens of Liberia to aid in the reception of, and attention to, these people; and though the majority of them are not able without some remuneration to support them, yet, with that aid which the government of the United States so benevolently affords, there is every reason to hope that these liberated slaves by the *Storm King* and *Erie* will prove as docile, industrious, and worthy citizens of Liberia as those by the *Pons* and *Echo*.

I am fortunate in being able to report that, as it was impossible for me to attend in person to the wants of so large a number of persons located in different parts of the city, I succeeded in obtaining the services of the Hon. B. R. Wilson,

judge of the quarterly court of this county, to superintend the recaptives by the Erie, and his own son-in-law, Henry Fuller, esq., to take charge of those by the Storm King. These efficient gentlemen, with a number of Congoes from the Pons and Echo, who are employed by me as interpreters and overseers, assist me much in the multifarious duties connected with my office.

It will be necessary, for many reasons which may be adduced, to place out these Africans in the families of the citizens of Liberia as soon as possible, the more especially as by reliable intelligence we may expect daily the arrival of the liberated slaves from Key West, and there will be no room in the buildings now employed in Monrovia for all.

It will be my policy, in view of the intentions of the United States government respecting liberated Africans, to employ teachers, form schools, and make it obligatory on those who take these natives in their care to send them, at least part of every day, to school.

In accordance with my letter of instructions accompanying my appointment in 1857, and never rescinded, it will be my duty to keep an accurate account of all expenditures for the support of these Africans, forward the same to the department at the end of each quarter, with proper vouchers and receipts, and draw for the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCHEY,

Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

No. 1.

Correspondence between the Reverend John Seys, United States agent at Monrovia for liberated Africans, and the president of Liberia, in reference to the recaptives of the Storm King and Erie, slavers captured by the United States steamers San Jacinto and Mohican.

UNITED STATES OFFICE FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,

August 22, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform your excellency that six hundred and fifteen or twenty recaptured Africans arrived in this port last evening in the brigantine Storm King, a prize to the United States steamer San Jacinto. Captain Dornin, in his official despatch to me as the United States agent for liberated Africans, sends them to me under the command of Lieutenant Hughes, of the San Jacinto.

From the perfect understanding had between your excellency, Flag-Officer Immann of the United States squadron on this coast, and myself—an understanding fully matured and confirmed in a subsequent interview between the honorable Secretary of State and myself—I have the honor to request your excellency's permission to land the same liberated Africans in this place, with the assurance from me that they shall all be fed, clothed, housed, and otherwise taken care of, for one year, at the entire expense of the United States government.

I shall be most happy to have your excellency's counsel and dictation in reference to the distribution of the said Africans throughout the country, as well as among the citizens of Liberia.

Your excellency's reply at the earliest possible period will be duly appreciated.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

His excellency S. A. BENSON,

President of the Republic Liberia.

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Monrovia, August 22, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of this day's date, directed to the president, conveying to him the intelligence of the arrival in this port last evening of the brigantine *Storm King* with 615 or 620 recaptured Africans, a prize to the United States steam frigate *San Jacinto*; and you inform the president that Captain Dornin, her commander, has, in an official despatch, sent them under the command of Lieutenant Hughes, of *San Jacinto*, to your care as the United States agent for liberated Africans, and you now solicit permission of this government to be allowed to land the said recaptives in this place, with the assurance that they shall all be fed, clothed, housed, and otherwise taken care of for one year at the expense of the United States government.

In reply, I have the honor to remark that the government and people of Liberia feel the liveliest interest in the effectual and humane efforts that are being employed by the United States government for the suppression of the slave trade on this coast, and in view of what this government regards a just sense of propriety, and in accordance with the claims of humanity, will do whatever it can in facilitation of this object; and I embrace the present opportunity to state explicitly, though concisely, the policy this government is now forced to adopt, owing to the great and unprecedented influx of recaptured Africans (wild heathens from various tribes) there will likely be in Liberia, which is in substance, that these recaptives must be placed immediately upon being landed in charge and under the supervision of this government, and a contract entered into by which this government will have the assurance and be placed in possession, as occasion may require, of a similar amount per head for the support, &c., &c., of said recaptives, as has been allowed by the United States to the American Colonization Society per head for feeding, clothing, sheltering, &c., &c., of the three prizes of recaptives taken on the coast of Cuba in the months of April and May of the present year.

A moment's reflection will no doubt convince you of the propriety of this course. These recaptives must have good and prompt training, not for one year only, but for several years, in which case they will likely prove a blessing to Liberia; otherwise a great evil to this republic and to themselves.

The President has instructed me to present his views to you on the subject of the support and training of the recaptives, and he feels assured that none but this government can organize and carry out a system adequate to carry them through the desired and absolutely necessary training to fit them for the full enjoyment of the privileges of citizens of a free country.

The greater portion of these recaptives must of necessity be located on public lands, under teachers and instructors, for several years, on the manual labor system, the plan of which will have to be organized by, and under the exclusive supervision of, this government, so that there may be no failure in their being properly trained up to become in due time good and industrious citizens of the republic.

In this work, this government claims to be infinitely more interested than any government or body of people can possibly be; it is, therefore, a work that cannot be intrusted to another.

If the amount allowed per head by the United States government for shelter, food, clothing, &c., &c., be not sufficient to carry them through the necessary training, regarded indispensable by this government, we will have to tax ourselves and supply the deficiency.

Presuming these views will be deemed by you fair and reasonable towards

the government which you so nobly represent, and will meet with your concurrence, you are at liberty to land the recaptives from the Storm King at your own convenience.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN N. LEWIS.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES OFFICE FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,

August 23, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of your communication of the 22d, and would have replied but for my absence on board the prize Storm King, now in port.

I have perused with the utmost attention the views of his excellency President Benson, as contained in your despatch, and feel deeply to appreciate the readiness of this government in co-operating with the United States government and the American Colonization Society in their most laudable and noble efforts to arrest the nefarious slave trade. These assurances on the part of this government are in perfect keeping with the articles of compacts entered into between what then were only colonies of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, at the time the former became an independent and sovereign people. In that compact, Article IV, now before me, it is expressly stated that "recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States government making provision for their support."

In view of this, the United States government has uniformly made provision for any and all recaptured Africans brought into this republic, and keeps an agent, who has been duly accredited at the government of Liberia for this purpose, on the spot.

Under these circumstances, the making provision for, and the taking care of, all liberated Africans coming into Liberia, so as that they shall not be any burden or expense whatever to the government or people of Liberia, will be carrying out the letter and spirit of the compact referred to above; and more than this the United States government has given no pledge to do, nor can their agent, in the absence of any special instructions in the premises, venture to assume the responsibility of doing.

I am compelled, then, to decline entering into any contract that the United States government will pay any sums of money to this government, or make any arrangement with it based on any contract made with the American Colonization Society in the case of the Africans captured on the coast of Cuba. I know not what that arrangement is, nor have I any instructions to make the capture of slaves on the coast of Cuba any criterion, so far as their expenses are concerned, for the expenditure of means to support the recaptives sent to me by the United States squadron now on this coast.

I beg leave, however, to assure his excellency President Benson that the entire correspondence which I have the honor to hold with the government in this matter shall be submitted by the very first opportunity to the United States government, and I shall urge their immediate definite instructions in the premises. I need not add that it will be my pleasure, as well as duty, so soon as I receive such orders, to carry out whatever arrangement the United States government may see fit to make with the government of Liberia.

Meantime the recaptives by the Storm King, and 800 more who arrived yesterday afternoon in the ship Eric, prize to the United States steamer Mohican, of which I have the honor to inform the government officially, and beg leave to land, shall all be taken the very best possible care of that the place and the

facilities of the place will admit. As the colonization receptacle cannot hold all, I am renting houses, and the citizens are ready to take and board, in small numbers, such as they may select, as in the case of the Echoites, for which they shall be satisfactorily remunerated.

I have the honor to be, with the utmost consideration, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

Hon. J. N. LEWIS,

Secretary of State, Republic of Liberia.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *August 23, 1860.*

SIR: President Benson requests the pleasure of an interview with you at his office to-day at half-past three o'clock.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

JOHN N. LEWIS.

JOHN SEYS, Esq.,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans, Monrovia.

No. 5.

UNITED STATES OFFICE FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,

August 24, 1860.

SIR: I regret exceedingly that, in consequence of my absence on board the prize Erie until a late hour yesterday, I did not receive, until it was long past the appointed hour, your note requesting me to meet his excellency President Benson in a private interview at 3½ o'clock p. m.

I now take an early opportunity to say that at any hour to-day which may suit his excellency it will afford me pleasure to wait on him.

I have the honor to be, with high esteem, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

Hon. J. N. LEWIS,

Secretary of State, Republic of Liberia.

No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

August 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day's date, referring to the one I had the honor of transmitting to you yesterday, in which the President's request was conveyed for the pleasure of an interview with you; but as that note did not reach you "until it was long past the appointed hour," the interview did not take place.

I have to tender to you the thanks of the President for the expression of regret, which your note contains, at not having received my note in time, and to

remark, that the occasion which gave rise for the seeking of the interview has been superseded.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN N. LEWIS.

JOHN SEYS, Esq.,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
At Monrovia, December 23, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 20th instant, of your despatch of July 20, and very much regret its long and unaccountable delay in reaching me, the more especially as several opportunities were afforded for its conveyance by vessels from two or three American ports.

I have to tender to the department my apology for the error which occurred in the superscription of my despatch of May 13. I was very much indisposed at the time, and my clerk confounded the names of the cabinet, and thus made the blunder.

I hasten to reply, by the return of the vessel which brought me your communication, to the various topics embraced in it, and would here observe that the "official order of the President of May 2, 1861, devolving upon the Department of the Interior the execution of the act of March 3, 1819, and all subsequent laws for the suppression of the African slave trade," I have never seen the copy sent to me, not having come to hand.

Permit me now, in replying to you, to call attention, consecutively, to the points in question:

Condition of the recaptives now in Liberia.

In addition to my official reports forwarded from time to time, I would here say that I am more and more convinced of the wisdom of that policy which provided this asylum, and now avails itself of its capabilities for the future care, training, and christianizing of recaptured Africans. I must confess that when, between August and November, 1860, so many thousand of these emaciated savages were thrust upon us, I had my doubts as to the issue, and my fears, first, as to whether they could be provided for here as well as elsewhere; and secondly, as to the effect on the people of Liberia—the effect morally and politically. But the test has demonstrated, beyond all doubt, that this is the home for them. That many died, especially on the *Nightingale*, was to have been expected; they would have died anywhere; no human skill or agency could have saved these mere living skeletons, or revived these dry bones. But the survivors are here; over 3,000 are merged in the population of Liberia. No one sees the evidence of such a mighty influx of hungry, starving, emaciated savages as were thrown upon these shores last year. Fed and fat, clothed and happy, learning rapidly all the manners, civil customs, and language of these American-born Christian blacks, the mind of the observer at once goes back to the days and the times of the founders of the Colonization Society, who conceived and planned the mighty scheme, by which not only the free blacks of the United States could make a home here in their fatherland for themselves, but could go before and prepare a home for the thousands of their race, who, torn away from their native place and friends, could, when recaptured by a Christian nation of white philanthropists, be sent here and be made free and happy. The most strangely successful and marked providential results of the

labors of the framers of the noble structure excite in us the uttermost wonder and admiration.

Here, too, and nowhere else under the sun, these liberated Africans can become parts and parcels of the body politic, members of the political, national superstructure, not now *to be raised*, not now experimenting as to its capability for self-government, but already a Christian republic, an independent and sovereign people, acknowledged as such by many of the most powerful and wise nations of the earth. These Africans evidence, too, a degree of mental capability which, I am of opinion, will compare favorably with other branches of the human race; and here those capabilities have a soil and an atmosphere in which to develop themselves, nowhere else to be discovered.

Of my own boys I will say nothing, but will adduce one or two instances of the vast improvement of these *protéges* of American benevolence taken from other families.

Messrs. Payne & Yates have a Congoe youth, (one of the Cora's boys,) who is *boss* or headman of their steam saw-mill, at Marshall, on the Junk river. While spending an evening, not long ago, at the residence of Hon. J. J. Roberts, the ex-president of Liberia, that gentleman's intelligent lady called a little fellow, (Benjamin Coats,) who, after a bow by no means ungraceful, repeated from memory the whole decalogue, the apostles' creed, and a little hymn, "I want to be an angel."

Shall others captured by our cruisers be sent here?

By all means let them come: let all, *all* come. One of the most remarkable evidences of the capabilities of Liberia, its soil, its fruitfulness, and the industry of its agricultural population to meet and take care of these thousands of newcomers, is the fact that, notwithstanding the immense number brought in last year, the short crop of rice, the failure in the usual amount of foreign bread-stuffs, (because of the war of the United States,) not one single article of Liberian production was raised in the price during the season. To my great surprise—agreeable surprise—the farmers sprung to it; the supply was equal to the demand; and who does not see that these natives themselves, becoming attached to the domiciles and plantations of these Liberian farmers, will soon—nay, they are doing it now—aid in the cultivation of this rich soil, and, as producers themselves, provide for any number of their people who may be sent here by the United States government, the almoners of the bounty of the great Jehovah, in whose ears the wrongs, the cruel wrongs, and consequent cries of the oppressed negro have found a hearing. My heart bounded within me at the assurance of the honorable Secretary of the Interior that "the most vigorous measures are being put into execution for the suppression of this odious trade." Let it be so. Renew the squadron; send out to our coast such men as Inman and Taylor and Armstrong and Le Roy and others; and let thousands more of poor stolen Africans be recaptured, made free, and sent to Liberia.

Under all the circumstances, the Liberian government have carried out, in good faith, the contract with the American Colonization Society, and perhaps no wiser plan could have been adopted. True, President Benson has not been able, notwithstanding all his efforts, to effect the erection of all the receptacles, and the establishment of as many schools as it is intended to have erected and established, and as this government is bound to do, but it will be done; and I would here say most emphatically it is my decided opinion that nowhere else on the face of the earth could the United States government find a place where the same expenditure of money, the same amount of effort, the same care for, would result in the same amount of good, physically, morally, politically, and spiritually to the Africans taken by our cruisers as in the republic of Liberia. And should the question arise as intimated in the despatch of the honorable

Secretary of the Interior, in what other respects can these Africans be benefited, or what more can be done for them, I would most humbly suggest a more liberal policy in the provision for them, in order especially to their education.

One hundred dollars a year *per capita*, taking into account that first year of suffering, sickness, and emaciation, with the numerous expenses attendant thereon, will leave but little to pay for tuition after that first year; and if we would make these people useful members of this growing Christian republic, we must send them to the ballot-box *understandingly*—not the mere tools of partisans; they must be educated. A year and a half at the rate hitherto appropriated, or \$150 *per capita*, and but one year's care, would be an improvement, which would tell wonderfully to their future advantage. I suggest this for your consideration, with all due deference. If these people are to aid in building up a great "negro nationality," to use the favorite term here, let the means be afforded them to educate the savages we send them just from the wilds and wildernesses of this "terribly dark place of the earth."

Shall the slaves liberated in the United States be sent to Liberia?

Will the honorable Secretary pardon me if I take the liberty of dividing the question, and, as an American citizen, accompany my oath of allegiance, now being sent duly executed to the State Department, with the question, Shall they be liberated? Shall those poor oppressed bondmen, now that their owners have taken up arms against their country's government and flag, and by all the rules and laws of civilized nations are liable to confiscation, with all other *goods* and chattels and property of rebels and traitors; shall these, coming within the lines of the armies of freemen, coming on the soil of freemen, kneeling and imploring the protection of freemen, be caught and tied and sent back to bondage and to death? "*Forbid it, heaven.*" No, sir; now is the time for the United States of America to show to the nations of the earth, to the world, that she will "do what is right, though the heavens fall."

Let them, as fast as they claim the protection of our noble country and its government and flag, be adopted and made *free*, and then sent to Liberia. I speak calmly, dispassionately, understandingly, and from a stand-point few have had the opportunity to occupy as I have for many, many years. If this be the home, the only safe home for the recaptured Congo, how much more for the Americo-African! His brethren and relations are already here; they all speak the same language. There are millions of acres of land, rich, fertile, almost inexhaustible, well watered, well timbered, in a climate mild, adapted to the raising of the countless numbers of vegetables, fruits, and grains indigenous to the torrid zone—a country which no part of the world, no, not India nor the islands of the Pacific, not the West Indies nor South America, can excel as a field for sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa, indigo, &c., but where all these may be raised in any quantity, with free labor cheap always at hand, and where, if anywhere in the world, a poor man, other things being equal, may become a rich man.

Add to this a government of their own making, a constitution founded on that of the United States, a commerce with the nations of the world increasing every year, and where, sir, can we find any place so well adapted as Liberia for an asylum for these Africans whose misfortunes have or may throw them upon the protection of the government of the United States? There is room enough on these shores and in the rich interior country for all you may send.

Is it advisable and advantageous to establish any relations between the government of the United States and that of Liberia; and if so, what should those relations be?

This is a most important question, but yet one on which my humble opinion being asked, I answer most readily and unhesitatingly.

It is both highly advisable and most advantageous to establish forthwith relations between the government of the United States and Liberia; and,

First. By acknowledging her as an independent and sovereign nation, under the name and title of the *Republic of Liberia*. This has been done by England, France, Prussia, Belgium, the German States or Hanseatic republic, and the empire of Brazil. That it has not been done yet by the United States is the wonder of all the Christian world.

These blacks and colored persons were born in America, and she is about the last to acknowledge or recognize them as a nation, though other and foreign nations have long ago done it. For many years the then colony was fostered and supervised by the American Colonization Society, its founders. At last, old enough and strong enough to take upon themselves self-government, they declared their independence. They have maintained it, and maintained it nobly. It is no longer an experiment. They have demonstrated to all the world beyond any ground for reasonable doubt that the black man is capable of self-government; that a Christian republic of black and colored men has been established on this coast, the admiration of the civilized world, the hope of Africa, and the only sure way by acquisition of territory along the coast and interior-wise of putting an end forever to the accursed slave trade. The incalculable advantages to the United States in acknowledging their independence, and thus having a good and sure home for the immense number of slaves who will throw themselves upon your protection, would fill a volume of large size.

Secondly. If such a course be deemed inexpedient, *as yet*, the obstacles in the way of which having, nevertheless, been removed, as I shall show in the sequel, then let such treaty stipulations be entered into between the United States government and Liberia as shall remove those discriminating duties from her vessels and productions which have driven away her commerce from your shores. The Liberians have borne this discourtesy, nay this injustice, for a long time. Our vessels come here on the same footing, and pay no more than the vessels of nations having commercial relations with Liberia—nations who have acknowledged her independence. But when the Liberian flag appeared in New York, in the case of the brig *Eusebia N. Roye*, there was no reciprocity of a friendly character, and the discriminating duties were put on. The friends of Liberia remonstrated; the American consul here, as commercial agent, remonstrated, entreated, but in vain. The Liberians—and who could blame them—at their legislative session in 1860-'61, passed an act and put on 10 per cent. additional duties on American vessels and products. This act was to go into effect January 1, 1862, if signed by President Benson. It was a long time before he did sign it. We all hoped 1861 would bring about a change, but not so—the United States did nothing—it became a law; and its effects will be most disastrous to both countries if it goes into operation.

I have petitioned the Liberian government to rescind, or at least to suspend, the operation of this law till 1863, having great hope as to what 1862 may bring forth.

Thirdly. To facilitate the removal of all slaves, contraband of war, slaves made free by the United States government, and all free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, let the United States government establish a line of packets monthly or semi-monthly between some portion of the United States and Liberia. Let those be steamers, and let them ply continually between the

two countries, bringing emigrants, freight, the mail, passengers, &c.—a great and invaluable convenience and blessing to both lands. This I claim not as an original thought. Mr. Staunton, of Virginia, spread this plan most elaborately before Congress years ago, but nothing was done.”

Fourthly. Let the United States government enter into stipulations with this government that they shall receive all American emigrants, *provide* the head of each family with — acres of land, afford them medical aid during one year after their arrival, &c.; and they, on the other part, agree to furnish a free passage to every such emigrant, the means of subsistence, and \$100, less or more, to every family to build a house on the land furnished them by Liberia; lesser points to be considered when such treaty shall have been drawn out. All this to be done through the medium of the now existing American Colonization Society, or, if there be international relations between the two governments, then directly with the Liberian authorities without any third party whatever in the premises. The latter course, no doubt, being preferable to Liberia.

Fifthly. In the case of recognition, let a regular consulate be established here—the officer, whoever he may be, being also United States agent for liberated Africans, and so blending the two in one as to meet the letter of the law. Some one competent to the duties of a consul and acquainted with the wants and claims of these poor recaptured Africans may be found.

Permit me to advert to a few of the advantages accruing at once to the United States as well as to Liberia, in the event of the recognition of the independence of the latter, or by such treaty stipulations as may remove those oppressive discriminating duties. We shall have a home for the black population of the United States made every way desirable to the free and intelligent. White men, United States citizens, may then come here and do business, as other white men do of other nations, on their own responsibility and in their own name—a *vast advantage*.

Again: American citizens, capitalists, could obtain any quantity of land by lease for almost indefinite periods, and embark in the culture of cotton, sugar, coffee, not necessarily compelling a residence here, but frequent visits to, and supervision of, their agents overseeing such cotton or sugar plantations.

To Liberia such an influx of population; such investment of capital; such frequent and regular intercourse with America; such importation of artisans, of implements, of seed; such development of her internal resources now unavailable for want of capital; such a field of labor for her naturalized African population; all this we may see at a glance would be the building up and perpetuation of this Christian republic of black men on the shores of poor, hitherto neglected, Africa that would render her a blessing to millions yet unborn.

The great difficulty hitherto in the way of Congress in the proposed recognition of the independence of Liberia was the nervous fears of extreme southern members that, in such an event, a black man would be sent to represent Liberia at Washington. Such was never the intention of the Liberian government. It was not their policy in Europe. Hon. Mr. Gurney formerly, and now Mr. Ralston, have been their representatives in England; Mr. Dupont and others in France and elsewhere. I cannot imagine it would be desirable on their part to have it otherwise in Washington. And although I would not like to be implicated any way in the insult offered to them in a requirement that this should be a *condition*, yet I am strongly of the opinion—knowing them as I have done for years—that some American citizen would be commissioned to act as their representative; and I judge from the past, the Rev. William McLain having been appointed years ago as especial ambassador in certain cases supposed to require a representative.

I conclude with an apology for the undue length of this communication. But the honor conferred upon me in your despatch in the following words, “any

information or suggestions which would tend to aid the department in fully discharging its trust in this regard will be acceptable," must be my excuse.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior, United States.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of the 8th instant, giving further information as to delay in the payment of soldiers, &c.

JANUARY 13, 1863.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1863.*

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has had the honor to receive a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 8th instant, inquiring "why the Treasury Department has not, as authorized by law, provided the means necessary to pay the soldiers of the army; and, also, why the bonds necessary have not been sold to meet the payments due to said soldiers."

In reply he begs leave respectfully to state that in his judgment he is not authorized by existing laws to raise the means for the purpose indicated by practicable methods; and that the bonds referred to, namely, the five-twenty bonds authorized by the act of last session, have not been sold, because they could not be sold under the limitations imposed by Congress.

The arrears of pay to the army at the present moment more than treble the whole amount which the Secretary is enabled to raise by the acts now existing otherwise than by the sale of five-twenty bonds; and the embarrassments attending the negotiation of these have already been explained in the annual report on finances, and in a letter replying to a former resolution of the House concerning the pay of the army.

A repetition of these explanations may not be thought out of place here.

The original act, which provided for the issue of five-twenty bonds, provided also for the conversion into them of any sum of fifty, or some multiple of fifty, dollars of United States notes at the pleasure of the holder, and only permitted sales at the market rate, which rate can only be ascertained by the daily quotations of sales in New York. These two provisions, taken together, made the obtaining of money for these bonds otherwise than by conversions practically impossible.

The supplementary act, which provides for an additional issue of United States notes, was framed so as to avoid these embarrassments by omitting the conversion and market rate clauses; and it is believed that had it passed in that form

much, if not all, the inconvenience which has been experienced would have been shunned.

Congress, however, not only restored the conversion clause, but required the application to the supplementary act of all the applicable and not inconsistent provisions of the former act. This action seemed to require that the original limitation of sales to the market rate should also be regarded as remaining in force.

The Secretary, therefore, solicitous to regulate his action by the spirit as well as by the letter of the legislation of Congress, did not consider himself at liberty to make sales of these bonds below market value, and sales, except below, were, as has been already said, virtually impracticable.

Had the Secretary thought otherwise, and construed the acts as authorizing sales at the best price that could be obtained, the conversion clause would still have operated as a virtual prohibition of sales, except below par; and such sales would not merely have arrested conversions, and so nullified a provision obviously regarded as of great importance by Congress, but would have involved negotiations at rates too disadvantageous and too increasingly disadvantageous to be submitted to, except under clear authority and upon clear necessity.

The Secretary adhered, therefore, to the plan of conversions prescribed by Congress, and used every exertion to secure the most beneficial results from it, and so far succeeded as to obtain twenty-four and a half millions of dollars in that mode. Greater and perhaps complete success would have attended these efforts had the results of military movements more fully corresponded with hopes entertained, or had it been found possible to abridge materially the expenditures of the war.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be proper to state here that the sum actually obtained by the Secretary, in the exercise of the various powers conferred by Congress, since the commencement of the current fiscal year, on the 1st of July, 1862, has reached the magnitude of \$288,304,617 91, and this exclusive of receipts from customs, taxes, and other ordinary sources, the addition of which would increase the whole sum obtained to, in round numbers, three hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

Of this large sum there has been paid on war requisitions—

For payment of troops, including bounties.....	\$70, 825, 583 67
For expenditures in quartermaster's department	110, 482, 486 27
For expenditures in commissary's department.....	30, 617, 492 83
For miscellaneous army expenditures.....	31, 836, 209 22

Making an aggregate of payments to and for the army of... 243, 761, 671 99

The remaining eighty-one millions have been disbursed for the navy, for public debt, and for ordinary expenses of government.

Nor are payments for the army and navy now suspended, as seems to be supposed by many. The daily disbursements of money now made exceed somewhat a million of dollars each day; of which half a million, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is appropriated exclusively to paymasters for pay of troops. These disbursements exhaust the means available under existing legislation, but are not adequate to the demands on the treasury; and these disbursements must be soon materially reduced, as the limits of the power to aid receipts from ordinary sources by the addition of United States notes will soon be reached.

That some additional legislation is necessary to secure means for payment of arrears, as well as to make provision for future demands, seems, therefore, clear.

After the most careful reflection, the Secretary has already submitted to Congress the measures, temporary and permanent, through which, as he believes,

the necessary provision for present and future wants can be most speedily and most advantageously made.

Whether these measures shall receive its sanction, or other measures, better adapted, in its judgment, to the desired ends, shall be adopted, the Secretary, so long as he shall remain in his present position, will omit no endeavor, as he has hitherto consciously omitted none, to provide, under the law, whatever can be so provided to meet all just claims on the government.

With very great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives..

SUPPORT OF UTAH AND OTHER INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

ASKING

For an appropriation for the support of the Utah and other Indians.

JANUARY 14, 1863.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of letters of Amos Reed, esq., clerk of the Indian superintendency, Utah Territory, and of the Hon. Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by which it will be seen that this department is requested to ask an appropriation from Congress of \$20,000 for the support of the Utah Indians during the present winter. The request is urgent, and from the examination I have made, I am induced to believe that an immediate appropriation should be made of \$50,000, to be placed at the disposal of this department, to be in part applied to the use of the Indians in Utah, and other Indians with whom we have no treaties.

This recommendation is based upon the fact that many of the Indians referred to are becoming restive and insubordinate, believing that the government has lost its power and ability to protect them on the one hand, and keep them in subjection on the other. It is important that we have some means at the disposal of this department to enable it to send special agents among the Indians, with presents and supplies by them most needed, in order to maintain their good will.

It may be that the whole of this sum will not be required; I trust it may not; but a portion of it is absolutely necessary, in my judgment, to be used for the purposes indicated. Two additional special agents are needed; one for the Chippewas of the north, and one for the Upper Missouri Indians. The employment of these agents will be but temporary; and, if allowed, it is hoped that they will be successful in allaying the ill will and general disposition to violence now existing among the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. G. A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, January 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith copy of letter from Amos Reed, clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah Territory, submitting statement in reference to the necessity of an additional appropriation of \$20,000 for the Indian service in Utah for the remaining fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

In view of the destitute condition of the Indians within that superintendency, as represented in said communication, and the fact that the very limited means appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, have necessarily been exhausted for their support, I beg leave to recommend that Congress be requested to supply the deficiency by a further appropriation of \$20,000, to meet the wants of the service for the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JOHN P. USHER,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 30, 1862.*

SIR: I have come to this city by direction of Hon. James Duane Doty, superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah Territory, to represent to you the destitute condition of the Indians in his superintendency, and the urgent necessity of immediately placing additional funds at his disposal to enable him to provide the necessary funds and clothing for the Indians to keep them quiet this winter and coming spring. You are aware that Congress appropriated for that superintendency for the current fiscal year only five thousand dollars, while heretofore from forty to sixty thousand dollars per annum has been appropriated for the same purpose. This curtailment works peculiarly hard with the Indians of Utah—more so, probably, than with any other Indians in the country—from the fact that the great body of their country is a desert country without vegetation or grain, whilst those portions that are tillable are quite all occupied by white people, and the game destroyed or driven off. This is peculiarly the case with the Indians inhabiting the country from Great Salt Lake City west to Nevada Territory, a distance of nearly three hundred miles, through which runs the overland mail and telegraph lines. These lines have been seriously threatened by the Indians in this section of country. During the last winter, to prevent the Indians from interfering with their stations and other property, the Overland Mail Company dealt out to them at their stations between Great Salt Lake City and Carson City, Nevada Territory, provisions to the amount of over twelve thousand dollars over and above what the government provided them for that purpose. They declare their inability to do this any longer.

By direction of the superintendent, I spent some time in the early part of last summer among those Indians, visiting them in their various locations. I found them very destitute, men, women, and children quite naked, and with scarcely anything to eat. It is really a matter of necessity with these Indians that they starve or steal, unless they receive assistance. Should an outbreak occur with these Indians, besides costing the government large expenditures to put it down, it would result in the suspension of the overland mail and telegraph lines for an indefinite period, to the very great detriment of every interest, public and private.

The superintendent estimates that he will require an additional sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to enable him to get the Indians in his superintend-

ency safely through this winter and the coming spring, and by his direction I make application to you for that amount.

The necessities of this case are urgent; and Congress having temporarily adjourned, and when it meets the forms of legislation necessarily require some time to procure the passage of a law making the appropriation, if there are any funds of unexpended appropriations that could properly be applied to these purposes, the public interests would be greatly subserved by making an immediate deposit of the money, subject to the superintendent's order, and notifying him by telegraph, that he may act upon it at once. I trust this may be done.

Hoping this may receive your early attention,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS REED,

Clerk Indian Superintendency of Utah Territory.

HON. W. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY
OF HAMBURG.

MESSAGE



FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*Correspondence of the minister of the Hanseatic republics in relation to an
international agricultural exhibition in the city of Hamburg.*

JANUARY 15, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be
printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit for the consideration of Congress, and with a view to the adoption of such measures in relation to the subject of it as may be deemed expedient, a copy of a note of the 8th instant, addressed to the Secretary of State, by the minister resident of the Hanseatic republics accredited to this government, concerning an international agricultural exhibition to be held next summer in the city of Hamburg.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1863.

HANSEATIC LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1863.

SIR : The United States consul at Hamburg, Mr. James H. Anderson, has already, by a despatch dated the 10th of November last, and published in the National Intelligencer of the 25th ultimo, called your attention to the great international agricultural exhibition which, with the co-operation of the German Agricultural Society, is to be held next summer in Hamburg.

At the application of the leading committee of the said exhibition, I have now been instructed, by the Hamburg syndic of foreign affairs, to lay its prospectus,

containing a list of the premiums which will be awarded, and the rules for the regulation of the whole enterprise, before you, and to invite the United States government to lend it a powerful support, and to encourage the American farmers, inventors, and mechanics in sending their contributions to that great fair.

The triumph of the American reaper and the American mower on the occasion of the first industrial exhibition in London, in 1851, has not been forgotten in Europe; and the managers of the *first* international *agricultural* exhibition, now about to be held in Germany, are anxious to see these triumphs of the American genius renewed and increased. Great as the impression was which the American exhibitors produced last year at the world's fair in London, it was generally acknowledged that this country could scarcely be said to have been fairly represented, Congress having declined to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States on that occasion.

It is obvious that the heavy expense of freight, transportation, agencies, &c., must deter many a farmer, or inventor, anxious as he may be to compete with those of other nations, from availing himself of such an opportunity to gain fame abroad, and new markets for the most useful products, if not assisted by his own country. The governments of the most important European states have, therefore, declared their readiness to further the object by remitting the duties on articles exhibited at the Hamburg fair and reimported, and by reducing the rate of freights on such articles when transported by the railroads belonging to the several states, &c. Similar encouragement is, considering the great distance, still more needed in regard to the American exhibitors. It is true the Hamburg and New York Steamship Company have offered to carry American products, machinery, and other implements destined for the Hamburg international agricultural meeting of 1863, at a rate of freight 25 per cent. below their usual rates for the same articles. But it is apprehended that this will not suffice; whereas it cannot be doubted that the United States would make a grand show at the exhibition, and convince the continental nations of their ability to compete with them in agricultural as well as industrial implements, if their contributions could be forwarded to Hamburg by a government vessel.

In recommending the preceding remarks and suggestion to your favorable consideration, I need not dwell on the material advantages likely to accrue to the United States, and many of their citizens, from their participation in the proposed exhibition. But I venture to add that the government and the people of the United States would strengthen the existing sympathies and gain new ones, if, in the midst of a great war, they gave such a signal proof of their excellence in the arts and occupations of peace.

I avail myself of this opportunity, sir, to offer to you renewed assurances of my high consideration.

R. SCHLEIDU.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State of the United States, Washington, D. C.

International agricultural exhibition (with the co-operation of the German Agricultural Society) to be held on the Heiligengeistfeld, at Hamburg, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of July, 1863, under the guarantee of—

A. Abendroth, LL. D.
H. Bieber, esq., of Tatenberg.
B. Donner, esq.
William Droege, esq.
Theodor Eggers, esq.
Friedrich Ertel, esq.
J. H. von Fintel, esq.
Cesar Godeffroy, esq.
Senator Gustav Godeffroy.
Wilhelm Godeffroy, esq.
G. C. Gorrisen, esq.
G. F. Gorrisen, esq.
Wilhelm Gossler, esq.
Senator M. Th. Hayn.
George Hesse, esq.
J. C. Jauch, esq.
Gottlieb Jenisch, esq.
Robert Kayser, esq.
J. D. Koopmann, esq.
E. Langhans, esq.
James R. Mac Donald, esq.
Syndic C. H. Merck, LL. D.
Baron Ernst von Merck.
Theodor Merck, esq.
H. A. Meyer, esq.
G. Mutzenbecher, esq.
Emile Nölting, esq.
Claus Olde, esq.

Alb. O'Swald, esq.
Wm. O'Swald, esq.
H. Pontoppidan, esq.
J. F. W. Reimers, esq.
Theod. Reincke, esq.
P. A. Ross, esq., of Hammerhof.
Messrs. Ross Vidal & Co.
Senator Alfred Rücker, LL. D.
H. Alex. Ruperti, esq.
Baron Carl von Scheel-Plessen.
Theodor Schmidt, esq.
Aug. Jos. Schön, esq.
J. H. Schröder, esq.
Rud. Schröder, esq.
D. Schutte, esq.
G. F. Schwabe, esq., of Waltershof.
G. T. Siemssen, esq.
J. H. Sieveking, LL. D.
R. M. Sloman, jr., esq.
Senator A. Tesdorpf.
A. L. G. Tidemann, esq.
G. F. Vorwerk, esq.
Messrs. Wachsmuth & Krogmann.
G. H. Wehber, esq.
Johs. Wesselhoeft, esq.
Otto Westphal, esq.
C. H. Willink, esq.
A. F. Woldsen, esq.

The committee, in placing before the public the following list of prizes to be awarded at the international agricultural exhibition, to be held at Hamburg on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of July next, and the regulations under which the entries are to be made, feel a confident hope that their desire to see this exhibition numerously attended by exhibitors and others will be very generally responded to.

Hamburg may certainly be considered as the most convenient place on the European continent for an international exhibition.

The advantages of this city for the proposed exhibition in regard to its situation, so accessible from other agricultural countries—England, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Russia—are obvious. The numerous commercial relations with these countries and other parts of the globe, the total exemption from duty and all and every customs regulations, have especially favored the merchants of Hamburg in the interchange of agricultural produce and machinery, and made this city a very important market for horses and cattle.

The exhibition will therefore be an inducement for visitors to assemble from all parts, and afford them opportunities of comparing the productions of various countries, enlarging their ideas, and opening new channels for trade.

The committee are making exertions to induce all steam-navigation and rail-

road companies to convey at reduced rates of freight live stock, machinery, agricultural implements and produce, that may be destined for the exhibition. Their endeavors have not yet terminated, but, so far, every encouragement to this end has been held out to them, and they will not fail to make generally known their arrangements, as early as possible, for the information of the exhibitors.

The judges to be chosen will be impartial men, well acquainted with the matters submitted to them for decision, and taken from gentlemen of all countries.

The committee have secured the hearty co-operation of the German Agricultural Society; they are liberally supported by the Hamburg authorities and other governments. Indeed, so many agricultural societies in different countries, especially the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain, have evinced such a warm interest in this, the first undertaking of the kind in Germany, that the committee are encouraged to use their most strenuous efforts to render the "Hamburg international agricultural meeting of 1863" memorable for its importance.

HAMBURG, *December*, 1862.

Applications respecting entries, reduced freights, and other matters, from the United States of America, must be addressed, in conformity with the printed regulations, to Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., 72 Broadway, New York, who, for the convenience of American exhibitors, have been authorized to grant certificates.

All applications must be made upon the printed forms prescribed, which are to be obtained, in the United States of America, from Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., and are to be returned to them on or before the 15th day of April, 1863. After that day no applications will be received.

All prizes are open to general competition.

CAUTION.—Last day of entry, the 15th of April, 1863.

Exhibitors are requested to pay due attention to the printed rules and regulations.

PRIZES.

I. LIVE STOCK.

No.	Description.	1st prize.	2d prize.	3d prize.
	A. HORSES.	<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Ths.</i>
1	For the thorough-bred stud horse which, in the opinion of the judges, is best calculated to improve and perpetuate the breed of the sound and stout thorough-bred horse for general stud purposes.....	400	100	....
2	Arabian stud	200	100	....
	<i>Half-bred horses for riding and hunting, bred in Great Britain or Ireland.</i>			
3	Stallion.....	200	100	....
4	Mare with foal at foot or in foal.....	100	50	....
5	Mare 3 to 5 years old not in foal.....	100	50	....
	<i>Half-bred horses for riding and hunting, bred on the continent.</i>			
6	Stallion.....	200	100	....
7	Mare with foal at foot or in foal.....	100	50	....
8	Mare 3 to 5 years old not in foal.....	100	50	....
9	Filly over 1 and under 3 years old	50	25	....
	<i>Carriage horses, bred in Great Britain and Ireland.</i>			
10	Stallion.....	100	50	....
11	Mare with foal at foot or in foal.....	100	50	....
12	Mare 3 to 5 years old not in foal	100	50	....
	<i>Carriage horses bred on the continent.</i>			
13	Stallion.....	100	50	....
14	Mare with foal at foot or in foal.....	100	50	....
15	Mare 3 to 5 years old not in foal.....	100	50	....
	<i>Agricultural horses.</i>			
16	Suffolk stallion.....	100	50	....
17	Suffolk mare.....	100	50	....
18	Stallions of other English or Scottish breeds	100	50	....
19	Mares of other English or Scottish breeds.....	100	50	....
20	Stallion of French breed.....	100	50	....
21	Mare of French breed.....	100	50	....

Prizes. I. Live stock.—Continued.

No.	Description.	1st prize.	2d prize.	3d prize.
	<i>Agricultural horses—Continued.</i>	<i>Tha's.</i>	<i>Tha's.</i>	<i>Ths.</i>
22	Stallion not of the aforementioned breeds	100	50	....
23	Mare.....do.....do.....do	100	50	....
24	Jutland stallion, (Danish).....	100	50	....
25	Jutland mare.....do.....	100	50	....
26	Gelding from 3 to 5 years old, bred on the continent..	80	40	....
27	Colt stallion over 1 and under 3 years old, bred on the continent	50	25	....
28	Colt gelding over 1 and under 3 years old, bred on the continent	50	25	....
29	Agricultural horses by pair, and without regard to sex or breed.....	80	40	30
	<i>Dray horses, (heavy breed.)</i>			
30	Stallion.....	100	50	....
31	Mare.....	100	50	....
	<i>Ponies over 14 hands.</i>			
32	Stallion.....	50	25	....
33	Mare.....	50	25	....
	<i>Ponies 14 hands, or under.</i>			
34	Stallion.....	30	15	....
35	Mare.....	30	15	....
	<i>Carriage horses in pairs.</i>			
36	Carriage horses matched in sex, color, marks, &c., not under 5 nor over 6 years old, and not less than 16 hands, to be well broken and shown in harness	300	200	....
	B. CATTLE.			
	<i>All the Marsh breeds.</i>			
37	Bull, 2 equal prizes.....	100 100	50 50	........
38	Cow in milk or in calf, 3 equal prizes	75 75 75	50 50 50	25 25 25
39	Heifer, 3 equal prizes	50 50 50	30 30 30	20 20 20

Prizes. I. Live stock.—Continued.

No.	Description.	1st prize.	2d prize.	3d prize.
	<i>Oldenburg.</i>	<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Ths.</i>
40	Bull	100	50	....
41	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
42	Heifer	50	30	20
	<i>Holland.</i>			
43	Bull	100	50	....
44	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
45	Heifer	50	30	20
	<i>Angelsche, (Schleswig.)</i>			
46	Bull, 2 equal prizes	75	50	....
		75	50	....
47	Cow in milk or in calf, 2 equal prizes	75	50	....
		75	50	....
48	Heifer, 2 equal prizes	50	30	....
		50	30	....
	<i>Jutland, (Denmark.)</i>			
49	Bull	50	25	....
50	Cow in milk or in calf	50	25	....
51	Heifer	30	20	....
	<i>Breitenburger, (Light Marsh.)</i>			
52	Bull	50	25	....
53	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
54	Heifer	50	30	20
	<i>Middle and Southern Germany.</i>			
	<i>a. Red: Voigtländer, Egerländer, &c.</i>			
55	Bull	100	50	....
56	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
57	Heifer	50	30	25
	<i>b. Yellow and similar, such as Franken, &c.</i>			
58	Bull	100	50	....
59	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
60	Heifer	50	30	20
	<i>c. Others, not classed under a and b.</i>			
61	Bull	100	50	....
62	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
63	Heifer	50	30	20

Prizes. I. Live stock.—Continued.

No.	Description.	1st prize.	2d prize.	3d prize.
<i>Swiss and similar.</i>		<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Th.</i>
<i>a. Red and colored: Simmenthaler, Freiburger, &c.</i>				
64	Bull	100	50	....
65	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
66	Heifer	50	30	20
<i>b. Brown: Schwyzer, &c.</i>				
67	Bull	100	50	....
68	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
69	Heifer	50	30	20
<i>Algauer and similar.</i>				
70	Bull	100	50	....
71	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
72	Heifer	50	30	20
<i>Short-horned, calved in Great Britain or Ireland.</i>				
73	Bull, 2 years and over	200	100	....
74	Bull, not full two years	100	50	....
75	Cow in milk or in calf	100	50	....
76	Heifer	100	50	....
<i>Short-horned, calved on the continent.</i>				
77	Bull	100	50	....
78	Cow in milk or in calf	100	50	....
79	Heifer	70	30	....
<i>Ayrshire, calved in Great Britain or Ireland.</i>				
80	Bull	100	50	....
81	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
82	Heifer	50	30	20
<i>Ayrshire, calved on the continent.</i>				
83	Bull	100	50	....
84	Cow in milk or in calf	75	50	25
85	Heifer	50	30	20
<i>English and Scotch, (excluding short-horned and Ayrshire.)</i>				
86	Bull, 2 equal prizes	100	50	....
		100	50	....

Prizes. I. Live stock.—Continued.

No.	Description.	1st prize.	2d prize.	3d prize.
<i>English and Scotch—Continued.</i>		<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Ths.</i>
87	Cow in milk or in calf, 2 equal prizes	100	50	....
88	Heifer, 2 equal prizes	70	30	....
<i>French.</i>				
<i>a. Charolaise and similar.</i>				
89	Bull	100	50	....
90	Cow in milk or in calf	100	50	....
91	Heifer	70	30	....
<i>b. Norman and similar.</i>				
92	Bull	100	50	....
93	Cow in milk or in calf	100	50	....
94	Heifer	70	30	....
<i>c. Brittany.</i>				
95	Bull	100	50	....
96	Cow in milk or in calf	100	50	....
97	Heifer	70	30	....
<i>d. Other French breeds, (not classed under a, b, & c.)</i>				
98	Bull	100	50	....
99	Cow in milk or in calf	100	50	....
100	Heifer	70	30	....
<i>All others not belonging to the aforementioned breeds and classes.</i>				
101	Bull, 2 equal prizes	75	50	....
102	Cow in milk or in calf, 2 equal prizes	75	50	25
103	Heifer, 2 equal prizes	70	30	25
<i>Crossed of different breeds.</i>				
104	Bull, 2 equal prizes	75	50	....
105	Cow in milk or in calf, 2 equal prizes	75	50	25
106	Heifer, 2 equal prizes	70	30	25
107	Working oxen, in pairs, without regard to breed . . .	100	50	....

Prizes. I. Live stock.—Continued.

No.	Description.	1st prize.	2d prize.	3d prize.
	C. SHEEP.	<i>Tha's.</i>	<i>Tha's.</i>	<i>Th.</i>
	<i>Merinos.</i>			
	(With about 1 year's growth of wool and date of last shearing to be given.)			
	<i>a. Bred for fineness of wool.</i>			
108	Ram, 2 equal prizes	50	25	....
		50	25	....
109	Sheep, in lots of three, 2 equal prizes	50	25	....
		50	25	....
	<i>b. Bred with especial reference to quantity of wool.</i>			
110	Ram, 2 equal prizes	50	25	....
		50	25	....
111	Sheep, in lots of three, 2 equal prizes	50	25	....
		50	25	....
	<i>c. Bred with especial reference to symmetry and aptitude for fattening.</i>			
112	Ram, 2 equal prizes	50	25	....
		50	25	....
113	Sheep, in lots of three, 2 equal prizes	50	25	....
		50	25	....
	(The fattened sheep must be short shorn; for all others it is left to the exhibitor to show them in the fleece or shorn.)			
	<i>Southdowns, raised in Great Britain or Ireland.</i>			
114	Ram	50	25	....
115	Sheep, in lots of three	50	25	....
	<i>Southdowns, raised on the continent.</i>			
116	Ram	50	25	....
117	Sheep, in lots of three	50	25	....
	<i>Other short-woolled breeds, such as Shropshire, &c.</i>			
118	Ram	50	25	....
119	Sheep, in lots of three	50	25	....
	<i>Leicester, raised in Great Britain and Ireland.</i>			
120	Ram	50	25	....
121	Sheep, in lots of three	50	25	....
	<i>Leicester, raised on the continent.</i>			
122	Ram	50	25	....
123	Sheep, in lots of three	50	25	....

Prizes. I. Live stock.—Continued.

No.	Description.	1st prize.	2d prize.	3d prize.
	<i>Other English breeds—for instance, Cotswolds, Lincoln, &c.</i>	<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Thal's.</i>	<i>Ths.</i>
124	Ram, 2 equal prizes	50	25	....
		50	25	....
125	Sheep, in lots of three, 2 equal prizes	50	25	....
		50	25	....
	<i>Long-woolled, continental breeds.</i>			
126	Ram, 2 equal prizes	25	15	....
		25	15	....
127	Sheep, in lots of three, 2 equal prizes	25	15	....
		25	15	....
	<i>Short and medium woolled German breeds.</i>			
128	Ram, 2 equal prizes	25	15	....
		25	15	....
129	Sheep, in lots of three, 2 equal prizes	25	15	....
		25	15	....
	<i>Moor sheep.</i>			
130	Ram	20	10	....
131	Sheep, in lots of three	20	10	....
	<i>All others, not of the aforementioned breeds or classes.</i>			
132	Ram, 2 equal prizes	25	15	....
		25	15	....
133	Sheep, in lots of three, 2 equal prizes	25	15	....
		25	15	....
	<i>Crossed.</i>			
134	Ram	25	15	....
		25	15	....
135	Sheep, in lots of three, 2 equal prizes	25	15	....
		25	15	....
	D. Pigs.			
	<i>Large breeds.</i>			
136	Boar	50	25	....
137	Sow	50	25	....
138	Young pigs, without reference to sex, not full one year old	30	20	....

Prizes. I. Live stock.—Continued.

No.	Description.	1st prize.	2d prize.	3d prize.
<i>Medium sized.</i>		<i>Tha's.</i>	<i>Tha's.</i>	<i>Th.</i>
139	Boar	50	25	....
140	Sow	50	25	....
141	Young pigs, without reference to sex, not full one year old	30	20	....
<i>Berkshire.</i>				
142	Boar	50	25	....
143	Sow	50	25	....
144	Young pigs, without reference to sex, not full one year old	30	20	....
<i>Small breeds, of white and colored.</i>				
145	Boar	50	25	....
146	Sow	50	25	....
147	Young pigs, without reference to sex, not full one year old	30	20	....
<i>Small black.</i>				
148	Boar	50	25	....
149	Sow	50	25	....
150	Young pigs, without reference to sex, not full one year old	30	20	....
<i>Peculiar breeds of other kinds.</i>				
151	Boar	50	25	....
152	Sow	50	25	....
153	Young pigs, without reference to sex, not full one year old	30	20	....
E. POULTRY.				
Poultry of every description, 10 equal prizes of....		10	5	....
(The judges will be instructed to arrange the different classes in accordance with the different breeds of poultry that may be exhibited.)				

Prizes—Continued.

II. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

- A. For the best steam-ploughs: 1st prize..... 700 *thalers*.
 2d prize..... 300 do.

The steam-ploughs for which prizes are to be awarded, in order to test their power and capacity, must work in a field in the neighborhood of Hamburg, and on stated days they must be completely ready for work in the show-yard.

- B. Agricultural implements and machinery, of every description, shall be admitted.

As far as local and other circumstances will permit, the implements and machinery will be put to work in the show-yard, and the judges will be instructed to award medals for the best articles exhibited.

III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF ALL KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

The judges will be instructed to award medals for articles of pre-eminent quality, as well in respect to growth as to manufacture.

General regulations applying to all exhibitors of live stock, machinery, agricultural implements and produce.

1. The necessary printed forms, on which all applications for entries are to be made from the United States of America, may be obtained "gratis" from Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., New York.

2. The forms, filled in by the exhibitor to the best of his knowledge and belief, shall be returned to Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co. *on or before the 15th of April*, 1863. After that day no application will be received.

3. In compliance with the statements thus filled in by the exhibitor upon the forms, Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co. will grant a "certificate of admission." But before granting such certificate the following fees shall be paid, namely:

2 *thalers* for each horse, bull, cow, or heifer.

1 *thaler* for each ram, or each lot of three sheep, each boar and sow, including a litter of young pigs.

For charges on machinery, &c., see below. Without a certificate of admission—the only positive proof that admittance has been granted—no animal or object will be allowed to be brought into the show-yard.

4. All live stock entered for the exhibition shall be at Hamburg on or before the 12th of July; and all machinery, implements, or produce to be exhibited, shall be sent in between the 20th of June and the 8th of July.

5. No live stock, machinery, implements, &c., shall be removed from the exhibition until six o'clock in the evening of the last day of the exhibition, 20th of July.

6. In case live stock or other articles entered for the exhibition are not exhibited, the fee paid on the granting of the certificate of admission shall be forfeited.

7. The exhibitors will receive from the committee for each animal and each object exhibited, before being admitted into the show-yard, a number ticket,

corresponding with the printed catalogue of the exhibition; and these tickets must be affixed in a conspicuous manner to the respective animals and objects during the whole period that the exhibition lasts.

8. All exhibitors and their servants shall be subject to the orders of the committee and of the functionaries employed and instructed by the committee.

9. The committee will not, in any case, hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage of live stock, machinery, implements, or other objects brought to the exhibition. Insurance against fire, if desired, will be effected by the committee for account of the exhibitor.

Conditions applying to the exhibitors of live stock.

1. No animal suffering under any contagious or infectious disease shall be allowed to be exhibited. The committee reserve to themselves the right of having the animal examined, and of taking such further measures as they may deem necessary for protection against infectious diseases; and against which measures there shall be no appeal.

2. Each animal shall be exhibited in its place to the public during the whole period the exhibition lasts, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening; and no animal can be removed from its place or taken out of the show-yard without leave in writing from the committee.

3. Animals, the strength and activity of which are to be judged of, shall be attended by servants, who may at any time show them to the public.

4. All live stock shall on arrival be received and brought under shelter by the committee. Inside the show-yard hay and straw will be supplied gratis; outside the show-yard the following rates will be charged for stabling, hay, and straw:

a. For stallions, (in boxes).....	1	thaler	for each animal during 24 hours.
b. For all other horses.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do. do.
c. For horned cattle.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	do.	do. do.
d. For sheep and pigs.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	do.	do. do.

Every description of fodder will be supplied at the lowest prices.

Conditions applying to the exhibitors of machinery, agricultural implements, and produce.

1. Only such machinery, implements, &c., shall be admitted as directly or indirectly are used for agricultural purposes.

2. The certificate and specification, which, filled in by the American exhibitor, shall be returned to Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., New York, on or before the 15th April, 1863, must state the space which each object to be exhibited will occupy.

Exhibitors will have to pay $\frac{3}{4}$ thaler per foot run (the sheds being 10 feet wide) towards defraying the expense of erecting such quantity of shedding as the committee may allot; and $\frac{1}{3}$ thaler per foot frontage in the machinery-in-motion yard.

These charges shall be paid before Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co. grant the "certificate of admission," and the payments shall be forfeited in case the objects entered for the exhibition are not exhibited or sent in after the last day of admittance.

3. The specifications in the printed forms of application must state the lowest selling price of each article complete and in good working order.

4. The specifications of the different articles for publication in the catalogue, as required to be filled in upon the certificate of application, must be as concise as possible.

5. All machinery, implements, &c., shall be delivered to the commissioners designated in the certificate of admittance.

6. All machinery, implements, &c., must be brought to the show-yard and be finally fixed and arranged, paint or varnish in a dry state, and completely ready for work, in each stand by the exhibitor, according to the directions of the committee, by five o'clock in the evening of the 8th of July.

7. All machinery, implements, &c., must be unpacked and arranged by the exhibitor according to their numbers. As far as possible, the numbers of the different articles belonging to one exhibitor shall run consecutively. Engineers, at the rate of three thalers per day, and workmen, at the rate of one thaler per day, will be kept in attendance to assist the exhibitor.

8. No fire or candle will be allowed to be lighted in the show-yard without the special authority of the committee.

9. No exhibitor may light a fire under, or supply the boiler of his steam-engine, until he has the authority of the commissioners appointed for that purpose to do so. This authority will be given after an engineer, appointed by the committee, has examined the engine, and has certified that the engine is perfectly safe under a working pressure of forty-five pounds per square inch, and that the engine is supplied with the necessary gauges for showing the pressure of steam and quantity of water in the boiler. No engine, which is used for the exhibitor's own purpose in exhibiting his machinery to the public, will be allowed to work under a pressure greater than forty-five pounds per square inch, and no machinery will be allowed to work under a pressure greater than that for which it has been constructed.

Coke or smokeless coal, which only may be used, will be supplied at prime cost by the committee.

10. The committee will make arrangements with the exhibitors of steam-engines to supply them with coals, provided the committee may use the engines for working machinery of other exhibitors.

11. Locomotive and traction engines shall not be allowed to move about any portion of the show-yard except such as the committee may select under their written authority.

Rules of adjudication.

1. The judges will be instructed to withhold any prize if they are of opinion that there is not sufficient merit in any of the live stock, machinery, &c., exhibited for such prize to justify an award; and they may, therefore, disqualify a whole class.

2. If, in the opinion of the judges, there should be equality of merit, they will be instructed to make a special report to the sub-committee appointed for that purpose, who will finally decide on the award.

3. The committee may withhold prizes which have been awarded in reason of erroneous statements on the part of the exhibitor.

In cases where it shall appear to the judges that animals or objects have been entered in a wrong class, they will be instructed to report the same to the sub-committee, above mentioned, who will finally decide thereon.

4. The judges will be instructed to give in a "reserved number" in each class

of live stock, viz: which animal would, in their opinion, possess sufficient merit for the prize, in case the animal to which the prize is awarded should subsequently (in conformity with section 3) become disqualified.

5. In the classes for stallions, mares, and fillies, the judges, in awarding the prizes, will be instructed, in addition to symmetry, to take activity and strength into their consideration.

6. The judges will be instructed to deliver to the committee their award, signed, and stating the numbers to which the prizes are adjudged, before they leave the show-yard.

HAMBURG, *December, 1862.*

The acting committee.

CHAIRMAN.

Baron ERNST VON MERCK, *Consul General to H. M. the Emperor of Austria.*

VICE-CHAIRMEN.

A. J. SCHÖN, *Consul to H. R. H. the Duke of Nassau.*

J. F. W. REIMERS, *Vice-Consul for Hayti.*

THEODOR SCHMIDT, *Consul General to
H. R. H. the Grand Duke of
Oldenburg.*

GUSTAV MUTZENBECHER.

H. BIBBER, *of Tatenberg.*

CLAUS OLDE.


EMILE NÖLTING.

JAMES R. MAC DONALD.

G. F. SCHWABE, *of Waltershof.*

P. A. ROSS.

GERHARD HACHMANN, LL. D.,
Secretary.

 The thaler will be reckoned equal to 75 cents American gold.

CONFISCATION LAW IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

IN ANSWER TO

*Resolution of the House of the 8th instant, relative to the enforcement of the
confiscation law in the District of Columbia..*

JANUARY 15, 1863.—Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia and ordered
to be printed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

January 14, 1863.

SIR: I have received from Mr. Etheridge, Clerk of the House, a copy of a
resolution bearing date January 8, 1863, in the following form:

"Resolved, That the Attorney General of the United States be directed to
report to this House whether the law for the confiscation of the property of
rebels has been enforced in the District of Columbia, and, if not, the cause for
the delay in the execution of the law."

Were I to confine myself to an exact answer to the two questions propounded
in the resolution my report would be very brief, and to the effect that—

First. The law for the confiscation of the property of rebels has not been
enforced in the District of Columbia—that is, there is no instance of a judgment
of condemnation under either of the two acts of Congress.

Second. As far as I know, there has been no unnecessary delay in the execu-
tion of the law since the subject has been placed under my control, and, there-
fore, I cannot venture to state the cause of any delay which may have actually
occurred.

But this kind and degree of information, I am sure, is not what the honorable
House desires; and therefore I will state, as well as I can, the true condition of
that branch of the public business. There are two acts of Congress which con-
stitute "the law for the confiscation of the property of rebels"—first, the act of
August 6, 1861; and second, the act of July 17, 1862; and both of those acts
require that condemnation shall be reached only by judicial proceedings in the
courts of law; and both of them require the President to cause the property to
be first seized before it can be proceeded against in the courts.

I need not trouble you, sir, with a recapitulation of the particular provisions
of those acts, for, doubtless, every member of the House is familiar with them

Suffice it to say that the confiscation of the property is denounced by the law only as a punishment of the rebellion and treason of the owner, or his complicity in the rebellion and treason of others. The law is highly penal, and therefore, in the judicial proceedings, the courts will take care that the forms prescribed are minutely observed, and that the facts which constitute the guilt and consequent forfeiture are properly alleged and strictly proven. The law does indeed indicate, in general terms, the form of the proceedings in the courts—"which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in admiralty, or revenue cases." But it does not change or diminish, in kind or degree, the evidence required by the general law to prove the guilty facts.

If newspapers were witnesses, and public rumor proof, the confiscation of the property of thousands of rebels might be easily and quickly accomplished. But that is not so. The guilty facts must be precisely alleged, and they must be proven by testimony above all legal exception. And this must continue so until it shall please Congress to alter the method of proceeding.

In view of these legal necessities, I have instructed the district attorneys (among other things) to the effect that, while they ought to be vigilant to enforce the law, they ought also to be careful to avoid hasty and improvident seizures; that, in every instance, they ought to have probable cause for the seizure, and a reasonable expectation of ability to prove the guilty facts, without which there can be no condemnation. And this for the reason that (besides the danger to the prosecuting officers, and to innocent individuals, whose property might be wrongfully seized) the treasury might be burdened with great expenses, and the government discredited by the frequent failure of its prosecutions.

It was only last November that the President, by a written order, charged the Attorney General with the superintendence of the execution of that law. Since that time I have been in communication with district attorneys in various parts of the Union, with a view to establish a correct and uniform method of proceeding, so as to facilitate the execution of the acts of Congress, and avoid, as far as possible, all conflict with the laws and practice of the several States. And now my arrangement is just completed.

Before the President's order above referred to, the military commanders in this district (and I believe elsewhere through the country) seized the property of individuals suspected to be rebels, with a view to confiscation. Of course I did not interfere with those proceedings, having no authority to do so. And now, General Martindale, the military governor here, cheerfully concurring with me as to the proper method of proceeding, has given orders to have all such property under his control turned over to the civil authorities. And the district attorney will be able, without delay, to proceed against the property in court as soon as he can procure the requisite testimony.

Since I received the resolution of the House I have had free consultation with Mr. Carrington, the attorney for this district, who has made to me suggestions which (without adopting them as my own) I deem sufficiently important to be communicated along with this note. I enclose herewith a copy of Mr. Carrington's letter to me, and his draft of a proposed amendment of the law.

All which is respectfully submitted by, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

EDW'D BATES, *Attorney General.*

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry, made this morning, I have the honor to state that in all cases of property that has been seized and reported to me by the military authority with a view to confiscation under the act of July 17, 1862, preliminary proceedings have been instituted to secure the condemnation of the same.

I beg leave further to say that the obstacles in the way of the successful execution of this law as it now stands on the statute book are of so serious a nature as to cause me grave apprehensions that no satisfactory results will be attained in the prosecution of the suits that have been and are yet to be instituted.

Without proceeding to enumerate the difficulties that I conceive exist, and which will sufficiently appear from the paper I herewith transmit, permit me to offer the accompanying as the draft of an amendatory act that will, I think, cure the most important defects of the existing law.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON,

United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

HON. EDWARD BATES,

Attorney General United States.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to secure the condemnation and sale of the property described in the fifth and sixth sections of the act of which this is an amendment, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may become available for the purposes specified in said act, proceedings in rem shall be instituted, in the name of the United States, in the district court of the United States for the district within which such property or any part thereof may be found or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall be by petition, by the United States attorney for said district to the district court aforesaid, praying the condemnation and sale of said property, stating the reasons therefor, and praying an order of publication and monition, in the form usually adopted in admiralty causes, warning the owner or owners of said property, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear at some early day, to be therein named, not later than six months from the time of filing said petition, and show cause, if any they have, under oath, why said property should not be condemned and sold by decree of the court; and in default of such appearance and answer under oath the allegations in said petition shall be taken as confessed, and the court shall immediately proceed to adjudicate the cause upon the facts stated in the petition, as though the same had been fully proved; and upon appearance and answer under oath, as aforesaid, the court may, upon the motion of the United States district attorney, or that of the claimant or claimants of the property in controversy or their attorney, make an order to take further testimony, which testimony shall be taken before one or more commissioners, to be appointed by said court for that purpose, whose duty shall be to take the depositions of such witnesses as may be produced before them by either party, after reasonable notice to the adverse party, and return the same to the clerk of said court.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons who resided in any of the loyal States or Territories or in the District of Columbia previously to the pretended ordinance of secession by the so-called Confederate States of America, and subsequently thereto emigrated or voluntarily removed to any of the so-called Confederate States, and have not, at the date of the passage of this act, resumed their residence in some one of the loyal States or Territories or in the District of Columbia, shall be presumed to be engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

MINISTER TO NEW GRANADA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of the 5th instant, asking why our minister to New Granada has not presented his credentials.

JANUARY 16, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

The Secretary of State has submitted to me a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, which has been delivered to him, and which is in the following words :

“ *Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to this House, if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the public interest, why our minister in New Granada has not presented his credentials to the actual government of that country ; also, the reasons for which Señor Murillo is not recognized by the United States as the diplomatic representative of the Mosquera government of that country ; also, what negotiations have been had, if any, with General Herran, as the representative of Ospina's government in New Granada, since it went into existence.”

On the 12th day of December, 1846, a treaty of amity, peace, and concord was concluded between the United States of America and the republic of New Granada, which is still in force. On the 7th day of December, 1847, General Pedro Alcántara Herran, who had been duly accredited, was received here as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that republic. On the 30th day of August, 1849, Señor Don Rafael Rivas was received by this government as chargé d'affaires of the same republic. On the 5th day of December, 1851, a consular convention was concluded between that republic and the United States, which treaty was signed on behalf of the republic of Granada by the same Señor Rivas. This treaty is still in force. On the 27th of April, 1852, Señor Don Victoriano de Diego Paredes was received as chargé d'affaires of the republic of New Granada. On the 20th of June, 1855, General Pedro Alcántara Herran was again received as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, duly accredited by the republic of New Granada, and he has ever since remained, under the same credentials, as the representative of that

republic near the government of the United States. On the 10th of September, 1857, a claims convention was concluded between the United States and the republic of Granada. This convention is still in force, and has in part been executed. In May, 1858, the constitution of the republic was remodelled, and the nation assumed the political title of "The Granadian Confederacy." This fact was formally announced to this government, but without any change in their representative here. Previously to the fourth day of March, 1861, a revolutionary war against the republic of New Granada, which had thus been recognized and treated with by the United States, broke out in New Granada, assuming to set up a new government under the name of the United States of Columbia. This war has had various vicissitudes, sometimes favorable, sometimes adverse to the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary organization has hitherto been simply a military provisional power, and no definitive constitution of government has yet been established in New Granada in place of that organized by the constitution of 1858. The minister of the United States to the Granadian confederacy, who was appointed on the 29th day of May, 1861, was directed, in view of the occupation of the capital by the revolutionary party, and of the uncertainty of the civil war, not to present his credentials to either the government of the Granadian confederacy or to the provisional military government, but to conduct his affairs informally, as is customary in such cases, and to report the progress of events, and await the instructions of this government. The advices which have been received from him have not hitherto been sufficiently conclusive to determine me to recognize the revolutionary government. General Herran being here, with full authority from the government of New Granada, which had been so long recognized by the United States, I have not received any representative from the revolutionary government, which has not yet been recognized, because such a proceeding would in itself be an act of recognition.

Official communications have been had on various incidental and occasional questions with General Herran, as the minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the Granadian confederacy, but in no other character. No definitive measure or proceeding has resulted from these communications, and a communication of them at present would not, in my judgment, be compatible with the public interest.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *January 14, 1863.*

OTTAWA INDIANS OF KANSAS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

ASKING

An appropriation for certain Ottawa Indians in Kansas.

JANUARY 16, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication of the 14th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and copy of a letter to him from C. C. Hutchinson, esq., of the 7th instant, respecting the necessity for certain appropriations by Congress for the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf, Kansas, referred to in the second paragraph of the Commissioner's letter, and request that an appropriation, as therein estimated for, may be made by Congress, applicable to the fiscal year 1863-'64, which was omitted in the regular estimates now before Congress, for the reasons stated by him, viz:

For the first of four instalments in money, per 4th article treaty	
June 24, 1862	\$8,500
For interest on \$34,000, at 5 per centum, per 4th article treaty	
June 24, 1862	1,700

A printed copy of the treaty herein referred to is also enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the estimate submitted to Congress in favor of the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de

Bœuf, and to state that, in consequence of the treaty made with those Indians June 24, 1862, not having been proclaimed until after the adjournment of Congress in July last, I was unable to estimate for the \$18,000 provided to be paid them in September, 1862, in compliance with the provisions of the 4th article of said treaty; and I have therefore to request that the \$18,000 thus estimated for should be deemed applicable to the payment provided to be made for the calendar year 1862, agreeably to the letter of C. C. Hutchinson, agent for said Indians, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

I have also to request that the following additional estimate for said Indians may be laid before Congress for their action during the present session, which is omitted in the regular estimates, and applicable to the fiscal year 1863-'64:

For the first of four instalments in money, per 4th article treaty	
June 24, 1862	\$8,500
For interest on \$34,000, at 5 per centum, per 4th article treaty	
June 24, 1862	1,700

Referring to the letter of Agent Hutchinson requesting that an appropriation should be made to meet the indebtedness of said Indians, as indicated in the 5th article of said treaty, I would state that I do not so interpret the article of said treaty, but, on the contrary, that the payment thus provided to be made shall be drawn from the funds due the said Ottawas under the provisions of the 4th article of said treaty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner*.

HON. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1863.

SIR: Being requested by the Ottawas of Kansas to inquire into the amount of money which they will receive during the year, I find that, excepting the estimates for depredation claims, Congress has been asked to appropriate only the sum of \$18,000.

By reference to the 4th article of the treaty of June, 1862, it will be seen that the sum of \$18,000 is stipulated to be paid in 1862, and that one-fourth, as nearly as may be, of the remaining sum due them shall be paid in the year following. Knowing the desire of the Indians in making this treaty, and what they wished to express by this article, I would respectfully ask for them that you ascertain what amount said Indians will be entitled to receive, under the above 4th article, for commutation of their annuity, and that Congress be asked to make the appropriation at this session, not only for the amount which, under the treaty, was to be paid last September, but for the amount due them for the fiscal year 1863-'64.

Article five of said treaty provides for the payment of debts of the Indians. Persons holding approved claims are to be permitted to purchase with them land belonging to said tribe, but if the holder does not so elect, said claims are to be paid in money.

Many of these claims are in the hands of settlers in the vicinity, who need their pay for necessities furnished the tribe. The tribe is also desirous of paying them; and in behalf of the Indians I would also respectfully request that Congress be asked to appropriate \$7,500 for that purpose, (that being half the estimated amount,) or such a sum as may seem to you best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. HUTCHINSON.

HON. W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner*.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE OTTAWA INDIANS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BŒUF. (CONCLUDED JUNE 24, 1862.—RATIFICATION ADVISED, WITH AMENDMENT, JULY 16, 1862.—AMENDMENT ACCEPTED JULY 19, 1862.—PROCLAIMED JULY 28, 1862.)

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by and between William P. Dole, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter named chief and councilmen of the Ottawa Indians of the United Bands of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, now in Franklin county, in the State of Kansas, being duly authorized by said bands, which treaty is in the words and figures following:

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Washington city, on the 24th day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by and between William P. Dole, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the following named chief and councilmen of the Ottawa Indians of the United Bands of Blanchard's Fork and of Roche de Bœuf, now in Franklin county, Kansas, viz: Pem-ach-wung, chief; John T. Jones, William Hurr, and James Wind, councilmen, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

The Ottawa Indians of the United Bands of Blanchard's Fork and of Roche de Bœuf, having become sufficiently advanced in civilization, and being desirous of becoming citizens of the United States, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that their organization, and their relations with the United States, as an Indian tribe, shall be dissolved and terminated at the expiration of five years from the ratification of this treaty; and from and after that time the said Ottawas, and each and every one of them, shall be deemed and declared to be citizens of the United States, to all intents and purposes, and shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, and shall, in all respects, be subject to the laws of the United States, and of the State or States thereof in which they may reside: *Provided, further*, That John T. Jones, now a member of the Ottawas, being an educated and experienced man withal, having given many evidences of devotion and loyalty to the government of the United States, he is, at his request and that of the Ottawas, hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, exempt from the restrictions hereinafter provided, concerning the purchase, alienation, or encumbrance of the Ottawa lands; and after all the selections and allotments herein provided for are made, he is hereby authorized to locate and purchase of the Secretary of the Interior any of the remaining lands of said Ottawas at \$1 25 per acre; but this article shall not deprive the said Jones of any of the pecuniary benefits of this treaty as an Ottawa Indian.

ARTICLE II.

It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause a survey of the reservation of the said Ottawas to be made as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, dividing it into 80-acre tracts, with marked stones set at each corner; and said Ottawas having already caused their reservation to be surveyed, and quarter-section stones set, it is hereby stipulated that such survey shall be adopted, in so far as it shall be found correct.

ARTICLE III.

It being the wish of said tribe of Ottawas to remunerate several of the chiefs, councilmen, and headmen of the tribe, for their services to them many years without pay, it is hereby stipulated that five sections of land are reserved and set apart for that purpose, to be apportioned among the said chiefs, councilmen, and headmen as the members of the tribes shall in full council determine; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents, in fee simple, of said lands, when located and apportioned to said Indians. In addition thereto, said last-named persons, and each and every head of a family in said tribe, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, which shall include his or her house and all improvements, so far as practicable; and all other members of the tribe shall receive eighty acres of land each, and all the locations for the heads of families, made in accordance with this treaty, shall be made adjoining, and in as regular and compact form as possible, and with due regard to the rights of each individual and of the whole tribe.

ARTICLE IV.

To enable said tribe to establish themselves more fully in agriculture, and gradually to increase their preparations for assuming the responsibilities and duties of citizenship, it is stipulated that, subject to the limitations hereinafter mentioned, the sum of eighteen thousand (\$18,000) dollars shall be paid to said tribe in the manner of annuities, out of their moneys now in the hands of the United States, in September, 1862, and subject to the limitations of this treaty. There shall be paid to them in four equal annual payments thereafter, as near as may be, all the moneys which the United States hold, or may hold, in anywise for them, with accruing interest on all moneys remaining with the United States.

ARTICLE V.

It being the desire of the tribe to pay all lawful and just debts against them contracted since they were removed to Kansas, it is agreed that such demands as the council of the tribe and the agent shall approve, when confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, may be received in payment for the lands hereinafter provided to be sold, or otherwise such debts shall be paid out of the funds of the said Ottawas. But in no case shall more than \$15,000 be allowed and paid for such debts.

ARTICLE VI.

The Ottawas deeming this a favorable opportunity to provide for the education of their posterity, and feeling that they are able to do so by the co-operation of the United States, now, in pursuance of this desire of the Ottawas, after the selections and allotments herein provided have been made, there shall be set apart, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand acres of average lands for the purpose of endowing a school for the benefit of said Ottawas; also one section of land, upon which said school shall be located, which section of land shall be inalienable, and upon which, and all the appurtenances and property for school purposes thereon, no tax shall ever be laid by any authority whatever.

Five thousand acres of said land may be sold by the trustees hereinafter named, the proceeds of which may be devoted to the erection of proper buildings and improvements upon said section for reception of the pupils; and the residue of the school lands may, in like manner, be sold from time to time, as full prices can be obtained for the same. The money received therefor shall be loaned upon good real-estate security, to be improved farms in the county of

the reservation, the same not to be a security for more than half the appraised value of the land as returned by the county assessor, and no land to be taken as security for such loan or loans which shall be encumbered in any manner, or the title to which shall have been derived from or held by any judicial, administrator, or executor's sale, or by the sale of any person acting in a fiduciary capacity. The security shall never be avoided on account of any rate of interest reserved, and the interest only shall be applied to the support of the school, so that the principal sum shall never be diminished.

And to the end that the Ottawas may derive the greatest advantage from said school, the pupils shall be instructed and practiced in industrial pursuits suitable to their age and sex, as well as in such branches of learning as the means of the institution and the capacity of the pupils will permit.

The lands hereby set apart shall not be subject to taxation until they are sold. They may be sold upon such credit as the trustees may think most for the interest of the enterprise. Security for the payment shall be taken with interest, the interest to be paid annually; but no title shall be made until the purchase-money is all paid.

John T. Jones, James Wind, William Hurr, Joseph King, who are Ottawas, and John G. Pratt, and two other citizens of Kansas, who shall be elected by the said Ottawa Indians, are, by the parties agreed, to be trustees to manage the funds and property by this article set apart. They and their successors shall have the control and management of the school, and the funds arising from the sales of lands set apart therefor, and also the reserved section whereon the school is situated. Upon the death, resignation, or refusal to act, by either of them, the vacancy shall be filled by the survivors, provided that the board of trustees shall always have three white citizens members of said board.

A majority of the trustees shall form a quorum to transact business, but there shall be two of the white trustees present at the transaction of business. All acts of the trustees shall be recorded in a book or books to be by them kept for that purpose, and the proceedings of each meeting shall be signed by the president, to be by them elected out of their number. They shall also elect a treasurer and secretary from their number. All contracts of the trustees shall be in the name of their treasurer, who shall be competent to sue and be sued in all matters affecting the trust; he shall give bond conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and the proper accounting for all money or property of the trust coming to his hands, with at least two good freehold sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by a judge of a court of record in Kansas.

And the secretary and treasurer may be allowed, from time to time, such sum, from the proceeds of the trust, as the trustees in their judgment shall think just. Upon a sale of any of the lands by the trustees, upon their request, the same shall be conveyed by the United States, by patent, to the purchaser.

And it is hereby expressly provided and agreed that the children of the Ottawas and their descendants, no matter where they may emigrate, shall have the right to enter said school and enjoy all the privileges thereof, the same as though they had remained upon the lands by this treaty allotted.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be set apart ten acres of land for the benefit of the Ottawa Baptist church, and said land shall include the church buildings, mission house, and graveyard, and the title to said property shall be vested in a board of five trustees, to be appointed by said church, in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

And in respect for the memory of Rev. J. Meeker, deceased, who labored with unselfish zeal for nearly 20 years among said Ottawas, greatly to their

spiritual and temporal welfare, it is stipulated that 80 acres of good land shall be, and hereby are, given, in fee simple, to each of the two children of said Meeker, viz: Emmeline and Eliza; their lands to be selected and located as the other allotments herein provided are to be selected and located, which lands shall be inalienable, the same as the lands allotted to the Ottawas.

And all the above-mentioned selections of lands shall be made by the agent of the tribe, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. And plats and records of all the selections and locations shall be made, and upon their completion and approval proper patents by the United States shall be issued to each individual member of the tribe and person entitled for the lands selected and allotted to them, in which it shall be stipulated that no Indian, except as herein provided, to whom the same may be issued, shall alienate or encumber the land allotted to him or her in any manner, until they shall, by the terms of this treaty, become a citizen of the United States; and any conveyance or encumbrance of said lands, done or suffered, except as aforesaid, by any Ottawa Indian, of the lands allotted to him or her, made before they shall become a citizen, shall be null and void.

And forty acres, including the houses and improvements of the allottee, shall be inalienable during the natural lifetime of the party receiving the title: *Provided*, That such of said Indians as are not under legal disabilities by the local laws may sell to each other such portions of their lands as are subject to sale, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, at any time.

ARTICLE VIII.

That upon the ratification of this treaty a census of all the Ottawas entitled to land or money under the treaty shall be taken under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The principal to be paid to the minors shall be paid to their parents, unless the council of the tribe shall object because of the incompetency of the parent, growing out of ignorance, profligacy, or any other good cause; the council may also object to the payment of the money to any such incompetent which may be coming to himself or herself; and in all such cases the principal sum shall be withheld, and only the annuity paid, until such minor comes of age, or the disability is removed by the action of the council: *Provided, further*, That the money of minors may in all cases be paid to guardians appointed by the local laws.

ARTICLE IX.

It being the desire of the said Ottawas, in making this treaty, to insure, as far as possible, the settlement of their reservation by industrious whites, whose example shall be of benefit to the tribe at large, it is stipulated that after all the above-mentioned locations, assignments, and sales are made, the remainder of the land shall be sold to actual settlers at not less than \$1 25 per acre, in the following manner: Any white person desiring to obtain any unsold unlocated tract of the land may file his proposition, in writing, with the agent of the Ottawas, for the purchase of the tract, stating the price which he proposes to pay for said tract, not less than \$1 25 per acre, a copy of which proposition, as well as all others herein contemplated, shall be posted for thirty days, dating from the first posting at the agency, in some conspicuous place; and if no person will propose a better price therefor within thirty days next after the first posting, in which further proposition the first person may join, he, or such other person as shall have offered the best price, shall, upon the payment of one-quarter of the price offered, be taken and deemed the purchaser of said tract, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor from the United States, at the end of one year, if he shall pay the remainder of the price offered, have occupied the land, and placed lasting

and valuable improvements upon said tract to the extent and value of two hundred dollars to each quarter section entered: *Provided*, That if said Ottawas, by their council, shall, at any time before any person shall become the purchaser of any tract of land, file their protest in writing against such purchaser, he shall not be permitted to enter upon said lands or become the purchaser thereof; and white persons not purchasers shall not be permitted to settle upon said lands, it being the duty of the agent to prevent such settlement, or their occupancy by the whites who are not purchasers, and only to the extent of their purchase: *And provided, further*, That if any purchaser shall fail to pay for the land by him purchased under this treaty at the time stipulated, it shall be the duty of the agent to dispossess him as an intruder upon the lands, and his advances, payments, and all his improvements shall enure to the benefit of the Ottawas, and the land shall be sold for their benefit, as herein provided. But no person under this article shall be entitled to enter more than 320 acres.

And all the lands which are not thus entered with the agent within two years from the ratification of this treaty may, upon the request of the council, be offered for sale at not less than \$1 25 per acre, upon a credit of one year, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and if any lands thereafter remain unsold, they may be sold upon such terms as the council of said tribe and the Secretary of the Interior shall mutually agree upon. And all the moneys derived from the sales of the above-described lands shall be paid at the time and place where the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

ARTICLE X.

And it is stipulated that the United States shall pay to the said Ottawas the claims for stolen ponies, cattle, and timber, already reported and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to \$13,005 95; and also other claims for damages within two years, or since the taking of testimony for the above-mentioned damages, upon the presentation of sufficient proof, provided such last-mentioned claims shall not exceed \$3,500.

ARTICLE XI.

It is hereby made the duty of the Indian department to appoint an interpreter for said tribe, in the customary manner, to be continued during the pleasure of the Secretary of the Interior. And it is expressly understood that all expenses incurred by the stipulations of this treaty shall be paid out of the funds of the aforementioned tribe of Ottawas, and their annuities shall be paid semi-annually.

In testimony whereof, the said Wm. P. Dole, commissioner as aforesaid, and the undersigned chief and councilmen of the United Bands of Blanchard's Fork and of Roche de Boeuf, in Franklin county, Kansas, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

WM. P. DOLE, <i>Commissioner</i> .	[SEAL.]
PEM-ACH-WUNG, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOHN T. JONES.	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM HURR.	[SEAL.]
JAMES WIND.	[SEAL.]

Interpreted by John T. Jones, and signed by the respective parties in presence of—

CLINTON C. HUTCHINSON, *Indian Agent*.

CHARLES E. MIX.

ANTOINE GOKEY, his x mark, *United States Interpreter*.

And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the six-

teenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, advise and consent to the ratification of the same by a resolution, and with an amendment, in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 16, 1862.*

Resolved, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Washington city on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by and between William P. Dole, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the following named chief and councilmen of the Ottawa Indians of the united bands of Blanchard's Ford and of Roche de Boeuf, now in Franklin county, Kansas, viz: Pem-ach-wung, chief; John T. Jones, William Hurr, and James Wind, councilmen, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe, with the following amendment:

Strike out from the first article the following proviso:

"Provided, further, That John T. Jones, now a member of the Ottawas, being an educated and experienced man withal, having given many evidences of devotion and loyalty to the government of the United States, he is, at his request and that of the Ottawas, hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, exempt from the restrictions hereinafter provided, concerning the purchase, alienation, or encumbrance of the Ottawa lands; and after all the selections and allotments herein provided for are made, he is hereby authorized to locate and purchase of the Secretary of the Interior any of the remaining lands of said Ottawas at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. But this article shall not deprive the said Jones of any of the pecuniary benefit of this treaty as an Ottawa Indian."

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary*,
By W. HICKEY, *Chief Clerk*.

And whereas the foregoing amendment having been fully interpreted and explained to the aforesaid chief and councilmen of the Ottawa Indians, they did, on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at Washington city, in the District of Columbia, agree to and ratify the same, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas the Senate of the United States did, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1862, advise and consent to the ratification of the "articles" of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Washington city on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, between William P. Dole, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and certain chief and councilmen representing the Ottawa tribe of Indians, with the following amendment, viz:

Strike out from the first article the following proviso:

"Provided, further, That John T. Jones, now a member of the Ottawas, being an educated and experienced man withal, having given many evidences of devotion and loyalty to the government of the United States, he is, at his request and that of the Ottawas, hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, exempt from the restrictions, hereinafter provided, concerning the purchase, alienation, or encumbrance of the Ottawa lands; and after all the selections and allotments herein provided for are made, he is hereby authorized to locate and purchase of the Secretary of the Interior any of the remaining lands of said Ottawas, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. But this article shall not deprive the said Jones of any of the pecuniary benefit of this treaty as an Ottawa Indian."

We, the undersigned chief and councilmen, representing the Ottawa tribe of Indians, having heard the foregoing amendment read, and the same having been fully explained to us by our interpreter, do hereby agree to and ratify the same.

PEM-ACH-WUNG, his x mark. [SEAL.]

J. T. JONES. [SEAL.]

WILLIAM HURR. [SEAL.]

JAMES WIND. [SEAL.]

Interpreted by John T. Jones, and signed by the respective parties in presence of—

CLINTON C. HUTCHINSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

WM. P. DOLE.

CHARLES E. MIX.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, accept, ratify, and confirm said treaty, with the amendment as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the [SEAL.] year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

H. Ex. Doc. 34—2



ESTIMATES FOR CAPITOL EXTENSION AND NEW DOME.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

Estimates for the Capitol extension and new dome.

JANUARY 16, 1863.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following estimates, accompanied by a letter from B. B. French, esq., Commissioner of Public Buildings; also a printed report of Thomas U. Walter, architect of the Capitol extension, asking an appropriation—

For the Capitol extension	\$500, 000
For the new dome	200, 000
Total	700, 000

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Capitol of the United States, Washington, January 15, 1863.

SIR: I have just ascertained that there has been no estimate submitted to Congress for an appropriation for completing the Capitol extension or new dome.

In a conversation with your predecessor as to whether I should include those improvements in my estimates, he said that Mr. Walter, the architect, had sent in an estimate, which would be sufficient. Secretary Smith mentions the subject in his report to the President, thus leading us all to suppose that the items were in the regular estimates.

They have, however, been undoubtedly accidentally omitted. By referring to the architect's report, page 8, you will see that he estimates for the Capitol extension for the next fiscal year \$500,000, and at page 10, for the new dome, \$200,000.

These estimates having been omitted in the regular estimates of the Secretary I most respectfully request that you will submit to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, the following items :

For continuing the work on the Capitol extension for the next fiscal year	\$500,000
For continuing the work on the new dome of the Capitol.....	200,000

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

B. B. FRENCH, *Commissioner of Public Buildings,
and Disbursing Agent Capitol extension and new dome.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF THE

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the state and progress of the works of the United States Capitol extension and the new dome during the past year:

These works were suspended on the 15th of May, 1861, by order of the Secretary of War, under whose jurisdiction they were then being prosecuted. On the 16th of April, 1862, a joint resolution of Congress was approved by the President, transferring the control of them to the Department of the Interior; and on the 30th of the same month the work was resumed under the limitations and conditions of the said resolution of transfer, of which the following is a copy:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the supervision of the Capitol extension and the erection of the new dome be, and the same is hereby, transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior. And all unexpended money which has been heretofore appropriated, and all money which may be hereafter appropriated for either of the improvements heretofore mentioned, shall be expended under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That no money heretofore appropriated shall be expended upon the Capitol until authorized by Congress, except so much as is necessary to protect the building from injury by the elements and to complete the dome. Approved April 16, 1862."

My instructions from the department, in view of the foregoing resolution, were to prosecute the work on the two eastern entrances of the Capitol extension, for the purpose of affording, at as early a day as possible, permanent protection to the eastern front, and the extensive foundations that had been previously laid for the steps and cheek blocks; to finish the colonnades of the connecting corridors, so as to admit of the completion of the roof and gutters of the same, and thus remove a prolific source of deterioration to the building; to afford such temporary protection to the upper surfaces of all the exposed walls as might be found necessary, in view of the length of time that will unavoidably elapse before the work can be completed; to finish the granite steps of the basement; and to proceed with the construction of the new dome as rapidly as might be consistent with a proper execution of the work.

The following exhibits the progress that has been made in accordance with these instructions:

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The *five* monolithic columns which remained to complete the colonnades of the connecting corridors have been set; the entablatures and marble ceilings of the two colonnades on the eastern front have been finished, and those on the

western front are so far advanced as to lead me to hope that they may be completed and the roof laid over them before the close of the season.

The delay in this portion of the work has been occasioned by the want of some of the ceiling pieces which were not quarried at the time the order was given to resume operations, and which it has been found impracticable to obtain as rapidly as they were required.

It should be remarked that the suspension of the work at the breaking out of the rebellion caused a total suspension of operations at the quarries; it was therefore a work of time to reorganize the forces and to get the quarries in proper working order. Much delay has also been caused by the scarcity of such vessels as are adapted to convey the marble from the depot at Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Washington, the most of these vessels being directly or indirectly in the employ of government. The contractors have now, however, overcome these difficulties, and the delivery of the marble hereafter will no doubt be quite up to our requirements. A very large cargo is now being unloaded at the wharf in Washington, another cargo is hourly expected, and a third is now being shipped at Bridgeport, all containing blocks which are most needed for the portions of the work now in progress.

The steps, cheek blocks, and carriage ways of the two eastern entrances are more than half completed, and a large quantity of marble is wrought for the remainder. In these portions of the work 2,151 lineal feet of steps and platforms have been set, and in the cheek blocks and carriage ways about 16,500 cubic feet of marble, all of which has been done in the most accurate and workmanlike manner.

The granite steps of the western arcades have all been permanently laid since the resumption of the work, and the flagging for the terraces over the vaults between the old and the new buildings is in progress.

The process of cleaning the exterior marble work has been commenced, and it is found that the portions of the building which were first constructed are entirely free from stains and defacement, and are as pure and beautiful as when they came from the hands of the workmen. The stains which marred the appearance of some of the stones shortly after they were laid have all bleached out, and it can scarcely be doubted that every block of marble in the building would have eventually been free from discoloration had not the use of asphaltum been subsequently resorted to. All the stones that were laid during the later years of the progress of the work were thickly coated on their backs and beds with that substance, and it is to be feared that a permanent discoloration will be the result. Besides the staining of the surface, the asphaltum is found to exude from many of the joints, all of which will, however, be cleaned off and securely calked, and it is probable that in a few years the asphaltum will harden and this cause of defacement be thus abated. It is greatly to be regretted that such a substance should have been so lavishly used in a white marble building, and it is proper for me to say that its application to the marble of the Capitol extension never met my approbation, and that its use has been entirely abandoned since the resumption of the work.

The stones which were defaced and mutilated during the suspension of the work by evil-disposed persons or by accident are being repaired by days' workmen. The cost of these repairs, to October 31, 1862, amounts to \$770.

The top of the walls, which remain exposed to the weather, have been covered with tin, laid on a sheathing of rough boards, and such conductors and gutters have been made as were found to be necessary to prevent any further deterioration of the building, or defacement of the interior stucco embellishments, until the porticos can be constructed and the roof properly finished. This temporary roofing has cost \$621 75.

Nothing has been done during the past year towards the completion of the interior of the building, except the prosecution of the painting on the wall of the

western stairway of the south wing, entitled "Western Emigration," by Mr. E. Leutz. The proviso attached to the law transferring the works of the Capitol extension and new dome to the Department of the Interior arrested the execution of this picture; but it was afterwards authorized by a law of Congress, approved July 5, 1862, and it is now completed, with the exception of an elaborate pictorial border which surrounds it. This will be finished and the scaffolding removed during the present month. The cost of this painting will be \$20,000, of which \$11,000 have already been paid.

The picture of the "Storming of Chapultepec," painted on canvas, by Mr. James Walker, and intended for the room of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, was finished and ready for delivery at the time of the suspension of the work, and \$2,120 had previously been paid upon it by the government. It has since been delivered, and Mr. Walker has been paid the balance of his claim. The whole cost of the picture was \$6,000.

At the last advices from Rome the plaster models for the bronze *valves* of one of the eastern front doors were completed; but the models for the *valves* of the other door had not been commenced, nor had anything been done in reference to them beyond the studies and sketches which were completed before the death of Mr. Crawford. An agreement exists with Mr. F. Von Muller, at Munich, to cast these *valves*, in bronze, for \$10,500; but none of the models have been forwarded to the foundry, and no payment has yet been made by the government on account of them.

The bronze door ordered of Mr. Randolph Rogers was completed more than a year ago, and remains at Munich, awaiting the orders of the government. The sum of \$16,429 has been paid on account of it, and it will require about \$12,000 to pay the balance due upon it, including interest, storage, and other expenses, to this date.

This door is composed entirely of bronze, back and front, and is said to be the only work of the kind in the world which is thus constructed; its weight is 20,000 pounds. The leading subject of its embellishments is the history of Columbus. It has two valves, with four panels in each valve, and one semicircular panel over the transom. The first panel (beginning at the bottom of the left hand valve) contains a scene representing Columbus before the council of Salamanca; the second panel, his leaving the convent of La Rabida; the third panel, his audience before Ferdinand and Isabella; the fourth panel, his departure from Palos; the semicircular panel over the transom represents his first landing at San Salvador; the fifth panel, his first encounter with the Indians on the Island of Hispaniola; the sixth panel, his triumphal entry into Barcelona; the scene in the seventh panel represents him a prisoner in chains about to be sent back to Spain; and the eighth panel contains a scene representing his death. There are sixteen small niches in the border or frame around the door, in which are sixteen statuettes representing distinguished contemporaries of Columbus, and between the panels are heads representing historians who have written on his voyages from his own time down to the present day, ending with Irving and Prescott. Crowning the door is a bust of Columbus. The ornaments are chiefly emblematic of conquest and navigation.

This door was originally intended to be put up between the old Hall of Representatives and the corridor leading to the south wing. My own opinion is, that this would not be a suitable place for it, as there is nothing in the location that requires such a door, nor is there any reason why an opening so entirely subordinate and unimportant in the design of the building should be embellished with so magnificent and expensive a work of art. The door which closes this opening should correspond with the main entrance door of the present Hall of Representatives which stands opposite to it. Besides, were Mr. Rogers's door put up in this passage it could never be seen to any advantage; it would stand in the common thoroughfare through the building, and, consequently, it could

never remain closed during the sessions of Congress; its valves would necessarily be always folded back into the jambs, thus sacrificing the whole effect of the composition. In view of these considerations, I respectfully recommend that this door be placed in the eastern front of the centre building, and be made to constitute the principal entrance to the Capitol. In this situation its elaborate decorations would be seen to advantage, having the full benefit of light and shade, and there would be nothing to prevent its occasionally remaining closed.

Elaborate decorations have been commenced and left in an unfinished state in the anteroom of the Senate, in the Senate post office, in the room occupied by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and in the post office of the House of Representatives. These portions of the building have consequently a very unsightly appearance. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the decorations which have thus been commenced be completed, with such modifications in the original designs as may be consistent with what has already been executed.

I do not consider it necessary or expedient at the present time to commence the decorations of the walls and ceilings of any of the rooms or passages that are not already in progress. These may be deferred to more peaceful times. My only desire is, in reference to the decorative painting, to complete that which has been begun, and to repair that which has been defaced.

There are now on the grounds of the Capitol, and on the surrounding streets and avenues, 1,160 blocks of unwrought marble, containing in the aggregate about 70,000 cubic feet, which have been inspected and approved for the several parts of the work, each piece having been quarried for a specific place in the building. These have all been paid for by the government.

There are also 613 blocks of marble, containing in the aggregate 41,620 cubic feet, which have been found, upon inspection, to be insufficient in size for the portions of the work for which they were intended, or which are in some other way partially defective. These blocks have from time to time been suspended, and remain unpaid for. A portion of them may, however, be brought into the work at reduced dimensions.

Besides these, there are 132 blocks of marble, amounting in the aggregate to 3,080 cubic feet, which have been condemned, and which should be removed from the grounds by the contractors without delay.

There are 1,012 blocks of wrought marble on the ground, amounting in the aggregate to 47,300 cubic feet, the application of which will be as follows:

For the eastern porticos	7, 500 cubic feet.
For the north and south porticos	23, 600 "
For the western porticos	11, 500 "
For the connecting corridors	1, 600 "
For the eastern steps, cheek blocks, &c.	3, 100 "

The marble yet required to complete the work, in addition to what has already been received, amounts to 1,100 blocks, containing in the aggregate 58,600 cubic feet. This quantity will, however, be reduced by whatever amount of suspended stone there may be now on the ground which may hereafter be applied to the work at reduced dimensions, as before stated.

Since the date of the last report *five* monolithic shafts for the columns of the eastern porticos have been delivered, making in all 29 of these shafts now on the ground and in the building, leaving 5 of the original order of 34 yet to be delivered. On the 2d of July last 26 more were ordered, by direction of the department, making in all 60 shafts for which orders have been issued, that being the number required for the two eastern porticos and the connecting corridors. There are now at the quarries in Baltimore county, Maryland, several of these monoliths, ready for delivery, but which have been detained by the continued occupation of the railroad by the government. The contractors assure me that should they be able to obtain from the railroad company the ordinary facilities

for transportation, they will have no difficulty in filling this order by the 1st of July, 1863.

The northern, southern, and western porticos will require 40 more of these shafts, which the contractors are willing to obligate themselves to deliver by the 1st of January, 1864, provided they receive an early order for them, that they may be enabled to make preparations during the winter for more extensive operations in the quarries. As a large quantity of the marble required in these porticos is already wrought, and as no effectual and permanent protection can be afforded to the building against the action of the elements until they are constructed, I respectfully recommend that the balance of the aforesaid monolithic shafts be ordered immediately, and that the work on all the porticos be prosecuted as rapidly as possible.

There are remaining on the grounds and in the shops of the Capitol the following quantities of variegated and fancy marble, none of which will be required for the work:

Of variegated Tennessee marble, 138 blocks, containing in the aggregate 1,995 cubic feet, the cost of which was about	\$11, 000
Of sawed remnants of the same, about 1,105 cubic feet, the cost of which, in the rough, was about	6, 000
Of Potomac marble, 15 pieces, containing in the aggregate 119 cubic feet, the cost of which was	476
Of green serpentine, called Vermont verd-antique marble, 802 cubic feet, and 8 column shafts, the aggregate cost of which was	5, 334
Of Italian marble, in sawed remnants, about 2,600 cubic feet, the aggregate cost of which was about	7, 150
Also, remnants of other fancy marbles, which have cost about	600
Making an aggregate of about	30, 560

All of these marbles should be disposed of as soon as fair prices can be obtained for them, not only on account of the large sum of money that is thus withdrawn from the funds of the Capitol, but also in consideration of the deterioration they are suffering and the space they occupy on the public grounds.

The marble delivered by the contractors from the quarries at Lee, Mass., from September 30, 1861, to October 31, 1862, and which has been approved for the work, amounts to 11,914 cubic feet. There have been paid to the said contractors for marble during the same period the sum of \$22,974 63.

The whole quantity of marble received and approved from the commencement of the work to October 31, 1862, with the cost of the same, is as follows:

For the exterior.

447,516½ cubic feet, from Lee, Mass., costing	\$788, 705 13
29 monolithic shafts, from Baltimore county, costing	40, 600 00

For the interior.

28,474 cubic feet, from Italy, costing	79, 660 00
9,830 cubic feet, from Tennessee, costing	66, 021 97
15,409½ cubic feet, from Lee, Mass., costing	28, 716 31
22 monolithic shafts, for the south wing, costing	4, 400 00
802 cubic feet of Vermont serpentine, costing	3, 208 00
8 column shafts of the same, costing	2, 126 00
119½ cubic feet of Potomac marble, costing	476 66
204½ cubic feet of Vermont marble, costing	553 25

35½ cubic feet of marble, from the Levant, costing.....	\$176 66
15,611 lineal feet of marble skirting, extending around all the halls and rooms throughout the Capitol extension, costing..	14, 397 07
Total.....	<u>1, 029, 041 05</u>

The amount paid for cutting and setting marble during the past year is \$26,361 51, making the total amount paid for this branch of labor, from the beginning of the work to October 31, 1862, \$1,373,749 12.

The number of bricks delivered during the year amounts to 80,667, the application of which has been chiefly to the foundations of the steps and the filling in on the top of the connecting corridors. Their aggregate cost is \$685 66. The total number of bricks received at the building, from the commencement of the work to October 31, 1862, amounts to 19,403,799.

There have been received during the year 300 barrels of hydraulic cement, all of which have been applied to the work. The whole number of barrels of cement which have been used in the building, from the commencement of the work to October 31, 1862, amounts to 46,941.

The application and cost of labor on the Capitol extension, from September 30, 1861, to October 31, 1862, has been as follows:

	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Aggregate cost.</i>
Clerks	314	\$1, 227 10
Foremen	291½	1, 184 38
Marble-cutters	458½	1, 131 73
Carpenters	457½	1, 022 56
Bricklayers	491½	1, 301 04
Coppersmiths	170	394 77
Plasterers	34½	76 00
Smiths	421½	890 38
Smiths' helpers	222½	277 59
Finishers	122	344 27
Enginemen	128	306 67
Photographers	177	660 64
Teamsters	2, 753½	3, 777 12
Laborers	2, 305	2, 926 49
Watchmen	2, 585½	5, 165 54
Messengers	408½	682 61
Total.....	<u>11, 341½</u>	<u>21, 369 39</u>

Cash account of the Capitol extension.

Amount available, September 30, 1861.....	\$356, 107 24
Amount expended from September 30, 1861, to October 31, 1862,	<u>99, 099 09</u>
Leaving, on the 31st of October, 1862, an unexpended balance of	<u>257, 008 15</u>

All of which will be expended by the end of the present fiscal year.
An appropriation will be required for the next fiscal year of \$500,000.

THE NEW DOME.

The progress of this work during the past year has been constant and satisfactory. At the time of the suspension of the work in May, 1861, the contractors had above 1,300,000 pounds of iron castings on the ground, prepared to be put in place; and although they were directed to suspend operations, and were notified that if they proceeded they would do it at their own expense and risk, they concluded to go on, at least with the putting up of the material on the ground, trusting for the future to the justice of the government. This was alike creditable to their perseverance and to their patriotism. They have thus prevented the sound of the hammer from being stopped on the national Capitol a single moment during all our civil troubles.

The principal frame of the structure is now completed, the ribs of the cupola have been put in place, and the workmen are engaged in setting the plates which constitute the outer covering, all of which will be finished before the close of the present year. This will leave nothing to be done to complete the exterior but the construction of the *tholus*, or lantern, and the placing of the ornaments on the upper windows, and around the spring of the cupola. These ornaments are now being cast.

The most of the castings for the inner dome, or ceiling of the rotunda, are made and ready for shipment. As soon as they arrive an additional gang of workmen will be forwarded from the foundry to commence putting them in place.

The present height of the iron work above the basement floor of the Capitol is 215 feet, and the height of the portion yet to be constructed, including the crowning statue, is 71 feet 3 inches.

The amount of iron which has been delivered at the work from September 30, 1861, to October 31, 1862, is 207,017 pounds; and during the same period about 1,185,000 pounds have been put up.

The total quantity of iron received from the beginning of the work to October 31, 1862, is 7,536,907 pounds, and it will require about 767,500 pounds more to complete it.

The *statue of Freedom*, which is intended as the crowning feature of the dome, is completed, and removed to the grounds east of the Capitol, where it has been placed on a temporary pedestal, in order that the public may have an opportunity to examine it before it is raised to its destined position. This statue is 19 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 14,985 pounds. It is composed entirely of bronze, and is constructed in five sections, the weight of the heaviest of which is 4,740 pounds. When it is put in its place, the screw bolts, which now disfigure it, will be removed, and the entire statue will be washed with an acid which will cause a slight oxydation, and thus produce a rich and uniform bronze tint which will never change.

There have been expended on account of this statue the sum of \$23,796 82, the details of which are as follows:

Paid T. Crawford for plaster model.....	\$3,000 00
Paid Clark Mills for services, rent of foundry, and labor....	9,800 00
Paid for labor to May 15, 1861.....	4,812 36
Paid for hauling	141 07
Paid Phelps, Dodge & Co. for tin.....	570 00
Paid the Revier Copper Company for copper.....	3,328 70
Paid Morgan & Rinehart for plaster.....	525 00
Paid John McClelland for iron castings	302 95
Paid for old scrap copper	500 00

Paid for coal, wood, nails, oil, alcohol, sand, buckets, brushes, lumber, crucibles, &c., &c.....	\$628 75
Paid for removing the statue from the foundery, and putting it up upon the grounds east of the Capitol	187 99
Making the total cost to this date	<u>23,796 82</u>

The whole amount appropriated by Congress for the dome, up to the present time, is	\$700,000 00
The expenditures from the commencement of the work to October 31, 1862, amounts to	<u>608,008 28</u>
Leaving a balance of appropriation available at the above date of	91,991 72
All of which will be expended during the present fiscal year.	

An appropriation will be required for the next fiscal year of \$200,000, which will complete the work. The original estimate was \$945,000.* I find, however, that by careful study in the details of the design, I have been able greatly to reduce the weight of the structure, and thus to bring the entire cost, including the expensive crowning statue, to about \$900,000.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
 THO. U. WALTER,
Architect United States Capitol Extension, &c.
 Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

* This estimate will be found in Miscellaneous Document No. 65, House of Representatives, 34th Congress, 1st session, page 4.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DAKOTA TERRITORY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

STATING

The necessity for appropriations for Dakota Territory.

JANUARY 19, 1863 — Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 29th of January, 1862, addressed from this department to the honorable James M. Ashley, chairman of the Committee on the Territories, House of Representatives, stating the necessity for appropriations for Dakota Territory, as therein indicated.

I now renew the application, and request that the matter be referred to the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives for early action in the premises.

A copy of a communication to this department from honorable J. B. S. Todd, of Dakota, is also herewith enclosed, from which it will be perceived that the sum of \$1,250 is required to defray the expenses incurred in taking the census of that Territory, instead of \$2,500, heretofore estimated; and I request that said sum be appropriated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington January 29, 1862.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to some appropriations necessary for the Territory of Dakota. No provision was made in the law organizing the Territory for a territorial library, and an appropriation of \$5,000 is recommended for that purpose.

The census of the population of the Territory was taken by the direction of

Congress, but no provision has been made for the payment of the expenses. The cost of the census was \$2,500.

No provision has been made for the territorial buildings for the public service. To construct such buildings as will be required will involve an expense of \$20,000.

An early treaty with the Ogallalla and Brulé Indians, for a cession of a part of the country owned by them, extending from Colorado, through Nebraska, to Dakota, would greatly promote the interests of the people of that Territory.

In my letter to you of the 10th instant, I referred to the importance of a treaty with the Ogallallas. The country referred to is owned jointly by that tribe and the Brulé, and one treaty would accomplish the object desired for both Territories.

An appropriation of \$10,000 would probably be sufficient to pay the expenses of negotiating a treaty, and purchasing such presents as would be necessary to secure the good will of the Indians.

A military road from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Randall, embracing bridges over the Vermillion and Dakota rivers, would be of great advantage to the Territory. This road, including the bridges, it is estimated, may be constructed for \$10,000.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is also recommended for the construction of a road from the mouth of the Niobrara river, on the southern boundary of the Territory, to Fort Randall, *via* the Ponca agency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. M. ASHLEY,

Chairman Committee on the Territories, House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,
House of Representatives, Washington City, January 16, 1863.

SIR: The organic act establishing a temporary government for the Territory of Dakota provides for an enumeration of the inhabitants therein, and, under its provisions, the governor, in June, 1861, appointed agents for this purpose, who performed the duty in the months of June and July. There was no provision made, however, for paying these persons, and they remain unpaid until now. I am informed that the estimate should come from your department, and I therefore request that you will do so. The amount required will be \$1,250, and should be paid by the secretary of the Territory to the following named persons:

W. D. Betts.....	\$500
W. W. Brookings.....	50
Obed. Foote.....	50
J. D. Morse.....	75

And the balance (\$575) to be divided between A. J. Harlan and George M. Pinney, according to the number of persons respectively enumerated by them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. S. TODD,
Delegate from Dakota.

Hon. J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington City.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON SIGNING

The joint resolution of the House passed 14th instant, providing for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States.

JANUARY 19, 1863.—Read.

JANUARY 20.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 14th and by the Senate on the 15th instant.

The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of one hundred millions of dollars in United States notes, if so much money is needed for the payment of the army and navy.

My approval is given, in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due to our soldiers and our sailors.

While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended banks together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that continued issues of United States notes, without any check to the issues of suspended banks, and without adequate provision for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues, so as to keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences. And this matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it.

That Congress has power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of doubt, and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of this currency by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation, or otherwise, is needed seems equally clear. Independently of this general consideration, it would be

unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just proportion of the public burdens.

In order to raise money by way of loans most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public dues, as well as all private dues may be paid, is almost if not quite indispensable. Such a currency can be furnished by banking associations, organized under a general act of Congress, as suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session. The securing of this circulation by the pledge of United States bonds, as therein suggested, would still further facilitate loans, by increasing the present and causing a future demand for such bonds.

In view of the actual financial embarrassments of the government, and of the greater embarrassments sure to come if the necessary means of relief be not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution, which proposes relief only by increasing circulation, without expressing my earnest desire that measures, such in substance as those I have just referred to, may receive the early sanction of Congress.

By such measures, in my opinion, will payment be most certainly secured, not only to the army and navy, but to all honest creditors of the government, and satisfactory provision made for future demands on the treasury.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JANUARY 17, 1863.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of the 12th instant, relative to the expediency of establishing a Bureau of Statistics in connexion with the Department of the Interior.

JANUARY 20, 1863.—Read, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 19, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to report to that house, if by him deemed expedient, a plan for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics, in connexion with the Department of the Interior, I have the honor to report that, being convinced of the urgent necessity of the establishment of the contemplated bureau, I have taken leave to prepare a bill, herewith presented, which best develops the plan I would propose.

It will be perceived by the bill that it is proposed that the Commissioner shall superintend the completion of the present census, and, by virtue of his office, superintend that business hereafter. That part of the bill is, however, in brackets, and if Congress shall think it unwise to place the census under the control of the Commissioner of Statistics, the part in brackets can, without destroying the harmony of the bill, be omitted. I am the more inclined to include the census in the bill, because, by so doing, there will be the increase of but one officer, viz, the clerk of the Commissioner; and, with the exception of his salary, and the increased stationery and printing, there will be occasioned very little, if any, additional expense to the government. The clerical force necessarily employed in this department can be made available for all the necessary purposes of the Commissioner.

The salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is \$4,000, and the Commissioner of Statistics should be paid a like sum.

Connecting the census with the Bureau of Statistics will afford the greatest facilities for correctly ascertaining the real data of the country. The tables which a Bureau of Statistics must necessarily compile will always be formed, in this case, with the special view to the progression of the country; and they may, indeed, be so carefully framed and kept up as to show, almost yearly, the growth of the country in every department of production, as well as in population.

It seems, in this view, that it will materially lessen the decade expense of the census proper.

The importance of the proposed bureau cannot, in my opinion, be overestimated. In the present peril of the country the minds of many of the most patriotic citizens are depressed with gloomy apprehensions of impending national bankruptcy and ruin. Let the people be truly informed of the vast resources of that portion of the nation now grappling with the rebellion—the value of its commerce, its enormous agricultural product, the as yet comparatively untouched wealth of individuals, and, more than all, that we have one million of acres of silver and gold, some portion of which, now being wrought, yields ten thousand dollars from one ton of its ore; that in these precious metals and other valuable minerals the nation has more wealth than all the earth beside—then dependency will be dissipated, and replaced by confidence and hope; and with an unalterable determination to preserve the nation for the enjoyment of these treasures and blessings, renewed energy will be given to our councils and arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary*.

Hon. G. A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

AN ACT to establish a Bureau of Statistics.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Statistics, the general design and duties of which shall be [to superintend the census,] to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States authentic and useful information on the internal and foreign commerce; the channels of trade, natural and artificial; the material industry, products, property, mineral and other resources; the educational, literary, moneyed, charitable, religious, and penal institutions; the expenditures, revenues, and taxation; and the mortality, pauperism, insanity, and crime of the United States, and the several States, and of foreign countries; and shall perform such other duties as may be by authority imposed.

And to facilitate the acquisition of the information designed by this act, the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, the collectors of the customs, and regents of the Smithsonian Institute, shall furnish all the desired information within their knowledge or under their control: *Provided*, That heads of departments shall not give information, nor suffer the same to be given by chiefs of bureaus under their control, if, in the opinion of such heads of departments, the same would be injurious to the public service. The Secretary of State shall furnish such facilities as he may deem proper, for obtaining any information desired by said bureau from any of the ministers or consuls of the United States in foreign countries.

Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner of Statistics, who shall be the chief executive officer of the Bureau of Statistics, who shall hold his office by a tenure similar to that of other civil officers appointed by the President, and who shall receive compensation at the rate received by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid from the funds appropriated for completing the census, and from which shall also be paid the necessary expenses of collecting, arranging, and diffusing the statistical information obtained as aforesaid, to be duly audited by the Secretary of the Interior.

[*Be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Statistics shall take charge of and control the present census to its completion, and shall supervise and

control, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all subsequent censuses to be hereafter taken pursuant to law.]

There shall be a suitable chief clerk appointed by said Commissioner of Statistics, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, with a salary of \$, removable at pleasure by said Commissioner; and said Commissioner and clerk shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, each take and subscribe the oath now required by law to be taken by officers of the United States.

For the necessary discharge of the duties hereby devolved on said Bureau of Statistics, the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, on request of the Commissioner of Statistics, shall detail such number of competent clerks to the required service in that bureau as may be necessary.

The statistical collections made by said bureau shall be kept duly classified in a separate library, and shall not be removed therefrom.

[The office of Superintendent of the Census is hereby abolished.]

Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Statistics shall annually present a condensed report in writing, to the President and Congress, of the information acquired by said bureau during the preceding year, and the source whence derived. And he may also publish, in convenient form for general distribution, during the year, such information acquired on specific subjects as may be useful. He may receive and send through the mails, free of charge, all matter pertaining to the business of the bureau.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN
SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

RECOMMENDING

Certain unexpended balances for Indian service to be otherwise applied.

JANUARY 22, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 16th instant, together with an extract of his late annual report, calling the attention of this department to the condition of the outstanding liabilities for the Indian service in Oregon and the Territory of Washington, which were created chiefly during the fiscal years 1860, '61, and '62, for which period there is, as I am informed, an unexpended balance of appropriations due the various agencies in Oregon and Washington of \$280,933 56.

As recommended by the Commissioner, and with a view to the relief of a large and deserving class of citizens, I submit the subject to the consideration of Congress, and recommend that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to divert so much of the funds under the various heads of appropriation which make up the unexpended balance herein referred to as may be necessary to meet the payment of the outstanding liabilities aforesaid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to call your attention to the condition of the outstanding liabilities for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington, and in this connexion, would refer to that portion of my late annual report, a

copy of which is herewith, that briefly but distinctly sets forth the causes creating the necessity for this indebtedness, and the delay in payment.

Since that report was submitted, the office has been supplied with additional, though not complete, information touching the liabilities of those superintendencies.

A careful analysis of the unpaid vouchers forwarded to this office, up to date, and the abstracts of liabilities so far as they have been rendered by Indian agents, discloses an indebtedness of \$254,503 47. Of this amount, \$68,246 38 was created under heads or sub-heads of appropriations already exhausted.

Against this gross indebtedness there is an unexpended balance for the fiscal years 1860, '61, '62, and due the various agencies, amounting to the sum of \$280,933 56, an amount, in my judgment, after all the claims now before the office shall have been audited, amply sufficient for the discharge of the existing indebtedness for the Indian service in those superintendencies.

The indebtedness referred to has been chiefly created during the fiscal years 1860, '61, '62, and the propriety of its early settlement cannot be doubted.

A very large proportion, it is represented, of the claimants are of limited means, and at the time the services were rendered had every assurance of an early payment. The very long credit they have thus been compelled to give the United States has been the occasion to them of much suffering and pecuniary embarrassment, and has correspondingly diminished the credit of the government in that region, and their confidence in its integrity.

In order to afford relief to this large and deserving class of our citizens, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of the passage of an act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to change or divert so much of the funds under the various heads of appropriation, belonging to the unexpended balance aforesaid, as may be necessary for the payment of indebtedness created under heads or sub-heads of appropriation already exhausted.

The propriety of this course, aside from all other considerations, appears to me to be fully justified by the precedent established during the 2d session of the present Congress, and approved February 22, 1862, entitled, "An act to authorize a change of appropriations for the payment of necessary expenditures in the service of the United States for Indian affairs."—(See Statutes at Large, for 1861-'62, page 344.)

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Extract from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"The outstanding liabilities for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington, so far as can be determined from the very imperfect returns furnished this office, amount to \$201,186 57, of which nearly four-fifths accrued during the last administration.

"The delay in the settlement of these liabilities may be attributed to various causes, aside from the important fact that less than one-half of the above amount has been forwarded to this office for examination and settlement.

"The changes consequent upon the going out of the late administration induced many holders of certified vouchers to forward them to the department for settlement. In many instances but one of a triplicate or quadruplicate set of vouchers is forwarded, and papers, such as bills of lading, contracts, &c..

referred to on the face of the voucher, are withheld. An error of this kind involves delay, it being the rule of the office that all papers belonging to or relating to claims or accounts should be submitted before settlement can be had.

"The neglect on the part of some of the agents to transmit a statement of their liabilities for the information of the department contributes to the delay in their settlement. In many instances the first intimation that the office receives of the indebtedness is the appearance of the agent's certified voucher for the amount, without explanation of any kind touching the transaction creating the liability.

"Many vouchers were and are transmitted to this office in advance of the agent's accounts for the quarter in which they were issued.

"The delay on the part of some and the neglect of other agents to render and forward their final accounts, together with the fact that much of this indebtedness has been incurred in disregard of the instructions of this office, and with a knowledge on the part of the agents that the funds under many of the sub-heads of appropriation were already exhausted, has been and still is an element of delay.

"The outstanding liabilities of the Indian service for Oregon and Washington, created during the present administration, have been in a great measure unavoidable. The necessary changes in the superintendency of Washington Territory, and amongst the agents in Oregon and Washington, have contributed largely to this result.

"The appointment of a superintendent, and the filing of his bond, consumes from sixty to ninety days. Until the bond is filed the office cannot place any funds to the credit of the superintendent. Pending the filing of the bond, a removal, and consequent appointment of another superintendent, as was the case in Washington Territory, involves a repetition of the delay. The funds being thus withheld, the agents are obliged to create an indebtedness in order to carry on the business of their agencies."

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS ON THE PAY-ROLL OF THE ARMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of December 11, in relation to the number of soldiers on the pay-roll of the army.

JANUARY 23, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 22, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 11, 1862, I have the honor to furnish herewith a report of the adjutant general as to the first branch of inquiry, "what number of soldiers of the volunteer and regular army have been placed on the pay-roll of the army."

The enclosed reports, dated December 17, 1862, and January 21, 1863, from the acting paymaster general, are submitted in answer to the second and third heads of inquiry.

The reports of the commissary general of subsistence, dated January 7, and from the quartermaster general, dated January 10, 1863, respectively, are submitted in answer to the fourth inquiry in the resolution.

In answer to the resolution dated January 19, I beg further to state that the pressure of business on this department is the reason why an earlier answer was not made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 21, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I have the honor to state that it would employ all the clerks who could possibly be set at work on the rolls at least three weeks to prepare an answer to the question in the House resolutions of December 11, 1862, "what number of soldiers of the volunteer and regular army have been placed on the pay-roll of the army." In the meantime the current business of these clerks would have to be suspended, and it is with difficulty they can now dispose of it promptly. The inquiry would involve an examination, on an average, of twelve rolls of every company. About a thousand regiments, having from ten to fifteen companies each, have been mustered for pay. Thus from one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and eighty thousand muster-rolls would have to be searched, owing to the fact that after the first muster into service of a company new recruits are constantly added to supply the place of those who leave the service, and these last enter into the inquiry as well as those who at first composed the company.

The clerks who would prosecute this investigation would be mainly those who are now employed in furnishing information from the muster-rolls to the various accounting officers to be used in the settlement of pay, and determining applications for pensions, &c.

Beside the difficulty herein set forth in obtaining the required information, I am of opinion that the publication of it at this time is incompatible with the public interest.

Respectfully submitted.

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, December 17, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th December, 1862, on the motion of the honorable Mr. Wickliffe, a copy of which resolution is herewith enclosed, I have the honor to report, as far as is possible for this department so to do at this time, as follows:

As to the first member of the same, that the records of the Adjutant General's office could alone furnish the information called for.

As to the second member of the same, that no troops have been paid to the 1st of December; no regiments having, as yet, the legal right to be paid beyond the 31st of October, the last regular muster for payment of the army.

To the third member of the same, that, generally, the troops serving in the western States, including those in Minnesota, except the new levies in the Indian war, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Western Virginia, have been paid to the 31st August, 1862, and some few regiments in Missouri to the 31st October. The troops in Kansas and the Territories, except New Mexico, are now being paid to 31st October, with funds lately sent out for that purpose. The army of Major General Grant and other troops in western Kentucky and Tennessee and northern Mississippi have been paid to the 30th June, and a large portion of it to the 31st August. The army of Major General Rosecrans and other troops in eastern Kentucky and middle Tennessee have been paid to 30th June, 1862, and are now being paid to 31st August, under a special muster for that purpose. The various regiments in the different coast expeditions, including those in Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina, are all or mostly paid

to the 31st August, 1862, and funds are now on the way to pay those in Louisiana and Florida, to the 31st October. The troops composing General Banks's expedition are paid in part to the 31st October, and funds have been sent with the expedition to pay the balance of it to same date. The troops in California and Oregon are reported as paid to 30th June, 1862, and it is believed are now paid to 31st August, though no official information has yet been received to that effect. The troops in New Mexico are paid to the 31st August. The army of the Potomac, and troops serving around Washington and in Maryland and Eastern Virginia are paid to the 30th June, a small portion to the 31st August, and some few brigades to the 31st October, 1862. The new troops, brought into service under the different calls since 1st July last, have generally received the one month's advance pay, but with that deduction have arrears due them from time of their enlistment to 31st of last October.

Owing to the irregularities in the times to which payments have been made to the troops in various parts of the country, caused by the inability of the Treasury Department to supply the requisite funds regularly and fully as called for, and the consequent retention of the muster for pay-rolls in the hands of paymasters who are waiting for money with which to make payment on same, it is impossible for this department, at the present time, to give any thing but the above general information. A telegraphic order has this day been sent to the several senior paymasters in charge of pay districts to send in at once a tabular statement of payments actually made in their districts without waiting till same may be completed up to 31st of last October. As soon as their replies are received, a further report will be made in regard to this portion of the resolution. As this department has, however, no means of ascertaining the number of troops in any district entitled to pay and time for which pay is so due, except the muster for pay-rolls required of the commanding officers of each regiment, battery, &c., and which should be forwarded to the senior paymaster of the district every two months; and as great neglect exists with these commanders of regiments, &c., especially of new troops, in rendering these muster-rolls and reports to the proper officers, particularly in the west, it is feared the reports of the senior paymasters, when made up, will not be complete enough (through no fault of theirs) to give the required information in a perfectly reliable manner.

As regards the fourth member of the resolution, this department has no knowledge that any money appropriated by Congress for the pay of the army or volunteers, or for commutation for subsistence or clothing, has been applied to any other purpose.

The appropriations for clothing and subsistence being disbursed under the supervision of the quartermaster and commissary departments, respectively, no information concerning the same can be furnished by this office.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. P. ANDREWS,

Acting Paymaster General United States Army.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1863.

SIR: In addition to the report from this office of 17th December, 1862, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of 11th December, 1862, I have the honor to make the following supplemental report:

Since the date of that report the sums received from the Treasury Department have been used in making payments to discharged soldiers, sick and

wounded and discharged officers, and in paying the troops around Washington, the army of the Potomac, and the troops now in North Carolina, to the 31st October, 1862.

Requisitions in favor of officers of this department to the amount of \$24,150,000 were passed by the Treasury Department on the 19th instant, and the money for such requisitions is being furnished to the paymasters as fast as possible. This amount, together with that previously furnished by the Treasury since 1st of January, will complete the payments to 31st of October, 1862, so far as rolls have been furnished to this department.

A large number of the paymasters detailed to make payments to the troops around Washington, and in Eastern Virginia, have already started for the field, to bring such payments up to 31st October, 1862, and the remainder will leave in the course of the next day or two as fast as they can obtain their funds. The amounts for the western payments, to same date, are on the way to Louisville and St. Louis, where paymasters are waiting to receive the same and proceed at once to the stations of the troops.

The funds for payments in South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and on the Pacific coast, are also on the way to their destination. Those for the troops in the department of the Gulf had already been sent at date of report of 17th December, 1862. Unless prevented by military movements, it is believed the army will be all paid to 31st October, 1862, *within a very short time.*

Respectfully submitted.

T. P. ANDREWS,
Acting Paymaster General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, January 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the communication of Colonel Townsend, of the 7th instant, stating that you desire to be furnished with any information, so far as this department is concerned, bearing upon the following inquiry, viz: "Has the money appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence and clothing of the army been applied to other purposes than the pay, subsistence, and clothing of the soldiers of the United States, and to what purpose?"

In reply, I have the honor to report that, so far as this department is informed, the money appropriated for clothing for the army has not been applied to other purposes than purchase of clothing for soldiers of the United States.

It is probable that in some cases there may have been issues of clothing to State troops called into the service before they were regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

Clothing, originally purchased for the soldiers of the United States, has in cases of necessity been issued, to prevent suffering among prisoners of war, who are entitled under the regulations to certain allowances. This clothing has been generally of inferior quality, purchased in the earlier part of the rebellion to meet the sudden emergency. In settling the accounts, its value is to be charged to the appropriation for support and maintenance of prisoners of war, and the appropriation for clothing the army will be credited with the sums thus charged.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a portion of this irregular clothing has been ordered to be transferred to the State of Kentucky, for the use of its militia called into active service; its value to be charged to the State in the settlement of the accounts of the general government with the State.

Other portions of this clothing have been sent to various points, to be used in clothing laborers in the service of the quartermaster's department. Its value

will, in settlement of the accounts, be charged against the appropriation for laborers in the quartermaster's department, and the appropriation for clothing the army credited therewith.

Some negro clothing has been purchased and sent to southern ports to be used in clothing negroes employed by the quartermaster's department. This is to be paid for from the appropriation for labor in the quartermaster's department.

The inmates of the insane asylum at Williamsburg, Virginia, held under restraint by the military authorities, have been supplied with materials for clothing—being considered as prisoners in our hands by the fortune of war—to be paid out of the appropriation for support and maintenance of prisoners of war.

On requisition from the departments of the south and of the Gulf clothing has been sent to Hilton Head and New Orleans, which it is understood was intended to be used for clothing colored soldiers of the United States.

With the inexperience of many officers doing duty in this department, it is very possible that clothing in their charge, purchased for soldiers of the United States, may have been ignorantly issued to persons not entitled to receive it. If so, when their accounts are settled the treasury will require them to make good the expenditure.

These are all the cases to which the resolution, referred to by Colonel Townsend, seems to apply, and of which I have any recollection.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington City, January 7, 1863.

COLONEL: In reply to the inquiry of the Secretary of War, whether "the money appropriated by Congress for the pay, subsistence, and clothing of the army has been applied to other purposes than to the pay, subsistence, and clothing of the soldiers of the United States," I would respectfully state that so far as the appropriation for subsistence of the army is concerned, it has been applied to all the purposes mentioned in the estimate on which the appropriation was made, viz:

Payment to employes in subsistence department;

In procuring the proper instruments for issuing subsistence, and preserving the same;

In building ovens, &c., and materials for use therein;

In furnishing subsistence to all persons, besides soldiers, connected with the army, entitled thereto by law or regulation.

Subsistence has also been furnished from this appropriation to contrabands, prisoners of war, and in some cases to the suffering inhabitants of the country.

Very respectfully, colonel, your ob't serv't,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND
NEW YORK.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

IN ANSWER TO

*A resolution of the House of the 19th instant, relative to cost of transportation
of mails between Washington city and New York.*

JANUARY 23, 1863.—Referred to the select committee on railroad between Washington city
and New York, and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

January 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in answer to the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 19th instant, directing "the Postmaster General to communicate to the House the amounts paid by the Post Office Department for the transmission of the mails between the city of New York and the city of Washington for the last four years," that the annual compensation of the companies composing the line between the cities named is as follows:

New York to New Brunswick—New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....	\$13, 500
New Brunswick to Philadelphia—Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.....	20, 250
Philadelphia to Baltimore—Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.....	37, 500
Baltimore to Washington—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.....	12, 000
New York to Philadelphia—Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.....	9, 800
	<hr/>
	93, 050

making an aggregate of \$372,200 for four years; and I learn, on application to the Auditor, that settlements in full have been made with these companies to December 31, 1862.

To the above statement should be added the expense, incident to the service, of local agents and messengers, for the care and conveyance of mails at and between railroad stations and post offices in the cities of New York, Philadel-

phia, Baltimore, and Washington, amounting to \$6,873 per annum, and of route agents travelling with the mails, \$7,200 per annum; making a total, in four years, for these items, of \$56,292, and of the whole expense "for the transmission of the mails" between New York and Washington of \$428,492.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR.

Hon. G. A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXPENDITURES OF THE CONTINGENT FUND OF THE DE-
PARTMENT OF STATE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

Statement showing expenditure of contingent fund of the Department of State.

JANUARY 26, 1863. —Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, January 24, 1863.*

SIR: The Secretary of State, in obedience to the 20th section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have usually been included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1842, and the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1836, (section 2,) has the honor to submit to Congress the accompanying statements, A, B, C, D, E, and F.

That marked A shows the manner in which the fund for the contingent expenses of the Department of State has been expended, so far as the disbursements have been made by the disbursing clerk of the department, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1862.

B.—A statement of the balances of same appropriations remaining in the treasury on the 30th June, 1862, and in the hands of the disbursing clerk.

C.—A precise analytical statement of all moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of this department during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862.

D.—A statement of disbursements from the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse for the year ending on the 30th of November, 1862.

E.—A statement of the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, as stated by the Fifth Auditor.

F.—A statement of the contingent expenses of the Department of State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, as stated by the Fifth Auditor.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. G. A. GROW, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A.

Statement of the manner in which the fund of the contingent expenses of the Department of State has been expended, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862, inclusive, including the publication and distribution of the laws.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Journal of Commerce.....	Subscription	\$12 00
G. Crandell.....	New York dailies.....	3 75
George W. Vernon.....	Wilmington, (Delaware,) Republican.....	28 50
Harney, Hughes & Co.....	Louisville Democrat.....	6 00
G. Crandell.....	New York dailies.....	3 75
H. W. Spencer.....	French papers.....	33 23
G. Crandell.....	New York dailies.....	3 75
Courier and Enquirer.....	Subscription.....	42 58
G. Crandell.....	do.....	3 75
Philadelphia Press.....	do.....	6 00
Baltimore Sun.....	do.....	6 72
John Bigelow.....	French papers.....	21 86
G. Crandell.....	Subscription.....	3 75
G. Crandell.....	do.....	3 75
D. J. Bishop.....	do.....	41 40
H. de Marcuill.....	French papers.....	16 00
C. La Salle.....	do.....	12 00
G. Crandell.....	Subscription.....	7 50
La Cronica.....	Subscription, 4 years.....	32 00
New York Evening Post.....	Subscription, 1 year.....	10 00
Boston Post.....	do.....do.....	8 00
John Bigelow.....	French papers.....	29 90
Thomas H. Dudley.....	English papers.....	19 85
G. Crandell.....	Subscription.....	3 27
C. Davison.....	French papers.....	4 57
G. Crandell.....	Subscription.....	9 81
Publishers of the Independent.....	do.....	3 00
John Bigelow.....	French papers.....	25 16
Thomas H. Dudley.....	English papers.....	19 84
J. Adams Knight.....	do.....	12 00
John Lockie.....	Baltimore Sun.....	4 42
John C. Parker.....	Baltimore Clipper.....	1 12
C. S. Fowler.....	Tumblers, &c.....	7 00
F. Wassman.....	Locks, &c.....	38 36
James Skirving.....	Dust pans.....	1 87
Joyce & Lenman.....	Horseshoeing.....	3 50
French & Richstein.....	Stationery.....	3 00
W. D. Wallach.....	Advertising.....	44 00
L. Clephane & Co.....	do.....	42 00
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery.....	781 73
Anthony Best.....	Envelopes.....	211 38
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery.....	413 05
Superintend't Public Printing.....	Binding, &c.....	232 45
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	377 32
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	226 90
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery.....	283 00
Edwin Green.....	Furniture.....	80 75
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery.....	397 85
W. H. Nalley.....	Binding.....	187 50
Superintend't Public Printing.....	Binding, &c.....	135 86
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	111 45
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	111 69

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Jos. A. Burch.....	Bookcases	\$47 60
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery	324 00
Do.....	do	134 35
Thomas L. Forrest.....	Pens	75 00
Samuel Nyberg	Pens	3 50
W. H. Nalley	Binding	187 50
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery	474 10
Samuel Kirby.....	Furniture.....	68 75
W. D. Rogers.....	Carriage	312 00
Herring & Co.....	Iron safe	350 00
Superintend't Public Printing.	Binding, &c.....	198 48
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery	261 75
Philp & Solomons	do	92 80
B. H. Clements & Co.....	Painting.....	38 55
Francis Lamb.....	Mirrors, &c.....	108 00
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery	65 50
Do.....	do	375 00
Superintend't Public Printing	Binding.....	157 21
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery	375 00
Do.....	do	226 50
Do.....	do	77 00
S. Nyburg.....	Rep'g pens.....	4 50
Anthony Best.....	Envelopes.....	15 00
Superintend't Public Printing.	Binding, &c.....	115 57
George J. Abbott.....	Desk.....	10 00
W. A. Wheeler.....	Stationery.....	84 00
Do.....	do	120 35
Do.....	do	13 50
Superintend't Public Printing.	Binding, &c.....	540 25
Philp & Solomons	Stationery	51 37
W. A. Wheeler.....	do	117 00
Superintend't Public Printing	Binding, &c.....	143 22
W. H. Nalley.....	do	93 75
Superintend't Public Printing.	do	467 30
Henry A. Mish.....	Extra clerk	188 00
Adam Garowski.....	do	108 00
Henry M. Grogan.....	do	108 00
Henry A. Mish.....	do	76 00
Adam Garowski.....	do	108 00
Henry M. Grogan.....	do	108 00
W. F. Shunk.....	do	51 00
Adam Garowski.....	do	100 00
Henry M. Grogan.....	do	100 00
Adam Garowski.....	do	108 60
W. F. Shunk.....	do	81 00
John M. Grogan.....	do	40 00
Adam Garowski.....	do	100 00
Edward Greene.....	do	84 00
W. F. Shunk.....	do	100 00
Edward Haywood.....	do	96 00
G. S. Wilcox.....	do	32 00
Adam Garowski.....	do	100 00
Edward Greene.....	do	100 00
W. F. Shunk.....	do	100 00
Edward Haywood.....	do	100 00
M. Meire.....	do	8 00
A. Anthony Gutman.....	do	24 00
Do.....	do	24 00
F. H. Buggles.....	do	28 00

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	\$117 00
L. L. Clements.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
D. G. Erwin.....	do.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	117 00
L. L. Clements.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
D. G. Erwin.....	do.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
James F. Essex.....	Straps for boxes.....	4 25
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	116 00
L. L. Clements.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
D. G. Erwin.....	do.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	117 00
D. G. Erwin.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
L. L. Clements.....	do.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reader and packer, &c.....	116 00
L. L. Clements.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
D. G. Erwin.....	do.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	117 00
L. L. Clements.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
D. G. Erwin.....	do.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	117 00
L. L. Clements.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
D. G. Erwin.....	do.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	116 00
D. G. Erwin.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William Somers.....	do.....	40 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	117 00
D. G. Erwin.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William Somers.....	do.....	50 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	116 00
D. G. Erwin.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William Somers.....	do.....	50 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	117 00
D. G. Erwin.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William Somers.....	do.....	50 00
William P. Faherty.....	Proof-reading, packing, &c.....	116 00
D. G. Erwin.....	Packing, &c.....	50 00
Charles McCarthy.....	do.....	50 00
William Somers.....	do.....	10 44
Journal of Commerce.....	Advertising.....	11 50
National Argus.....	do.....	6 00
Charles Hale.....	do.....	11 25
N. Callan.....	Administering oaths.....	14 66
Robert Ball.....	Postages.....	3 00
Schley, Haller & Co.....	Advertising.....	10 50
Portland Advertiser.....	do.....	6 75
Edward Follen.....	Labor.....	5 00
John F. McJilton.....	Advertising.....	6 00
Thomas Burns.....	Soap, &c.....	

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Campbell & Son	Tools.....	\$2 54
Thomas Burns.....	Soap, &c.....	6 00
Washington Railroad Co.....	Freight.....	16 50
Adams's Express Company.....	do.....	36 00
E. W. Hansell.....	Omnibus fare.....	22 50
Robert Ball.....	Postages.....	24 96
George E. Baker.....	Hack hire, &c., &c.....	39 76
Samuel Lewis.....	Repairing clocks, &c.....	37 50
James Donaldson.....	Flag-staff.....	2 69
E. W. Hansell.....	Omnibus fare.....	20 00
George E. Baker.....	Hack hire, &c., &c.....	33 50
American Telegraph Co.....	Despatches.....	31 51
Washington Railroad Co.....	Freight.....	7 23
Thomas Smith.....	Livery.....	69 87
Parker & Spalding.....	Painting.....	21 31
B. M. Waters.....	Freight.....	9 45
American Telegraph Co.....	Despatches.....	56 67
Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising.....	197 00
Boston Daily Advertiser.....	do.....	23 00
W. D. Wallach.....	do.....	113 80
American Telegraph Co.....	Despatches.....	37 26
Sibley & Guy.....	Trunk.....	6 00
E. W. Hansell.....	Omnibus fare.....	25 00
George E. Baker.....	Hack hire, &c., &c.....	35 00
John B. Major.....	Publishing laws.....	187 00
Comstock & Cassidy.....	do.....	187 00
David Naar.....	do.....	187 00
D. S. B. Johnson.....	do.....	187 00
Merrill H. Clark.....	do.....	187 00
L. Clephane & Co.....	do.....	187 00
John Severns.....	do.....	187 00
B. H. Richardson.....	do.....	187 00
James Atkinson.....	do.....	187 00
G. W. Raney.....	do.....	187 00
O. Barrett & Co.....	do.....	187 00
James Kirk.....	do.....	187 00
J. L. Collins.....	do.....	187 00
E. & H. Bingham.....	do.....	187 00
D. T. Picke.....	do.....	187 00
Helm & Co.....	do.....	187 00
Osborn & Baldwin.....	do.....	187 00
Bradford, Miller & Co.....	do.....	187 00
J. M. Griswold.....	do.....	187 00
D. J. Halstead.....	do.....	187 00
Thomas Morton.....	do.....	187 00
E. N. Fuller.....	do.....	187 00
Gales & Seaton.....	Papers for publishers.....	285 00
H. Commingore.....	Publishing the laws.....	187 00
C. Rhodes.....	Publishing the laws, (in part).....	56 50
J. J. Green.....	Publishing the laws.....	187 00
J. M. Campbell.....	do.....	187 00
W. M. Butterfield.....	do.....	187 00
P. Allen & Son.....	do.....	187 00
Beals, Green & Co.....	do.....	187 00
W. J. Murtagh.....	do.....	94 00
D. Porter.....	do.....	94 00
Gales & Seaton.....	do.....	94 00
J. H. Richards.....	do.....	94 00
H. Eckle.....	do.....	94 00

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
J. F. McJilton.....	Publishing the laws.....	\$94 00
J. M. Tilford.....	do.....	94 00
S. Riddle & Co.....	do.....	94 00
H. Barnes & Co.....	do.....	94 00
Hurt, Allen & Co.....	do.....	94 00
G. A. Tuttle & Co.....	do.....	94 00
Evansville (Indiana) Journal.....	do.....	94 00
A. G. Hodges & Co.....	do.....	94 00
Knowles & Anthony.....	do.....	94 00
Atwood & Rublee.....	do.....	94 00
C. O. Rodgers.....	do.....	94 00
J. D. Baldwin & Co.....	do.....	94 00
Babcock & Co.....	do.....	94 00
H. L. Sutton.....	do.....	380 00
J. R. Freese.....	do.....	94 00
A. B. F. Hildreth.....	do.....	94 00
Amos Hadley.....	do.....	94 00
Alfred Mathias.....	do.....	94 00
H. H. Houghton.....	do.....	94 00
E. D. Webster.....	do.....	94 00
M. M. Dent.....	do.....	94 00
J. A. Kerr & Co.....	do.....	94 00
C. Dunham & Co.....	do.....	94 00
R. Baker.....	do.....	94 00
Day & Clark.....	do.....	94 00
Campbell & McDermott.....	do.....	94 00
S. Haller & Co.....	do.....	94 00
G. W. Gouthrie.....	do..... (California)	561 00
Weed, Parsons & Co.....	do.....	94 00
B. Fairbanks & Co.....	do.....	94 00
W. R. Marshall.....	do.....	94 00
Prentiss, Henderson & Co.....	do.....	94 00
King & Baird.....	do.....	94 00
Babbitt & Carpenter.....	do.....	187 00
G. A. Tuttle.....	do.....	187 00
C. A. Rhoads.....	do.....	130 50
Volney Hascall.....	do.....	187 00
John Speer.....	do.....	94 00
C. B. Hensley.....	do.....	94 00
F. A. Pratt.....	do.....	94 00
Little Bro. & Co.....	do.....	94 00
D. R. Anthony.....	do.....	94 00
Thomas Hale.....	do.....	94 00
E. P. Aldred.....	do.....	94 00
Jermain & Brightman.....	do.....	94 00
L. J. McIndoe.....	do.....	94 00
Rocky Mountain News.....	do.....	94 00
James Ryan.....	do.....	187 00
Gales & Seaton.....	do.....	74 00
J. L. Collins.....	do.....	94 00
L. E. Straughter.....	do.....	187 00
State Record, (Topeka, Kan.).....	do.....	187 00
Whig & Courier, (Bangor, Me.).....	do.....	94 00
Oregon Sentinel.....	do.....	282 00
T. E. Clark.....	do.....	94 00
T. Gibson.....	do.....	94 00
Gales & Seaton.....	59 copies National Intelligencer for publishers.....	295 00
J. P. Bruce.....	Publishing the laws.....	94 00
Gales & Seaton.....	Publishing treaty.....	112 00

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Gales & Seaton.....	National Intelligencer.....	\$140 50
San Francisco Bulletin.....	Publishing the laws.....	282 00
Eastern Argus, (Maine).....	do.....	187 00
J. Y. Gleason.....	do.....	187 00
J. C. Trask.....	do.....	94 00
J. M. Murphy.....	do.....	188 00
John Miller.....	Books, &c.....	109 81
James Sheehy.....	do.....	10 75
Hy. Barnard.....	do.....	30 00
W. C. Little.....	Books and maps.....	167 00
Do.....	Law books.....	18 50
W. R. Palmer.....	Maps.....	25 00
Taylor & Maury.....	Books, &c.....	47 75
John Miller.....	do.....	95 42
B. F. Lushbaugh.....	Maps.....	6 00
M. M. Sheley.....	do.....	1 50
L. J. Lloyd.....	do.....	3 50
Adams's Express Company.....	Freight on books.....	4 90
John Bigelow.....	French books.....	17 23
Charles Reiken.....	do.....	2 00
J. Distarnell.....	Blue books.....	5 00
W. R. Palmer.....	Maps.....	100 00
W. A. Wheeler.....	Engraving, &c.....	134 60
E. Mercereau.....	Book.....	4 00
Schönberg & Co.....	Maps.....	8 00
John Miller.....	Books.....	130 96
E. F. Hovey.....	do.....	4 00
Dempsey & O'Toole.....	Engraving.....	10 50
N. C. Miller.....	Books.....	516 28
Thomas B. Fox.....	do.....	13 50
G. P. Putnam.....	Medallion.....	60 00
N. C. Miller.....	Books.....	45 00
Philip & Solomons.....	Directories.....	4 00
Thomas Hutchinson.....	do.....	12 00
C. Bohn.....	do.....	12 00
J. D. Duncan.....	Atlas.....	6 00
T. H. Creighton.....	Histories.....	2 75
Little, Brown & Co.....	Books.....	50 90
T. B. Peterson & Bro.....	do.....	14 00
Silliman & Dana.....	Magazines.....	5 00
Crosby & Nicholls.....	Books.....	10 00
John Miller.....	do.....	128 09
Stillman Moores.....	Maps.....	7 00
Dempsey & O'Toole.....	Cards, (engraved).....	7 50
John Bigelow.....	French books.....	66 29
Franck Taylor.....	Books.....	122 12
Hudson Taylor.....	do.....	340 50
N. C. Miller.....	do.....	202 25
Gas-Light Company.....	Gas.....	120 65
George H. Garrison.....	Whitewashing.....	3 00
Thomas C. Burns.....	Matches and soap.....	8 25
Edward Barrett.....	Extra watch.....	1 60
D. G. Erwin.....	Removing library.....	45 00
C. H. Brown.....	Washing, &c.....	20 00
W. T. Barr.....	Scavenger.....	45 00
Mary Gordon.....	Cleaning.....	2 62
Osborn Crawford.....	Labor.....	3 25
Browning & Keating.....	Brooms, &c.....	19 50
Jos. A. Burch.....	Repairs, &c.....	13 78

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid	For what object.	Total.
Jos. A. Burch	Repairs, &c.....	\$52 56
C. H. Brown.....	Washing, &c.....	11 00
William Lucas.....	Sweeping chimneys.....	9 90
Warder & Stewart.....	57½ cords oak wood.....	381 22
National Republican.....	Advertising for wood.....	11 62
Thomas C. Burns.....	Soap.....	3 00
L. F. Clark.....	Upholstering.....	88 67
Abm. Sommerville.....	Sawing wood.....	100 00
Jos. A. Burch.....	Fixtures and repairs.....	20 86
C. H. Brown.....	Washing, &c.....	11 00
Jas. Donaldson.....	Expenses of horse.....	6 00
D. G. Erwin.....	Extra watch.....	3 20
L. J. Middleton.....	Ice.....	100 00
Gas-Light Company.....	Gas.....	83 16
Thomas Burns.....	Matches and soap.....	9 75
Warder & Stewart.....	Wood.....	88 50
Thomas Smith.....	Livery.....	68 65
A. Sommerville.....	Sawing wood.....	35 62
W. T. Barr.....	Scavenger.....	15 00
Samuel Lewis.....	Repairing clocks, &c.....	42 25
J. P. Milburn.....	Gum.....	2 40
C. H. Brown.....	Washing, &c.....	11 00
H. Richey.....	Stoves and repairs.....	31 00
C. M. Keys.....	Sand.....	5 00
Jos. A. Burch.....	Repairs.....	57 69
William T. Barr.....	Scavenger.....	15 00
L. F. Clark.....	Carpets.....	374 78
C. H. Brown.....	Washing, &c.....	11 00
J. B. Pulling.....	Buffalo robe.....	9 50
Michael Green.....	Candles.....	59 40
Thomas Smith.....	Livery.....	51 48
L. P. Milburn.....	Gum arabic.....	14 00
W. L. Thompson.....	Oil.....	2 94
D. J. Middleton.....	Ice.....	25 00
J. Williamson.....	Clearing snow.....	7 50
C. H. Brown.....	Washing, &c.....	18 00
James Donaldson.....	Extra watch.....	3 36
W. T. Barr.....	Scavenger.....	15 00
G. S. Wassman.....	Repairs, &c.....	29 12
Jos. A. Burch.....	do.....	19 60
Nicholas Alker.....	Labor.....	30 00
Gas-Light Company.....	Gas.....	135 77
Cornelius Daisy.....	Clearing snow.....	6 00
H. Richey.....	Stoves and repairs.....	208 91
C. G. Ball.....	Repairs.....	71 80
Browning & Keating.....	Brushes.....	10 25
Joseph L. Savage.....	Hardware.....	27 56
Cornelius Daisy.....	Clearing snow.....	6 00
Jos. A. Burch.....	Repairs.....	6 75
Daisy & O'Brien.....	Clearing snow.....	18 00
C. H. Brown.....	Washing, &c.....	12 50
Thomas C. Burns.....	Soap and matches.....	11 25
W. T. Barr.....	Scavenger.....	15 00
Jos. A. Burch.....	Repairs.....	44 11
W. T. Barr.....	Scavenger.....	15 00
L. L. Clements.....	Extra watch.....	11 20
Pat. O'Brien.....	Clearing snow.....	6 00
C. H. Brown.....	Washing, &c.....	11 00
J. W. Thompson & Co.	Gas-pipe, &c.....	137 62

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
F. A. Lutz	Harness, &c.	\$33 25
Anthony Best	Extra watch	13 28
D. C. Brainerd	Brooms	11 25
W. T. Barr	Scavenger	15 00
Cornelius Daisy	Labor	6 00
C. H. Brown	Washing, &c.	11 00
Jos. A. Burch	Repairs	60 69
Gas-Light Company	Gas	103 32
J. Sullivan	Lime	1 75
C. H. Brown	Washing, &c.	12 50
Thomas C. Burns	Soap	6 00
R. Stainsby	Bedding	3 50
W. T. Barr	Scavenger	15 00
Thomas C. Burns	Matches	5 25
C. H. Brown	Washing, &c.	12 50
Stephen Casey	Cartage	5 00
J. J. Sullivan	Lime	3 25
Thomas R. Burley	Whitewashing	62 13
Do	Cleaning, &c.	115 50
Thomas C. Burns	Matches	5 00
D. G. Erwin	Extra watch	27 20

B.

Statement of the balances of appropriations for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State on June 30, 1862, including publishing and distributing of the laws, in the treasury and in the hands of the disbursing clerk.

Appropriations.	In the treasury.	In the hands of the disbursing clerk.
Extra clerk hire and copying		\$15 69
Stationery, blank books, binding, &c.	\$4, 237 29	2, 674 60
Publishing the laws in pamphlet form, &c.	43, 233 00	1, 260 50
Copperplate printing, books, and maps	7 70	352 55
Proof-reading, packing, distributing the laws, &c.	5, 613 97	1, 805 75
Newspapers	200 75	178 71
Miscellaneous items	773 43	1, 292 44
Compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northeast executive building	3 24	.....
Fuel, lights, and repairs in the northeast executive building	2, 214 19	1, 153 69
Howard's Reports	1, 250 00	.....
	57, 533 67	8, 733 93

J. A. GRAHAM, Acting Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 20, 1863.

C.

Analytical statement of all the moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws and documents, &c.....	\$33,805 13
For salaries of Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of State, and of the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office.....	57,669 12
For salaries of watchmen and laborers of the northeast executive building..	3,600 00
For contingent expenses of the northeast executive building.....	3,545 47
For contingent expenses of all missions abroad.....	5,426 01
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	68,648 89
For expenses in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck.....	3,028 39
For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, and for the payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls.....	32,141 69
For office rent of those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade.....	25,673 83
For preservation of the archives of the several consulates and commercial agencies of the United States.....	1,772 53
For expenses of the representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of all nations at London in 1862.....	956 69
To enable the Secretary of State to have prepared copies of the settlement of boundaries of such States having boundaries with foreign States, with maps and charts relating thereto.....	1,125 00
	<u>237,392 66</u>

D.

Statement of expenditures from the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse from December 1, 1861, to November 30, 1862, inclusive, made agreeably to the second section of the act of May 9, 1836, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1836."

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total
Telegraph Company.....	Despatches.....	\$271 97
Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising exequaters.....	444 50
Gavit & Cowell.....	Engraving passports.....	183 00
George Cook.....	Bearer of despatches.....	22 00
N. Lombard Ingals.....	Services.....	80 00
Washington Post Office.....	Foreign postage.....	541 34
American Telegraph Company.....	Despatches.....	136 89
Western Telegraph Company.....	do.....	17 80
O. Irving, despatch agent.....	Salary and expenses.....	1,588 02
Jonathan Amory, despatch agent.....	do do.....	950 34
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	69 10
Seth C. Hawley.....	Services.....	110 49
National Intelligencer.....	Advertising.....	305 00
Evening Star.....	do.....	110 63
E. L. O. Adams.....	Despatch agent.....	300 98
Philp & Solomons.....	Stationery.....	182 40
D. R. Colt.....	Services.....	10 50

D.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
E. L. Plumbé.....	Bearer of despatches.....	\$143 50
American Telegraph Company.....	Despatches.....	107 15
Adams's Express Company.....	Freight, &c., for 1861.....	401 02
Thos. H. Dudley.....	Expenses.....	90 00
Thos. Taylor, despatch agent.....	Salary.....	156 25
Do.....do.....	Expenses.....	95 18
Charles T. Smith.....	Bearer of despatches.....	163 00
W. J. Murtagh.....	Advertising.....	43 89
C. W. Kimball.....	Services and expenses.....	57 00
American Telegraph Company.....	Despatches.....	59 26
Thos. H. Dudley.....	Expenses.....	55 14
Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising exequaturs.....	88 00
E. L. Plumbé.....	Bearer of despatches.....	500 00
Samuel Lilly.....	Counsel fees.....	38 60
Evening Post.....	Advertising.....	22 90
National Republican.....	do.....	176 50
Coast Survey.....	Maps.....	50 00
E. L. O. Adams, despatch agent.....	Expenses, &c.....	344 41
Oscar Irving, despatch agent, N. York.....	Salary and expenses.....	1,560 48
Jonathan Amory, despatch agent.....	do.....do.....	791 25
City Post Office.....	Foreign postages.....	560 16
F. H. Ruggles.....	Travelling expenses.....	30 15
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	47 69
Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising.....	174 50
Thos. Taylor, despatch agent, Havre.....	Salary, &c.....	156 25
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	115 81
Samuel Whiting.....	Bearer of despatches.....	20 00
P. J. Devine.....	Expenses.....	77 18
Hudson Taylor.....	Books and maps.....	222 50
T. B. Peddie.....	Padlocks.....	18 00
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	53 00
J. W. Wilson.....	Charts.....	112 60
J. C. Derby.....	Expenses.....	25 40
Robert D. Merrill.....	do.....do.....	121 15
James S. Mackie.....	do.....do.....	17 50
Alexander H. Schultz.....	Bearer of despatches.....	631 00
R. S. Chilton.....	do.....do.....	650 35
E. L. Plumbé.....	do.....do.....	1,024 93
A. C. Allen.....	do.....do.....	557 28
F. H. Ruggles.....	Expenses.....	42 69
Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising.....	279 50
F. P. Markham.....	Leather bag.....	8 00
City Post Office.....	Postages.....	493 65
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	78 50
Jonathan Amory, despatch agent.....	Salary and expenses.....	392 00
Oscar Irving, despatch agent.....	do.....do.....	1,424 47
F. H. Ruggles.....	Expenses.....	13 61
National Intelligencer.....	Advertising.....	223 00
Samuel Whiting.....	Telegrams.....	200 00
R. W. Shufeldt.....	Expenses.....	96 33
N. C. Miller.....	Books.....	9 50
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	106 00
Alfred Russell.....	Services.....	20 00
Gavit & Cowell.....	Engraving passports.....	336 00
Thos. Taylor, despatch agent, Havre.....	Salary, &c.....	168 01
Do.....do.....	Expenses.....	18 84
Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising.....	295 75
W. D. Wallach.....	do.....do.....	130 00
Gales & Seaton.....	do.....do.....	120 00

D.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
James Mortimer.....	Despatch agent.....	\$32 86
Adams's Express Company.....	Freight.....	32 98
New York Times.....	Papers.....	6 45
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	258 00
George V. Brown.....	Expenses.....	106 50
W. D. Hughes.....	Advertising.....	5 00
M. B. Brady.....	Presents in exchange.....	40 00
James Haldeman.....	Expenses.....	192 50
Express Company, (Adams).....	Freight.....	67 45
J. C. Haradon.....	Bearer of despatches.....	610 50
Jonathan Amory.....	Despatch agent.....	327 68
Washington Post Office.....	Postages.....	471 66
Samuel Lewis.....	Treaty boxes.....	57 00
Thos. Taylor, despatch agent.....	Salary, &c.....	205 45
J. Aug. Johnson.....	Expenses.....	749 74
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	109 50
Evening Star.....	do.....	69 00
Thos. H. Dudley.....	Expenses.....	797 77
Oscar Irving, despatch agent.....	Salary and expenses.....	1,449 68
J. F. Callan.....	Books.....	200 00
Tho. H. Dudley.....	Expenses.....	242 00
Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising.....	148 00
J. Aug. Johnson.....	Expenses.....	28 49
Aristokes Azarian.....	do.....	240 00
Colt's Arms Company.....	Presents for kings.....	900 00
W. A. Wheeler.....	do.....do.....	164 50
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	210 50
M. B. Brady.....	Presents to Bremen.....	22 00
Robert H. Morris.....	Expenses.....	11 41
J. B. D. Cogswell.....	do.....	21 25
Wm. S. Thayer.....	do.....	420 00
Edward Pelz.....	do.....	30 00

E.

Statement of the contingent expenses of all missions abroad from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862, as shown by accounts adjusted in this office other than which may have been paid by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State.

	Amount.	Total.
Charles F. Adams, minister to Great Britain :		
For contingencies from May 16, 1861, to June 30, 1862.....		\$3,581 61
W. L. Dayton, minister to France :		
For contingencies from May 19, 1861, to June 30, 1862.....	\$2,492 32	
For loss by exchange from October 1, 1861, to March 28, 1862....	49 73	
		2,542 05
W. L. Dayton, jr., secretary of legation to France :		
For loss by exchange from July 3, 1861, to March 31, 1862		10 40
W. S. Pennington, secretary of legation to France :		
For loss by exchange from October 1, 1861, to March 31, 1862....		18 02
C. M. Clay, minister to Russia :		
For contingencies from April 11, 1861, to June 30, 1862.....		1,277 72
N. P. Judd, minister to Prussia :		
For contingencies from April 20, 1861, to June 30, 1862.....	870 38	
For loss by exchange from July 6, 1861, to June 30, 1862.....	86 11	
		956 49
H. Kreisman, secretary of legation to Prussia :		
For loss by exchange from July 6, 1861, to January 2, 1862		10 27
J. Glancy Jones, minister to Austria :		
For contingencies from July 1, 1861, to December 15, 1861.....		205 20
J. Lothrop Motley, minister to Austria :		
For contingencies from August 10, 1861, to June 30, 1862.....		335 60
Carl Schurz, minister to Spain :		
For contingencies from March 28, 1861, to September 30, 1861....		978 40
Horatio J. Perry, secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires to Spain :		
For contingencies from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862.....	1,212 34	
For loss by exchange from January 1, 1862, to June 30, 1862	6 91	
		1,219 25
Thomas Corwin, minister to Mexico :		
For contingencies from March 22, 1861, to June 30, 1862		1,748 09
H. S. Sanford, minister to Belgium :		
For contingencies from March 20, 1861, to June 30, 1862	1,412 72	
For loss by exchange from September 30, 1861, to April 1, 1862..	5 89	
		1,418 61
J. Watson Webb, minister to Brazil :		
For contingencies from July 3, 1861, to March 31, 1862.....	931 61	
For loss by exchange on draft of June 30, 1861	25 00	
		956 61
C. L. Lazarus, acting secretary of legation to Brazil :		
For loss by exchange on draft of January 7, 1862		35 75
A. Burlingame, minister to China :		
For loss by exchange on draft of January 6, 1862		21 45
S. Wells Williams, interpreter to China :		
For loss by exchange on draft of September 30, 1861.....		3 77
C. Robinson, minister to Peru :		
For contingencies from December 10, 1861, to June 30, 1862.....		415 75
Charles Easton, secretary of legation to Peru :		
For loss by exchange on draft of July 21, 1862		22 40
E. Joy Morris, minister to Turkey :		
For contingencies from June 8, 1861, to June 30, 1862....	2,429 83	
For loss by exchange from October 1, 1861, to January 4, 1862...	123 00	
For loss by exchange allowed from former report.....	220 58	
		2,773 41

E.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

	Amount.	Total.
J. P. Brown, secretary of legation and dragoman to Turkey :		
For contingencies from July 1, 1861, to March 31, 1862.	\$667 49	
For loss by exchange from October 1, 1861, to February 26, 1862.	85 54	
		\$753 03
J. Haldeman, minister to Sweden and Norway :		
For contingencies from March 16, 1861, to March 31, 1862.	241 66	
For loss by exchange on draft of December 31, 1861.	17 04	
		258 70
Bradford R. Wood, minister to Denmark :		
For contingencies from March 31, 1861, to June 30, 1862.		314 78
E. O. Crosby, minister to Guatemala :		
For contingencies from March 23, 1861, to June 30, 1862.		247 23
Theodore S. Fay, minister to Switzerland :		
For contingencies from May 14, 1861, to June 30, 1862.		506 26
John P. Stockton, minister to Pontifical States :		
For loss by exchange on draft of August 13, 1861.		3 56
James E. Harvey, minister to Portugal :		
For contingencies from April 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	921 71	
For loss by exchange from March 31, 1862, to April 21, 1862.	40 60	
		962 31
James S. Pike, minister to the Netherlands :		
For contingencies from March 28, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	611 13	
For loss by exchange on draft of April 24, 1862.	6 46	
		617 59
A. P. Dickinson, minister to Nicaragua :		
For contingencies from April 29, 1861, to June 30, 1862.		1,031 44
George W. Jones, minister to New Granada :		
For contingencies from July 1, 1861, to December 20, 1861.		257 67
A. A. Burton, minister to New Granada :		
For contingencies from May 29, 1861, to June 30, 1862.		348 73
C. W. Davis, secretary of joint commission with N. Granada :		
For contingencies from September 11, 1861, to March 10, 1862.		2,639 59
R. M. Palmer, minister to the Argentine Confederation :		
For contingencies from April 16, 1861, to April 26, 1862.	559 07	
For loss by exchange from February 27, 1862, to April 8, 1862.	220 57	
		779 64
Robert C. Kirk, minister to the Argentine Confederation :		
For contingencies from April 9, 1862, to June 30, 1862.		45 00
John Bigler, minister to Chili :		
For contingencies from July 1 to December 1, 1861.		165 26
Thomas H. Nelson, minister to Chili :		
For contingencies from June 17, 1861, to June 30, 1862.		895 20
C. A. Washburn, commissioner to Paraguay :		
For contingencies from June 8, 1861, to March 31, 1862.	172 64	
For loss by exchange from October 19, 1861, to February 28, 1862.	59 34	
		231 98
Thomas J. Dryer, commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands :		
For contingencies from June 5, 1861, to June 30, 1862.		423 65
John Miller, despatch agent, London :		
For contingencies from July 1, 1861, to October 31, 1862.		1,486 73
C. R. Buckalew, minister to Ecuador :		
For contingencies from April 1, 1861, to August 30, 1861.		139 76
F. Hassaurek, minister to Ecuador :		
For contingencies from March 23, 1861, to June 30, 1861.	315 69	
For loss by exchange from July 24, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	358 63	
		674 32
E. A. Turpin, minister to Venezuela :		
For contingencies from April 1, 1861, to January 15, 1862.		68 16

E.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

	Amount.	Total.
H. T. Blow, minister to Venezuela :		
For contingencies from October 5, 1861, to May 22, 1862.....		\$60 40
C. N. Biotte, minister to Costa Rica :		
For contingencies from June 8, 1861, to March 31, 1862.....	\$276 40	
For loss by exchange on draft of September 30, 1861.....	10 33	
		286 73
Baring Brothers & Co., United States bankers, London :		
For loss by exchange on remittances made by the treasurer from January 8 to June 19, 1862	6,400 00	
Less amount of gain by exchange on remittances made by the treasurer from July 1 to December 31, 1862	666 67	
		5,733 33
		37,462 41

F.

Statement of the contingent expenses of the Department of State, per adjustment of accounts in this office other than those of its disbursing clerk, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862.

	Amount.
For amount paid Little, Brown & Co. for 11,000 copies (pamphlet form) of the <i>Laws of the United States of 1861-'62</i> , 2d session 37th Congress, at 37½ cents per copy.....	\$4,125 00

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, January 24, 1863.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of 12th instant, showing receipts and disbursements, and the names of persons employed in the Patent Office up to January 1, 1863.

JANUARY 26, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, January 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to the House of Representatives a report, dated the 22d instant, from the Commissioner of Patents containing the information called for by their resolution of the 12th instant.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

Washington, January 22, 1863.

SIR: In answer to the resolution offered by the Hon. Mr. Julian, and passed by the House of Representatives on the 12th instant, referred by you to this office, I have the honor to submit the following statements, viz:

First. A statement showing the names of the persons employed in this office from the 1st day of April, 1861, to the 1st day of January, 1863, their annual compensation, respectively, and the nature of their duties.

Second. A statement of the disbursements and the aggregate receipts during the same period, including the balance on hand on the 1st day of April, 1861.

Third. A comparative statement of the same kind for the twenty-one months preceding the 1st day of April, 1861.

Fourth. A detailed statement of every sum paid from the patent fund from the 1st of April, 1861, to the 1st of January, 1863, showing to whom paid, the nature of the payment, and the precise amount paid to each person.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. HOLLOWAY, *Commissioner.*

Hon J. P. USHER, *Secretary of the Interior.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement showing the names of persons employed in the United States Patent Office since the 1st day of April, 1861, the nature of their duties, their compensation, and the State from which appointed.

Names.	Nature of duties.	Annual compensation.	State from which appointed.	Remarks.
D. P. Holloway	Commissioner	\$4,500 00	Indiana	Removed June 10, 1861.
S. T. Shugart	Chief clerk	2,500 00	Pennsylvania	Appointed June 11, 1861.
John L. Hayes	do	2,500 00	New Hampshire	Appointed April 6, 1861.
S. H. Hodges	Examiner-in-chief	3,000 00	Vermont	
T. C. Theaker	do	3,000 00	Ohio	
J. J. Coombs	do	3,000 00	Dist. of Columbia	Appointed May 8, 1861.
Henry Baldwin	† Primary examiner	2,500 00	Tennessee	
T. R. Peale	do	2,500 00	Pennsylvania	
James Henry	do	2,500 00	Kentucky	Removed July 8, 1861.
Edward Foreman	do	2,500 00	Maryland	Removed July 16, 1861.
D. C. Lawrence	do	2,500 00	Dist. of Columbia	Redigned July 31, 1861.
A. B. Little	do	2,500 00	New Hampshire	Removed April 2, 1861.
Henry King	do	2,500 00	Missouri	Removed July 31, 1861.
James S. French	do	2,500 00	Virginia	Removed April 12, 1861.
William B. Taylor	do	2,500 00	Dist. of Columbia	
R. D. Clarke	do	2,500 00	Pennsylvania	Removed July 31, 1861.
H. P. K. Peck	do	2,500 00	Ohio	Removed July 20, 1861.
B. F. James	do	2,500 00	Illinois	Appointed April 12, 1861.
C. G. Page	do	2,500 00	Dist. of Columbia	Appointed May 10, 1861.
J. Van Santvoord	† Assistant examiner	1,800 00	New York	
A. T. Jencks	do	1,800 00	Rhode Island	Removed July 31, 1861.
Isaac D. Toll	do	1,800 00	Michigan	Removed July 31, 1861.
S. E. Cordes	do	1,800 00	New Hampshire	Promoted to be examiner May 8, 1861.
J. H. Adams	do	1,800 00	Massachusetts	Promoted to be examiner December 1, 1862.
Thomas Antisell	do	1,800 00	New York	Promoted May 3, 1861; resigned October 5, 1861.
A. M. Smith	do	1,800 00	New York	
H. N. Taft	do	1,800 00	New York	Removed July 18, 1861.
H. Wurts	do	1,800 00	New York	Removed August 16, 1861.
A. Herbert	do	1,800 00	Maryland	Removed July 31, 1861.
E. Shaw	do	1,800 00	Connecticut	Removed July 8, 1861.

J. M. Blanchard.....	do.....	1,800 00	Vermont.....	Promoted to be examiner July 1, 1862.
B. S. Hedrick.....	do.....	1,800 00	North Carolina.....	Promoted to be examiner July 1, 1862.
W. A. Doane.....	do.....	1,800 00	New York.....	Promoted to be examiner December 1, 1862.
J. W. Jayne.....	do.....	1,800 00	New Jersey.....	Promoted to be examiner July 1, 1862.
William Bebb.....	do.....	1,800 00	Tennessee.....	Promoted to be examiner July 1, 1862.
R. D. Clarke.....	do.....	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.....	Appointed February 10, 1862.
Hugh McCormick.....	Disbursing clerk.....	1,800 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	
W. E. Jillion.....	Librarian.....	1,800 00	Rhode Island.....	
S. P. Bell.....	Mechanist.....	1,800 00	New York.....	Removed July 8, 1861.
Arthur L. McIntire.....	Third class clerk.....	1,800 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Removed July 1, 1862.
F. W. Ritter.....	do.....	1,800 00	New York.....	Removed July 8, 1861.
L. F. Whitney.....	do.....	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.....	
C. E. Upperman.....	do.....	1,800 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Removed April 10, 1861.
R. W. McHenry.....	do.....	1,800 00	Maryland.....	Resigned April 22, 1861.
B. H. Dorey.....	do.....	1,800 00	Maryland.....	Appointed April 11, 1861.
A. C. Tonner.....	do.....	1,800 00	Indiana.....	Appointed April 26, 1861; resigned November 30, 1862.
H. C. Holloway.....	do.....	1,800 00	Iowa.....	
J. T. Fales.....	† Second assistant examiner	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.....	Removed July 8, 1861.
J. W. Shugert.....	do.....	1,800 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Removed July 8, 1861.
J. E. Holmes.....	do.....	1,800 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Resigned September 1, 1861.
J. J. Halsted.....	do.....	1,800 00	Delaware.....	Promoted to be assistant examiner July 1, 1862.
A. Schoepf.....	do.....	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.....	Removed August 17, 1861.
T. C. Connolly.....	do.....	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.....	Promoted to be assistant examiner October 1, 1862.
William Read.....	do.....	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.....	Removed July 18, 1861.
S. S. Fahnstock.....	do.....	1,800 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Removed July 18, 1861.
William F. Shunk.....	do.....	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.....	Removed April 4, 1861.
P. C. Howle.....	do.....	1,800 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Removed April 4, 1861.
J. F. Beigart.....	do.....	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.....	
William H. Thomas.....	do.....	1,800 00	Ohio.....	Promoted July 1, 1862, to be assistant examiner.
D. S. Stewart.....	do.....	1,800 00	Minnesota.....	Resigned July 1, 1861.
Clifford Atick.....	do.....	1,800 00	Virginia.....	Promoted to be assistant examiner July 1, 1862.
W. C. Dodge.....	do.....	1,800 00	Connecticut.....	Appointed August 1, 1862.
G. H. Upton.....	do.....	1,800 00	Indiana.....	Appointed September 19, 1862.
N. Crawford.....	do.....	1,800 00	New York.....	
William T. Deunla.....	do.....	1,800 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	
Emmet Quinn.....	do.....	1,800 00		
William G. Cranch.....	Second class clerk.....	1,400 00		

* Take cognizance of appeals from primary examiners.

† Examine applications for patents.

‡ Assist in the examination of applications for patents.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement showing the names of persons employed in the United States Patent Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Nature of duties.	Annual compensation.	State from which appointed.	Remarks.
P. E. Wilson	Second class clerk.....	\$1,400 00	Virginia.....	Promoted to third class clerk, July 1, 1862.
A. Moore	do.....	1,400 00	New York	Resigned April 22, 1861.
E. W. Jones	do.....	1,400 00	Kentucky.....	Removed July 8, 1861.
Alexander McCormick	do.....	1,400 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Resigned April 22, 1861.
Beckwith West	do.....	1,400 00	North Carolina.....	Removed April 30, 1861.
B. H. Strother	do.....	1,400 00	Kentucky.....	Removed April 30, 1861.
Julius H. Barret	do.....	1,400 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Removed April 30, 1861.
William C. Tuck	do.....	1,400 00	Maryland	Appointed May 10, 1861; promoted July 1, 1862.
S. M. Pool	do.....	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.....	Removed July 31, 1862.
George R. Adams	Messenger	840 00	Virginia.....	Removed May 21, 1861.
J. M. Holloway.....	do.....	840 00	Indiana.....	Appointed May 22, 1861.

Note.—Whole number authorized by law, 71; of whom there are only 40 employed at this time.

Statement showing the names of persons employed in the United States Patent Office as temporary clerks from April 1, 1861, to December 31, 1862.

Names.	Nature of duties.	Estimated compensation.	State from which appointed.	Remarks.
H. O. Brigham	Temporary clerk.....	\$1,200 00	New Hampshire.....	Resigned August 15, 1861.
R. C. Weightman	do.....	1,400 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Removed July 31, 1861.
J. F. Gordon	do.....	1,400 00	Maryland	Removed July 31, 1861.
J. B. Loomis	do.....	1,400 00	New York	Removed May 31, 1861.
A. H. Meahlin	do.....	1,400 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Removed May 31, 1861.
Charles Mahon	do.....	1,400 00	Dist. of Columbia.....	Removed May 31, 1861.

L. Bowworth	do.	1,400 00	Dist. of Columbia.	Resigned July, 1862.
William F. Hall	do.	1,200 00	Vermont	Removed July 18, 1861.
R. Betts	do.	1,200 00	Maryland	Resigned April 20, 1861.
S. S. Thomas	do.	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia.	Removed April 22, 1861.
F. Saxty	do.	1,200 00	Connecticut	Removed April 25, 1861.
William P. Bell	do.	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia.	Appointed April 22, 1861.
William McNeir	do.	1,200 00	Maryland	Removed May, 1861.
E. G. Smith	do.	1,200 00	.....
C. L. Jones	do.	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia.	
E. Evans	do.	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia.	
C. N. Parmelee	do.	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.	
William Bobb	do.	1,800 00	Tennessee	
T. H. Sypherd	do.	1,200 00	Missouri	
H. Locke	do.	1,200 00	Ohio	
H. W. Smith	do.	1,200 00	Indiana	
A. T. Sangston	do.	1,200 00	Maryland	
E. W. W. Griffin	do.	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia.	
R. O. Dornier	do.	1,200 00	Indiana	
J. A. McKean	do.	1,200 00	Illinois	
G. F. McCallmont	do.	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.	
E. G. Smith	do.	1,200 00	.....
J. E. Mendenhall	do.	1,200 00	Indiana.	
H. W. Mendenhall	do.	1,200 00	Indiana.	
J. M. Krepps	do.	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia.	
Edward Bebb	do.	1,200 00	Tennessee	
T. C. Smith	do.	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia.	
C. Coombs	do.	600 00	Dist. of Columbia.	
N. W. Hilborn	do.	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia.	
C. H. Fowler	do.	1,200 00	.....
H. Jones	do.	1,200 00	Pennsylvania.	
J. H. Phillips	† Temporary clerk	.....	New Hampshire.	
G. A. C. Smith	do.	.....	Dist. of Columbia.	
G. C. Lambright	do.	.....	New York	
F. W. Ritter	o Temporary clerk	1,200 00	New York	
N. H. Schram	do.	1,200 00	New York	
John K. Smith	do.	1,400 00	.....
J. W. Jenkins	do.	1,200 00	Indiana	

Promoted to be assistant examiner, February 1, 1862.

Appointed May 1, 1861.

Appointed May 16, 1861.

Resigned August 31, 1861.

Appointed April 5, 1861.

Appointed May 1, 1861.

Appointed May 5, 1861.

Appointed May 5, 1861.

Appointed April 2, 1861.

Appointed April 22, 1861.

Resigned.

Appointed.

Appointed September 1, 1861.

Appointed October 1, 1862.

Appointed July 1, 1862.

Appointed December 1, 1862.

Appointed.

Appointed.

Appointed May 5, 1862.

Appointed November 1, 1861.

Appointed July 1, 1862.

Appointed March 4, 1862.

Appointed July 26, 1862.

Appointed August 15, 1862; removed Nov'r 30, 1862

* The duties of these clerks are of a miscellaneous character, which render it necessary that their services should be estimated.

† Make copies of drawings; paid the amount charged by the office for copies.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement showing the names of persons employed in the United States Patent Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Nature of duties.	Estim'd compensation.	State from which pointed.	Remarks.
Charles Rogers.....	• Temporary clerk.....	\$1,200 00	.....	Appointed November 10, 1862.
H. R. Walton	do.....	600 00	.....	Appointed December 8, 1862.
N. Peters.....	do.....	1,200 00	Pennsylvania	Appointed December 8, 1862.
J. D. Leib.....	† Temporary clerk .....	.....	Pennsylvania	Removed April 18, 1861.
J. H. Gantt	do.....	.....	Maryland.....	Removed April 18, 1861.
J. L. Adams	do.....	.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Removed July 31, 1861.
H. Edelin.....	do.....	.....	Maryland.....	Removed July 13, 1861.
S. M. Pool	do.....	.....	Pennsylvania.....	Promoted May 16, 1861.
James S. Ewbank.....	do.....	.....	New York	Removed July 8, 1861.
A. C. Klink	do.....	.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....
R. G. Campbell	do.....	.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Removed May, 1861.
C. L. Jones.....	do.....	.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Removed July 31, 1861.
S. A. Lawrence	do.....	.....	Michigan.....	Removed April 13, 1861.
J. L. Riley	do.....	.....	Dist. of Columbia..	.....
F. J. Stratton.....	do.....	.....	Indiana .....	.....
H. W. Throckmorton.....	do.....	.....	Virginia	Appointed April 8, 1861.
E. J. Underwood	do.....	.....	Virginia	Appointed April 15, 1861.
E. W. Jones.....	do.....	.....	Kentucky	Removed July 31, 1861.

* See (*) on preceding page.

† Employed in making office copies; paid at the rate of 8 cents per 100 words.

NOTE.—Thirty-two estimated temporary clerks and five who are paid by actual count; in all thirty-six are now employed.

Statement showing the names of persons employed in the United States Patent Office as watchmen, laborers, &c., from April 1, 1861, to December 31, 1862.

Names.	Duties.	Compensati'n.	State from which appointed.	Remarks.
H. N. Steele.....	Captain of watch	\$600 00	Dist. of Columbia..	Removed April 8, 1861.
William A. McCartney	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed April 8, 1861; resigned October 1, 1861.
William H. Nalley	do.	600 00	Dist. of Columbia..	Appointed October 1, 1861.
Isaac Beers	Watchman	600 00	do.	Removed April 19, 1861.
M. Gaseaway	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 6, 1861.
G. W. Grave	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 31, 1861.
Thomas W. Belt	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 31, 1861.
John Darley	do.	600 00	Connecticut.....	Removed July 31, 1861.
H. M. Hurdle	do.	600 00	Dist. of Columbia..	Removed May 18, 1861.
J. C. Williams.....	do.	600 00	do.	Removed October 6, 1861.
George McCarthy.....	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 9, 1861.
James Campbell.....	do.	600 00	Dist. of Columbia..	Resigned.
R. D. Clendennin	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed October 7, 1862.
Thomas Lucas.....	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed October 8, 1862.
E. S. Wicklin.....	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 8, 1861.
J. C. May	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 31, 1861.
C. Jacobs	Assistant in model room	1,000 00	Dist. of Columbia..	Removed April 11, 1861.
C. H. Slicer	do.	1,000 00	Maryland.....	Removed July 13, 1861.
William S. Yeatman.....	do.	1,000 00	Dist. of Columbia..	Appointed December 16, 1862.
R. W. Goggin	do.	900 00	do.	Removed April 22, 1861.
J. C. Wood.....	do.	750 00	do.	Removed July 31, 1861.
J. M. Kavanaugh	do.	600 00	Dist. of Columbia..	do.
C. Hadaway	do.	800 00	do.	do.
William B. Rose	do.	800 00	do.	do.
G. C. Ashton	Laborer	600 00	Maryland.....	do.
John Ryan	do.	600 00	Dist. of Columbia..	do.
William S. Gaihor	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 31, 1861.
H. McDonnell.....	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 11, 1861.
B. Drew	do.	600 00	do.	do.
P. Boland.....	do.	600 00	do.	do.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Names.	Duties.	Compensat'n.	State from which appointed.	Remarks.
J. M. Eberman	Laborer	\$600 00	Pennsylvania	Removed April 15, 1861.
William McNeir	do.	600 00	Maryland	Removed April 21, 1861.
J. L. Adamson	do.	750 00	Dist. of Columbia	Appointed April 11, 1861.
S. C. Day	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed April 11, 1861.
W. Holt	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed April 11, 1861.
J. B. Hines	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed April 11, 1861.
H. G. N. Martin	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed April 15, 1861.
Richard Galaher	do.	750 00	Dist. of Columbia	
D. S. Gallagher	do.	600 00	do.	
D. W. Jarboe	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 3, 1861.
B. Frazer	do.	600 00	do.	Removed December 31, 1861.
George A. Knott	do.	600 00	do.	
M. Murphy	do.	600 00	do.	
H. Cassidy	do.	600 00	do.	
J. Bain	do.	600 00	do.	
Thomas C. Smith	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed January 15, 1862.
George H. Clark	do.	600 00	do.	Promoted to temporary clerk July 1, 1862.
T. F. Sargent	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed March, 1862.
William H. Bates	do.	600 00	do.	
A. Bowen, (colored)	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 31, 1861.
R. Brooks, (colored)	do.	600 00	do.	Removed July 31, 1861.
O. Clark, (colored)	do.	600 00	do.	
J. F. Chinn, (colored)	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed April 15, 1861.
E. Mason, (colored)	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed May, 1861.
J. Chinn, (colored)	do.	600 00	do.	Appointed November 1, 1862.
John Trenholm	Page	350 00	do.	
Thomas H. Ridgate	do.	350 00	do.	Removed July 31, 1862.
Alexander Mahon	do.	350 00	do.	

Now employed: Six watchmen, twelve laborers in model room, twelve other laborers, and two pages.

Statement of expenditures in the United States Patent Office from April 1, 1861, to January 1, 1863.

Amount paid for salaries—

Quarter ending June 30, 1861	\$28,587 64
Do.....September 30, 1861	21,791 85
Do.....December 31, 1861	17,034 45
Do.....March 31, 1862.....	17,588 00
Do.....June 30, 1862.....	17,960 00
Do.....September 30, 1862	20,461 63
Do.....December 31, 1862.....	21,395 30

Total sum paid for salaries of permanent clerks, &c., for 21 months, from April 1, 1861, to January 1, 1863.... \$144,818 87

Amount paid to temporary clerks—

Quarter ending June 30, 1861	\$12,621 81
Do.....September 30, 1861	9,645 44
Do.....December 31, 1861.....	8,740 29
Do.....March 31, 1862.....	10,163 87
Do.....June 30, 1862.....	10,311 79
Do.....September 30, 1862	11,620 07
Do.....December 31, 1862.....	12,366 75

Total sum paid to temporary clerks for 21 months, from April 1, 1861, to January 1, 1863 75,470 02

Amount paid for contingent expenses—

Quarter ending June 30, 1861.....	\$12,005 47
Do.....September 30, 1861	16,183 96
Do.....December 31, 1861.....	18,018 11
Do.....March 31, 1862.....	10,311 96
Do.....June 30, 1862.....	15,224 69
Do.....September 30, 1862	18,277 03
Do.....December 31, 1862.....	11,244 30

Total sum paid for contingent expenses for 21 months, from April 1, 1861, to January 1, 1863 101,265 52

Amount refunded on withdrawals of applications for patents—

Quarter ending June 30, 1861.	\$8,713 33
Do.....September 30, 1861	3,693 33
Do.....December 31, 1861.....	1,840 00
Do.....March 31, 1862.....	1,680 00
Do.....June 30, 1862.....	1,480 00
Do.....September 30, 1862	1,240 00
Do.....December 31, 1862.....	740 00

Total sum refunded on withdrawals for 21 months, from April 1, 1861, to January 1, 1863..... 19,386 66

Amount refunded as paid by mistake—

Quarter ending June 30, 1861.....	\$286 00
Do.....September 30, 1861	715 00
Do.....December 31, 1861.....	265 00
Do.....March 31, 1862.....	235 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Quarter ending June 30, 1862.....	\$170 00	
Do.....September 30, 1862	125 00	
Do.....December 31, 1862.....	40 00	
<hr/>		
Total sum refunded as paid by mistake for 21 months, from April 1, 1861, to January 1, 1863		\$1, 836 00
Amount paid to judges in appeals—		
Quarter ending June 30, 1861.....	\$225 00	
Do.....September 30, 1861	75 00	
Do.....December 31, 1861.....	0 00	
Do.....March 31, 1862.....	0 00	
Do.....June 30, 1862.....	0 00	
Do.....September 30, 1862	125 00	
Do.....December 31, 1862.....	50 00	
<hr/>		
Total sum paid to judges in appeals for 21 months, from April 1, 1861, to January 1, 1863.....		475 00
<hr/>		
Total disbursements.....		343, 252 07
<hr/>		
Aggregate receipts for 21 months, from April 1, 1861, to Janu- ary 1, 1863.....	\$311, 473 85	
Balance on hand April 1, 1861.....	70, 139 37	
<hr/>		
		\$381, 613 22
Amount of entire disbursements during same period		343, 252 07
<hr/>		
Leaving a balance on hand, January 1, 1863, of.....		38, 361 15
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*Statement of expenditures in the United States Patent Office from July 1, 1859,
to March 31, 1861.*

Amount paid for salaries—		
Quarter ending September 30, 1859.....	\$23, 783 90	
Do.....December 31, 1859.....	23, 979 55	
Do.....March 31, 1860.....	24, 146 26	
Do.....June 30, 1860.....	24, 669 31	
Do.....September 30, 1860	35, 696 41	
Do.....December 31, 1860.....	26, 177 38	
Do.....March 31, 1861.....	25, 454 98	
<hr/>		
		\$183, 907 79
Amount paid to temporary clerks—		
Quarter ending September 30, 1859.....	\$10, 438 16	
Do.....December 31, 1859.....	10, 499 30	
Do.....March 31, 1860.....	11, 787 06	
Do.....June 30, 1860	12, 592 12	
Do.....September 30, 1860	13, 834 29	
Do.....December 31, 1860.....	13, 284 46	
Do.....March 31, 1861.....	12, 783 77	
<hr/>		
		85, 219 16

Amount paid for contingent expenses—

Quarter ending September 30, 1859.....	\$13,335 30
Do.....December 31, 1859.....	10,656 75
Do.....March 31, 1860.....	14,212 16
Do.....June 30, 1860.....	14,634 57
Do.....September 30, 1860.....	15,697 55
Do.....December 31, 1860.....	15,751 73
Do.....March 31, 1861.....	13,294 82

\$97,582 88

Amount refunded on withdrawals of applications for patents—

Quarter ending September 30, 1859.....	\$7,666 66
Do.....December 31, 1859.....	7,780 00
Do.....March 31, 1860.....	7,120 00
Do.....June 30, 1860.....	7,840 00
Do.....September 30, 1860.....	6,260 00
Do.....December 31, 1860.....	7,740 00
Do.....March 31, 1861.....	8,926 66

53,333 32

Amount refunded as paid by mistake—

Quarter ending September 30, 1859.....	70 00
Do.....December 31, 1859.....	50 00
Do.....March 31, 1860.....	137 50
Do.....June 30, 1860.....	40 00
Do.....September 30, 1860.....	80 00
Do.....December 31, 1860.....	45 00
Do.....March 31, 1861.....	40 00

462 50

Amount paid to judges in appeals—

Quarter ending September 30, 1859.....	\$250 00
Do.....December 31, 1859.....	325 00
Do.....March 31, 1860.....	250 00
Do.....June 30, 1860.....	150 00
Do.....September 30, 1860.....	525 00
Do.....December 31, 1860.....	150 00
Do.....March 31, 1861.....	550 00

2,200 00

Total disbursements.....

422,705 65

Aggregate receipts for 21 months from July 1,

1859, to March 31, 1861.....	\$411,687 21
Balance on hand July 1, 1859.....	81,157 81

\$492,845 02

Amount of entire disbursements during same period....

422,705 65

Leaving a balance on April 1, 1861, of.....

70,139 37

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement of money paid by D. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, for refunding money paid by mistake from April 1, 1861, to December 31, 1862.

1861.	3	James J. Johnston.....	\$15 00	1861.	Novem'r 26	E. Cleminshaw.....	\$15 00
April	5	F. Ayres.....	10 00	26	R. P. Haines.....	10 00	10 00
	15	S. G. Morrison.....	15 00	December 2	N. L. Archer.....	20 00	20 00
	20	M. Boehman.....	15 00	5	N. R. Eagle.....	15 00	15 00
	29	L. W. Shaffer.....	10 00	17	C. Harkness, executor of A. Harkness.....	10 00	10 00
May	29	Daniel Hughes.....	15 00	23	M. Bennis.....	10 00	10 00
	3	D. W. S. Rawson.....	15 00	1862.			
	15	Moses M. M. Mathews.....	15 00	January	2	William Wetling.....	15 00
	15	C. G. Imlay.....	10 00	17	Lot Hayden.....	15 00	15 00
	20	Thomas R. Pickering.....	15 00	21	J. B. King.....	20 00	20 00
	23	L. L. Towers.....	1 00	21	S. Grocun.....	15 00	15 00
	24	Williams & Trout.....	30 00	24	Joseph Hudson.....	15 00	15 00
	24	S. P. Halleck.....	15 00	28	N. Russell.....	10 00	10 00
June	10	C. H. Dolbear.....	15 00	February 3	C. Monson.....	15 00	15 00
	17	William H. McKee.....	10 00	8	Kendall, assignor to Russell Manufacturing Co.....	15 00	15 00
	18	S. R. Andros.....	15 00	14	Townsend, assignee of Sargent.....	20 00	20 00
	18	William Dennison.....	15 00	15	Pinkerman & Brothington.....	15 00	15 00
	20	R. F. Brower.....	15 00	19	F. G. T. Luders.....	15 00	15 00
	24	W. P. Penn.....	15 00	March	5	John Burt.....	10 00
	24	C. Cherry.....	15 00	12	W. N. Reed.....	20 00	20 00
	25	D. Bissell.....	5 00	12	A. Krolzer.....	15 00	15 00
July	6	F. Yelzer.....	15 00	18	George Nimmo.....	10 00	10 00
	11	William Burgess.....	485 00	21	T. P. Elliot.....	10 00	10 00
	19	D. M. Cook.....	20 00	April	4	C. F. Cory.....	10 00
	23	Joseph Harris.....	5 00	5	S. P. Fisher.....	10 00	10 00
	25	B. T. Mann.....	15 00	8	McPherson & Harbison.....	10 00	10 00
	2	Pike & Granger.....	10 00	23	M. A. Whiting.....	10 00	10 00
	7	H. Merrill.....	15 00	28	Ottensheimer, assignee of Gouldtoud & Manigot.....	20 00	20 00
	10	Jacob Goehring.....	10 00	6	Davis, assignor to Ashcroft & al.....	25 00	25 00
	20	G. W. Beardslee.....	10 00	9	John Kirkham.....	15 00	15 00
	27	John Percy.....	15 00	30	Clark, assignor to Hunt.....	10 00	10 00
	31	D. Rice.....	15 00	June	4	Oliver Allen.....	10 00
	3	A. L. Bogart.....	15 00	5	John Fallon.....	20 00	20 00
September 2	3	Stone & Denny.....	15 00	9	W. B. Nichols.....	20 00	20 00

October	5	John Muir.....	15 00	17	George E. Burt.....	10 00
	6	Thomas Wallace.....	15 00	16	John C. Nye.....	10 00
	14	W. S. Winsor.....	10 00	21	Sheffers & Deardorff.....	10 00
	14	Same.....	10 00	22	M. H. Crane.....	10 00
	24	G. P. Griswold.....	15 00	25	D. C. M. Goodsell.....	10 00
	27	Peter Naylor.....	5 00	18	A. Bonzano.....	5 00
	5	John Ontons.....	15 00	18	S. Groom.....	15 00
	9	G. W. Glass.....	15 00	19	E. L. Seymour.....	15 00
	10	G. L. Kitson.....	20 00	25	George A. Stanley.....	20 00
	12	J. W. Bliss.....	15 00		Noah Clause.....	5 00
	24	S. Walker.....	20 00	4	Parker & Sample.....	15 00
	26	Thomas Clancy.....	15 00	5	H. M. Hamilton.....	10 00
November	1	Turner Williams.....	15 00		William H. Battles.....	10 00
	9	Stauf & Steinback.....	10 00	16	E. O. Potter.....	20 00
	19	George R. Moore.....	15 00	16	M. C. Lea.....	10 00
	22	J. S. Leverett & Co.....	45 00			
						1,836 00

Statement of money paid to judges in appeals from April 1, 1861, to December 31, 1862.

[illegible]

Statement of salaries paid from April 1, 1861, to December 31, 1862.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
1861. July 1	D. P. Holloway	Commissioner	\$1,125 00
	Silas H. Hodges	Examiner-in-chief	717 03
	T. C. Theaker	do	775 00
	J. J. Coombs	do	445 05
	S. T. Shugert	Chief clerk	487 63
	J. L. Hayes	do	137 37
	H. Baldwin	Examiner	625 00
	T. R. Peale	do	625 00
	James Henry	do	625 00
	E. Foreman	do	625 00
	D. C. Lawrence	do	625 00
	A. B. Little	do	13 73
	Henry King	do	625 00
	James S. French	do	82 41
	W. B. Taylor	do	625 00
	R. D. Clarke	do	625 00
	H. P. K. Peck	do	625 00
	B. F. James	do	549 45
	Thomas Antisell	do	563 46
	S. E. Cories	do	553 83
	C. G. Page	do	357 14
	J. Van Santvoord	Assistant examiner	450 00
	A. T. Jenckes	do	450 00
	Isaac D. Toll	do	450 00
	J. H. Adams, jr.	do	450 00
	A. M. Smith	do	450 00
	H. N. Taft	do	450 00
	H. Wurtz	do	450 00
	A. Herbert	do	450 00
	E. Shaw	do	450 00
	James M. Blanchard	do	435 16
	B. F. Hedrick	do	405 49
	W. C. Doane	do	257 14
	J. W. Jayne	do	202 75
	Hugh McCormick	4th class clerk	450 00
	W. E. Jillson	Librarian	450 00
	A. L. McIntire	3d class clerk	400 00
	F. W. Ritter	do	400 00
	L. F. Whitney	do	400 00
	C. E. Upperman	do	400 00
	B. H. Dorsey	do	96 70
	H. C. Holloway	do	290 11
	R. W. McHenry	do	43 95
	A. C. Tonner	do	356 05
	S. P. Bell	Machinist	400 00
	J. T. Fales	2d assistant examiner ..	400 00
	J. W. Shugart	do	400 00

Statement of salaries paid—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
1861. July 1	J. E. Holmead	2d assistant examiner..	\$400 00
	J. J. Halsted	do	400 00
	A. Schoepf	do	400 00
	T. C. Connolly	do	400 00
	William Read	do	400 00
	S. S. Fahnestock	do	400 00
	W. F. Shunk	do	400 00
	P. C. Howle	do	400 00
	William H. Thomas	do	17 58
	D. S. Stewart	do	400 00
	J. F. Reigart	do	17 58
	C. Arick	do	386 81
	W. C. Dodge	do	360 43
	C. H. Upton	do	285 71
	N. Crawford	do	259 34
	William G. Cranch	2d class clerk	350 00
	P. E. Wilson	do	350 00
	A. Moore	do	350 00
	Alex. McCormick	do	350 00
	William C. Tuck	do	200 00
	S. M. Poole	do	180 76
	George R. Adams	Messenger	117 69
	J. M. Holloway	do	92 31
	E. W. Jones	2d class clerk	84 61
	B. H. Strother	do	115 38
	J. H. Berret	do	115 38
	B. West	do	84 61
			28, 587 64
Oct. 1	D. P. Holloway	Commissioner	1, 125 00
	John L. Hayes	Chief clerk	625 00
	Silas H. Hodges	Examiner-in-chief	750 00
	T. C. Theaker	do	750 00
	J. J. Coombs	do	750 00
	Hy. Baldwin	do	567 93
	T. R. Peale	do	567 93
	James Henry	do	54 35
	Edward Foreman	do	101 90
	DeWitt C. Lawrence	do	210 60
	Hy. King	do	210 60
	William B. Taylor	do	567 93
	Robert D. Clarke	Examiner	210 60
	H. P. K. Peck	do	567 93
	B. F. James	do	567 93
	Thomas Antisell	do	567 93
	S. E. Cories	do	567 93
	C. G. Page	do	567 93

Statement of salaries paid—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
1861.			.
Oct. 1	J. Van Santvoord.....	Assistant examiner.....	\$433 69
	A. T. Jenckes.....	do.....	151 63
	Isaac D. Toll.....	do.....	151 63
	J. H. Adams.....	do.....	433 69
	Addison M. Smith.....	do.....	433 69
	H. N. Taft.....	do.....	88 04
	H. Wurtz.....	do.....	225 00
	A. Herbert.....	do.....	151 63
	E. Shaw.....	do.....	39 13
	J. M. Blanchard.....	do.....	433 69
	B. S. Hedrick.....	do.....	433 69
	W. C. Doane.....	do.....	433 69
	J. W. Jayne.....	do.....	433 69
	Hugh McCormick.....	4th class clerk.....	433 69
	W. E. Jillson.....	Librarian.....	433 69
	A. L. McIntire.....	3d class clerk.....	34 78
	F. W. Ritter.....	do.....	383 69
	L. F. Whitney.....	do.....	34 78
	C. E. Upperman.....	do.....	383 69
	H. C. Holloway.....	do.....	383 69
	A. C. Tonner.....	do.....	383 69
	S. P. Bell.....	Machinist.....	248 91
	Jos. T. Fales.....	2d assistant examiner.....	383 69
	J. W. Shugert.....	do.....	34 78
	J. E. Holmead.....	do.....	134 78
	John J. Halsted.....	do.....	383 69
	A. Schoepf.....	do.....	383 69
	T. C. Connolly.....	do.....	383 69
	W. Read.....	do.....	208 69
	S. S. Fahnestock.....	do.....	383 69
	W. F. Shunk.....	do.....	78 26
	P. C. Howle.....	do.....	78 26
	D. S. Stewart.....	do.....	383 69
	C. Arick.....	do.....	383 69
	W. C. Dodge.....	do.....	383 69
	N. Crawford.....	do.....	383 69
	W. G. Cranch.....	2d class clerk.....	333 69
	P. E. Wilson.....	do.....	333 69
	A. Moore.....	do.....	333 69
	Alex. McCormick.....	do.....	30 43
	William C. Tuck.....	do.....	333 69
	S. M. Pool.....	do.....	333 69
	J. M. Holloway.....	Messenger.....	210 00
			21, 791 85
1862.			
Jan. 1	D. P. Holloway.....	Commissioner.....	1, 125 00
	John L. Hayes.....	Chief clerk.....	625 00

Statement of salaries paid—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
1862.			
Jan. 1	Silas H. Hodges	Examiner-in-chief	\$750 00
	T. C. Theaker	do	750 00
	J. J. Coombs	do	750 00
	Henry Baldwin	Examiner	450 00
	T. R. Peale	do	450 00
	Wm. B. Taylor	do	450 00
	B. F. James	do	450 00
	S. E. Cories	do	450 00
	C. G. Page	do	450 00
	H. P. K. Peck	do	450 00
	J. Van Santvoord	Assistant examiner	400 00
	J. H. Adams	do	400 00
	A. M. Smith	do	400 00
	James M. Blanchard	do	400 00
	William C. Doane	do	400 00
	B. S. Hedrick	do	400 00
	J. W. Jayne	do	400 00
	Hugh McCormick	4th class clerk	400 00
	W. E. Jillson	Librarian	400 00
	F. W. Ritter	3d class clerk	350 00
	C. E. Upperman	do	350 00
	A. C. Tonner	do	350 00
	H. C. Holloway	do	350 00
	Jos. F. Fales	2d assistant examiner	350 00
	J. J. Halsted	do	350 00
	T. C. Connolly	do	350 00
	S. S. Fahnestock	do	350 00
	D. S. Stewart	do	350 00
	C. Arick	do	350 00
	W. C. Dodge	do	350 00
	N. Crawford	do	350 00
	S. P. Bell	Machinist	350 00
	W. G. Cranch	2d class clerk	300 00
	P. E. Wilson	do	300 00
	A. Moore	do	300 00
	W. E. Tuck	do	300 00
	S. M. Pool	do	300 00
	J. M. Holloway	Messenger	210 00
	Thomas Antisell	do	24 45
			17, 034 45
April 1	D. P. Holloway	Commissioner	1, 125 00
	J. L. Hayes	Chief clerk	625 00
	Silas H. Hodges	Examiner-in-chief	750 00
	T. C. Theaker	do	750 00
	J. J. Coombs	do	750 00
	Henry Baldwin	Examiner	450 00

Statement of salaries paid—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
1862.			
April 1	T. R. Peale.....	Examiner.....	\$450 00
	William B. Taylor.....	do.....	450 00
	B. F. James.....	do.....	450 00
	S. E. Cories.....	do.....	450 00
	C. G. Page.....	do.....	450 00
	H. P. K. Peck.....	do.....	450 00
	Robert D. Clarke.....	Assistant examiner.....	250 00
	J. Van Santvoord.....	do.....	400 00
	J. H. Adams.....	do.....	400 00
	A. M. Smith.....	do.....	400 00
	James M. Blanchard.....	do.....	400 00
	William C. Doane.....	do.....	433 00
	B. S. Hedrick.....	do.....	400 00
	J. W. Jayne.....	do.....	400 00
	William Bebb.....	do.....	295 00
	Hugh McCormick.....	4th class clerk.....	400 00
	W. E. Jillson.....	Librarian.....	400 00
	F. W. Ritter.....	3d class clerk.....	350 00
	C. E. Upperman.....	do.....	350 00
	A. C. Tonner.....	do.....	350 00
	H. C. Holloway.....	do.....	350 00
	Jos. F. Fales.....	2d assistant examiner.....	350 00
	John J. Halsted.....	do.....	350 00
	T. C. Connolly.....	do.....	350 00
	S. S. Fahnestock.....	do.....	350 00
	D. S. Stewart.....	do.....	350 00
	C. Arick.....	do.....	350 00
	W. C. Dodge.....	do.....	350 00
	N. Crawford.....	do.....	350 00
	Samuel P. Bell.....	Machinist.....	350 00
	W. G. Cranch.....	2d class clerk.....	300 00
	P. E. Wilson.....	do.....	300 00
	A. Moore.....	do.....	300 00
	W. E. Tuck.....	do.....	300 00
	S. M. Pool.....	do.....	300 00
	J. M. Holloway.....	Messenger.....	210 00
			17, 588 00
July 1	D. P. Holloway.....	Commissioner.....	1, 125 00
	John L. Hayes.....	Chief clerk.....	625 00
	S. H. Hodges.....	Examiner-in-chief.....	750 00
	T. C. Theaker.....	do.....	750 00
	J. J. Coombs.....	do.....	750 00
	Henry Baldwin.....	Examiner.....	450 00
	T. R. Peale.....	do.....	450 00
	William B. Taylor.....	do.....	450 00
	B. F. James.....	do.....	450 00

Statement of salaries paid—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
● 1862.			
July 1	S. E. Cories	Examiner	\$450 00
	C. G. Page	do.	450 00
	H. P. K. Peck	do.	450 00
	R. D. Clarke	Assistant examiner	450 00
	J. Van Santvoord	do.	400 00
	J. H. Adams	do.	400 00
	A. M. Smith	do.	400 00
	James M. Blanchard	do.	400 00
	W. C. Doane	do.	450 00
	B. S. Hedrick	do.	400 00
	J. W. Jayne	do.	400 00
	William Bebb	do.	450 00
	Hugh McCormick	4th class clerk	400 00
	W. E. Jillson	Librarian	400 00
	F. W. Ritter	3d class clerk	350 00
	C. E. Upperman	do.	350 00
	H. C. Holloway	do.	350 00
	A. C. Tonner	do.	350 00
	J. F. Fales	2d assistant examiner	350 00
	J. J. Halsted	do.	350 00
	T. C. Connolly	do.	350 00
	S. A. Fahnestock	do.	350 00
	D. W. Stewart	do.	350 00
	Clifford Arick	do.	350 00
	W. C. Dodge	do.	350 00
	N. Crawford	do.	350 00
	S. P. Bell	Machinist	350 00
	W. G. Cranch	2d class clerk	300 00
	P. E. Wilson	do.	300 00
	A. Moore	do.	300 00
	W. C. Tuck	do.	300 00
	S. M. Poole	do.	300 00
	J. M. Holloway	Messenger	210 00
			17,960 00
Oct. 1	D. P. Holloway	Commissioner	1,125 00
	John L. Hayes	Chief clerk	625 00
	S. H. Hodges	Examiner-in-chief	750 00
	T. C. Theaker	do.	750 00
	J. J. Coombs	do.	750 00
	H. Baldwin	Examiner	625 00
	T. R. Peale	do.	625 00
	William B. Taylor	do.	625 00
	B. F. James	do.	625 00
	S. E. Cories	do.	625 00
	C. G. Page	do.	625 00
	H. P. K. Peck	do.	135 87

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement of salaries paid—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
1862.			0
Oct. 1	James M. Blanchard.....	Examiner.....	\$625 00
	J. W. Jayne.....	do.....	625 00
	William Bebb.....	do.....	625 00
	B. S. Hedrick.....	do.....	625 00
	J. Van Santvoord.....	Assistant examiner....	450 00
	J. H. Adams.....	do.....	450 00
	A. M. Smith.....	do.....	450 00
	R. D. Clarke.....	do.....	450 00
	C. Arick.....	do.....	450 00
	N. Crawford.....	do.....	450 00
	T. C. Connolly.....	do.....	450 00
	Jos. F. Fales.....	2d assistant examiner..	400 00
	J. J. Halsted.....	do.....	400 00
	S. S. Fahnestock.....	do.....	400 00
	D. S. Stewart.....	do.....	400 00
	W. C. Dodge.....	do.....	400 00
	William T. Dennis.....	do.....	265 21
	Hugh McCormick.....	4th class clerk.....	450 00
	W. E. Jillson.....	Librarian.....	450 00
	S. P. Bell.....	Machinist.....	400 00
	C. E. Upperman.....	3d class clerk.....	400 00
	A. C. Tonner.....	do.....	400 00
	H. C. Holloway.....	do.....	400 00
	A. Moore.....	do.....	400 00
	W. C. Tuck.....	do.....	400 00
	W. G. Cranch.....	2d class clerk.....	350 00
	P. E. Wilson.....	do.....	350 00
	S. M. Pool.....	do.....	117 93
	J. M. Holloway.....	Messenger.....	210 00
	Hugh McCormick.....	4th class clerk.....	166 31
	W. E. Jillson.....	Librarian.....	166 31
			20, 461 63
Nov. 1	D. P. Holloway.....	Commissioner.....	375 00
	John L. Hayes.....	Chief clerk.....	208 33
	S. H. Hodges.....	Examiner-in-chief.....	250 00
	T. C. Theaker.....	do.....	250 00
	J. J. Coombs.....	do.....	250 00
	H. Baldwin.....	Examiner.....	208 33
	T. R. Peale.....	do.....	208 33
	William B. Taylor.....	do.....	208 33
	B. F. James.....	do.....	208 33
	S. E. Cories.....	do.....	208 33
	C. G. Page.....	do.....	208 33
	J. M. Blanchard.....	do.....	208 33
	J. W. Jayne.....	do.....	208 33
	William Bebb.....	do.....	208 33

Statement of salaries paid—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
1862. Nov. 1	B. S. Hedrick	Examiner	\$208 33
	J. Van Santvoord.....	Assistant examiner...	150 00
	J. H. Adams	do	150 00
	A. M. Smith	do	150 00
	R. D. Clarke	do	150 00
	C. Arick	do	150 00
	N. Crawford	do	150 00
	T. C. Connolly	do	150 00
	S. S. Fahnestock	do	450 00
	Hugh McCormick.....	4th class and disb'g clerk	150 00
	W. E. Jillson	Librarian	150 00
	J. F. Fales	2d assistant examiner..	133 33
	J. J. Halsted	do	133 33
	D. S. Stewart	do	133 33
	W. C. Dodge	do	133 33
	William T. Dennis	do	133 33
	Emmett Quinn	do	185 50
	S. P. Bell	Machinist.....	133 33
	C. E. Upperman	3d class clerk	133 33
	A. C. Towner	do	133 33
	H. C. Holloway	do	133 33
	A. Moore	do	133 33
	William C. Tuck	do	133 33
	William G. Crouch.....	2d class clerk	116 66
	P. E. Wilson	do	116 66
	J. M. Holloway	Messenger	70 00
			6, 872 08
Dec. 1	D. P. Holloway	Commissioner	375 00
	John L. Hayes	Chief clerk	208 33
	S. H. Hodges	Examiner-in-chief....	250 00
	T. C. Theaker	do	250 00
	J. J. Coombs	do	250 00
	Henry Baldwin	Examiner	208 33
	T. R. Peale	do	208 33
	William B. Taylor.....	do	208 33
	B. F. James	do	208 33
	S. E. Cories	do	208 33
	C. G. Page	do	208 33
	James M. Blanchard....	do	208 33
	J. W. Jayne	do	208 33
	William Bebb	do	208 33
	B. S. Hedrick	do	208 33
	J. Van Santvoord.....	Assistant examiner	150 00
	J. H. Adams	do	150 00
	A. M. Smith	do	150 00
	W. C. Doane	do	750 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement of salaries paid—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
1862. Dec. 1	R. D. Clarke	Assistant examiner	\$150 00
	C. Arick	do	150 00
	N. Crawford	do	150 00
	T. C. Connolly	do	150 00
	S. S. Fahnestock	do	150 00
	Hugh McCormick	4th class and disb'g clerk	150 00
	W. E. Jillson	Librarian	150 00
	Jos. F. Fales	2d assistant examiner ..	133 33
	J. J. Halsted	do	133 33
	D. S. Stewart	do	133 33
	W. C. Dodge	do	133 33
	W. T. Dennis	do	133 33
	E. Quinn	do	133 33
	S. P. Bell	Machinist	133 33
	C. E. Upperman	3d class clerk	133 33
	A. C. Tonner	do	133 33
	H. C. Holloway	do	131 88
	A. Moore	do	133 33
	William C. Tuck	do	133 33
	W. G. Cranch	2d class clerk	116 67
	P. E. Wilson	do	116 67
	J. M. Holloway	Messenger	70 00
			7, 568 48
1863. Jan. 1	D. P. Holloway	Commissioner	375 00
	John L. Hayes	Chief clerk	208 34
	S. H. Hodges	Examiner-in-chief	250 00
	T. C. Theaker	do	250 00
	J. J. Coombs	do	250 00
	Henry Baldwin	Examiner	208 34
	T. R. Peale	do	208 34
	William B. Taylor	do	208 34
	B. F. James	do	208 34
	S. E. Cories	do	208 34
	C. G. Page	do	208 34
	J. M. Blanchard	do	208 34
	J. W. Jayne	do	208 34
	William Bebb	do	208 34
	B. S. Hedrick	do	208 34
	William C. Doane	do	208 96
	J. H. Adams	do	208 96
	J. Van Santvoord	Assistant examiner	150 00
	A. M. Smith	do	150 00
	R. D. Clarke	do	150 00
	C. Arick	do	150 00
	N. Crawford	do	150 00
	T. C. Connolly	do	150 00

Statement of salaries paid—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Amount.
1863. Jan. 1	S. S. Fahnestock	Assistant examiner	\$150 00
	H. McCormick	4th class clerk	150 00
	W. E. Jillson	Librarian	150 00
	Jos. F. Fales	2d assistant examiner..	133 34
	J. J. Halsted .....	.....do.....	133 34
	D. S. Stewart .....	.....do.....	133 34
	W. C. Dodge .....	.....do.....	133 34
	W. T. Dennis .....	.....do.....	133 34
	E. Quinn .....	.....do.....	133 34
	S. P. Bell	Machinist	133 34
	C. E. Upperman	3d class clerk	133 34
	A. C. Tonner .....	.....do.....	133 34
	A. Moore .....	.....do.....	133 34
	W. C. Tuck .....	.....do.....	133 34
	W. G. Cranch	2d class clerk	116 67
	P. E. Wilson .....	.....do.....	116 67
	J. M. Holloway	Messenger	70 00
			6,954 74
	Total amount from April 1, 1861, to December 31, 1862		144,818 87

Statement of money paid by D. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, for temporary clerks, from April 1, 1861, to December 31, 1862.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
T. Powell	\$8 87	B. Betts	\$116 00
Mary W. Jamesson	35 07	R. G. Campbell	116 00
A. C. Tonner	13 30	M. G. Meldrum	116 00
James L. Reily	10 93	A. H. Mechlin	116 00
E. H. Adams	163 40	H. Edelin	116 00
J. H. Gantt	68 37	C. N. Parmelee	112 50
M. L. Upperman	32 43	F. J. Stratton	107 20
McClees & Co.	5 00	S. M. Pool	106 12
H. O. Brigham	133 00	A. C. Klink	100 00
S. D. Leib	117 33	S. S. Thomas	100 00
R. C. Weightman	116 00	J. A. McKean	100 00
L. Bosworth	116 00	M. McKenna	41 65
J. L. Adams	116 00	C. L. Jones	91 64
William F. Hall	116 00	James Fishback	77 05
C. Mahon	116 00	J. H. Phillips	73 50
R. M. Betts	116 00	W. P. Bell	73 33

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
A. T. Sangston.....	\$72 00	G. A. C. Smith.....	\$36 50
William McNeir.....	70 00	S. S. Thomas.....	100 00
R. O. Dormer.....	63 18	T. H. Sypherd.....	100 00
C. H. Barton.....	50 00	E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00
G. A. C. Smith.....	47 00	A. C. Klink.....	100 00
S. E. Duvall.....	44 50	J. A. McKean.....	100 00
B. G. Bangs.....	40 90	G. F. McCallmont.....	100 00
E. J. Underwood.....	38 61	E. Evans.....	100 00
J. A. W. Turner.....	37 05	R. G. Campbell.....	108 88
J. W. Johnston.....	33 30	E. W. Jones.....	94 30
M. M. Muldaur.....	33 30	R. O. Dormer.....	89 38
G. F. McCallmont.....	30 00	A. T. Sangston.....	83 00
M. French.....	27 80	J. S. Ewbank.....	81 25
M. Johns.....	26 96	F. Thompson.....	56 00
H. W. Throckmorton...	26 10	S. E. Duvall.....	54 37
K. Hamersly.....	19 05	H. Locke.....	53 33
Henry McCormick.....	15 50	C. H. Barton.....	50 00
E. H. Craven.....	15 15	M. G. Meldrum.....	50 00
R. E. Hyatt.....	14 20	F. J. Jones.....	50 00
E. Hyatt.....	14 15	Laura V. Tayman.....	47 90
M. Granger.....	6 93	H. W. Smith.....	46 15
H. L. Jillson.....	4 80	William Bebb.....	44 33
E. Evans.....	100 00	J. E. Mendenhall.....	43 13
F. Saxty.....	60 00	L. P. Haskell.....	38 34
C. Mahon.....	11 50	H. W. Throckmorton...	38 26
James S. Ewbank.....	100 02	K. Hamersly.....	30 25
F. Thompson.....	19 00	M. A. Potter.....	35 05
J. B. Loomis.....	116 00	M. French.....	27 70
J. F. Gordon.....	116 00	E. Hyatt.....	25 15
E. Hyatt.....	15 55	M. Johns.....	25 00
R. E. Hyatt.....	17 20	E. H. Craven.....	23 20
S. M. Pool.....	21 50	A. Y. Hooper.....	20 75
R. G. Banks, jr.....	37 75	I. A. Cooke.....	20 50
H. O. Brigham.....	133 00	M. McKenna.....	20 30
F. J. Stratton.....	122 50	A. Moss.....	19 45
R. C. Weightman.....	116 00	R. E. Hyatt.....	19 05
H. Edelin.....	116 00	S. A. Lawrence.....	17 61
R. Betts.....	116 00	M. Granger.....	14 27
J. F. Gordon.....	116 00	W. F. Hall.....	62 68
A. H. Mechlin.....	116 00	J. L. Adams.....	50 14
L. Bosworth.....	116 00	H. F. Read.....	28 75
E. J. Underwood.....	79 43	H. L. Jillson.....	3 75
J. B. Loomis.....	116 00	J. A. McKean.....	151 90
J. L. Adams.....	116 00	F. J. Stratton.....	144 30
R. M. Betts.....	116 00	H. O. Brigham.....	134 00
William F. Hall.....	116 00	William Bebb.....	133 33
S. D. Leib.....	115 67	R. O. Dormer.....	125 51
J. H. Phillips.....	137 50	R. C. Weightman.....	118 00
C. N. Parmelee.....	113 00	William F. Hall.....	118 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
J. F. Gordon	\$118 00	S. C. Handy	\$10 80
J. B. Loomis	118 00	M. E. Ogier	9 35
L. Bosworth	118 00	A. M. Richardson	3 30
R. Betts	118 00	F. J. Jones	49 75
S. D. Leib	117 00	H. F. Read	12 50
J. L. Adams	116 00	E. Hyatt	42 45
E. Evans	100 00	R. E. Hyatt	25 30
A. C. Klink	100 00	M. Harris	28 20
S. S. Thomas	100 00	E. Toney	27 55
E. W. Jones	100 00	H. Edelin	50 75
T. H. Sypherd	100 00	James S. Ewbank	7 65
H. W. Smith	100 00	S. S. Thomas	58 69
E. W. W. Griffin	100 00	H. O. Brigham	133 00
H. Locke	100 00	William Bebb	133 00
G. F. McCallmont	100 00	R. C. Weightman	116 00
G. A. C. Smith	77 83	J. B. Loomis	116 00
J. H. Phillips	96 25	L. Bosworth	116 00
J. S. Ewbank	118 72	R. Betts	116 00
C. N. Parmelee	124 50	W. F. Hall	116 00
A. T. Sangston	84 00	J. F. Gordon	116 00
H. Edelin	87 47	R. O. Dormer	100 00
R. M. Betts	88 07	F. J. Stratton	100 00
J. E. Mendenhall	98 25	G. F. McCallmont	100 00
S. A. Lawrence	99 94	H. W. Smith	100 00
R. G. Campbell	109 47	T. H. Sypherd	100 00
F. Thompson	65 15	H. Locke	100 00
E. J. Underwood	64 58	E. W. W. Griffin	100 00
M. G. Meldrum	60 37	E. G. Smith	100 00
M. McKenna	50 00	E. Evans	100 00
C. H. Barton	50 00	A. T. Sangston	83 00
M. M. Muldaur	42 30	J. A. McKean	100 17
M. Johns	39 75	S. D. Leib	131 48
L. V. Tayman	37 90	E. W. Jones	118 37
H. W. Throckmorton	35 54	R. G. Campbell	117 84
Mary A. Potter	34 90	A. C. Klink	100 00
J. E. Parish	34 80	J. H. Phillips	96 50
E. H. Craven	34 45	G. A. C. Smith	100 75
S. E. Duvall	33 82	C. N. Parmelee	116 50
K. Hamersly	29 12	J. L. Adams	85 40
M. French	28 65	S. A. Lawrence	71 00
I. A. Cooke	26 04	J. E. Mendenhall	65 12
L. P. Haskell	25 70	E. J. Underwood	62 62
A. Moss	25 00	F. Thompson	54 00
A. E. Ryder	20 55	H. W. Throckmorton	21 85
M. Granger	20 00	M. G. Meldrum	49 70
E. Y. Smith	20 00	M. French	40 50
B. G. Bangs	17 60	M. McKenna	40 15
C. M. Appleton	13 89	A. Moss	37 95
M. D. Peabody	12 20	F. J. Jones	34 60

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
C. H. Barton	\$32 85	M. G. Meldrum	\$53 00
M. Harris	29 00	Mary A. Potter	36 05
I. A. Cooke	23 50	Annie Moss	25 00
A. E. Ryder	21 95	I. A. Cooke	25 00
S. Handy	16 25	M. French	25 00
M. Johns	19 08	F. J. Jones	3 90
M. A. Potter	16 55	M. E. Ogier	4 40
E. Hyatt	16 55	A. E. Ryder	13 05
R. E. Hyatt	14 95	F. Thompson	48 35
L. V. Tayman	13 00	M. M. Muldaur	29 55
K. Hamersly	12 55	E. Hyatt	28 85
M. D. Peabody	12 50	R. E. Hyatt	32 40
M. Granger	10 45	C. H. Barton	64 80
E. H. Craven	9 35	Mary Harris	44 05
M. E. Ogier	8 50	Mary D. Peabody	21 60
J. E. Parish	4 80	Laura V. Tayman	15 95
H. L. Jillson	2 40	A. M. Richardson	12 05
S. E. Duvall	50 00	S. E. Duvall	39 36
A. E. Ryder	9 55	Jennie E. Parish	43 45
H. O. Brigham	50 00	E. H. Craven	45 00
S. Handy	6 05	McClees Gallery	11 00
M. McKenna	10 85	L. P. Haskell	26 70
A. E. Peck	21 50	William Bebb	116 66
William Bebb	133 00	R. C. Weightman	100 00
R. C. Weightman	117 33	J. E. Mendenhall	100 00
L. Bosworth	117 33	E. Evans	100 00
W. F. Hall	117 33	R. Betts	100 00
R. Betts	117 00	L. Bosworth	100 00
E. Evans	100 00	W. F. Hall	100 00
H. Locke	100 00	E. G. Smith	100 00
H. W. Smith	100 00	H. Locke	100 00
T. H. Sypherd	100 00	T. H. Sypherd	100 00
E. W. W. Griffin	100 00	E. W. W. Griffin	100 00
A. C. Klink	100 00	J. H. Phillips	114 00
E. G. Smith	100 00	G. A. C. Smith	47 60
R. O. Dormer	100 00	C. N. Parmelee	100 00
G. F. McCallmout	100 00	F. J. Stratton	100 03
F. J. Stratton	100 00	J. A. McKean	59 88
J. H. Phillips	120 50	R. G. Campbell	47 45
G. A. C. Smith	70 00	H. W. Throckmorton	25 76
C. N. Parmelee	116 00	E. J. Underwood	16 20
R. G. Campbell	105 37	A. C. Klink	100 00
J. E. Mendenhall	96 50	J. W. Krepps	83 33
A. T. Sangston	84 00	A. T. Sangston	83 00
J. A. McKean	62 15	R. O. Dormer	82 52
S. A. Lawrence	45 22	S. A. Lawrence	32 00
H. W. Throckmorton	33 45	Martha French	25 00
E. J. Underwood	29 45	M. Johns	18 51
M. Johns	22 68	I. A. Cooke	20 08

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
A. Moss	\$25 00	J. E. Parish	\$39 20
S. E. Duvall	20 50	M. G. Meldrum	38 00
A. E. Ryder	3 96	S. E. Duvall	30 75
M. G. Meldrum	47 52	M. French	25 00
E. H. Craven	40 60	Annie Moss	25 00
J. E. Parish	40 60	M. A. Griffin	24 50
L. Weed	10 32	Mary D. Peabody	18 28
L. P. Haskell	16 92	J. Weed	10 24
C. H. Barton	38 56	A. M. Richardson	8 00
S. L. Weightman	15 36	J. A. Cooke	23 33
Ann Hanson	9 00	A. C. Klink	93 39
F. Thompson	38 40	L. P. Haskell	16 68
M. M. Muldaur	22 40	F. J. Jones	18 12
E. Hyatt	19 52	M. Johns	11 96
R. E. Hyatt	17 72	A. E. Peck	7 64
Mary Harris	18 48	V. Jones	16 00
V. Jones	12 12	E. Hyatt	32 72
Mary D. Peabody	10 96	R. E. Hyatt	27 60
A. M. Richardson	14 24	M. M. Muldaur	16 32
F. J. Jones	10 00	S. L. Weightman	55 00
G. F. McCallmont	100 00	Ann Hanson	46 08
G. C. Schaeffer	7 10	William Bebb	116 66
William Bebb	116 66	R. C. Weightman	100 00
R. C. Weightman	100 00	R. Betts	100 00
J. E. Mendenhall	100 00	L. Bosworth	100 00
L. Bosworth	100 00	C. N. Parmelee	100 00
R. Betts	100 00	W. F. Hall	100 00
William F. Hall	100 00	H. Locke	100 00
T. H. Sypherd	100 00	E. G. Smith	100 00
G. F. McCallmont	100 00	J. E. Mendenhall	100 00
E. Evans	100 00	E. Evans	100 00
E. W. W. Griffin	100 00	T. H. Sypherd	100 00
H. Locke	100 00	G. F. McCallmont	100 00
E. G. Smith	100 00	E. W. W. Griffin	100 00
C. N. Parmelee	100 00	J. W. Krepps	84 00
J. H. Phillips	111 60	A. T. Sangston	83 00
G. A. C. Smith	102 40	J. H. Phillips	113 60
J. W. Krepps	83 00	G. A. C. Smith	96 00
A. T. Sangston	83 00	G. C. Lambright	89 40
R. O. Dormer	82 43	A. C. Klink	106 60
R. G. Campbell	76 57	R. O. Dormer	88 80
F. J. Stratton	57 08	F. J. Stratton	75 04
J. A. McKean	50 86	J. A. McKean	74 56
S. A. Lawrence	47 00	S. A. Lawrence	38 60
E. J. Underwood	23 24	H. W. Throckmorton	28 80
H. W. Throckmorton	19 45	E. J. Underwood	26 25
F. Thompson	48 80	R. G. Campbell	67 72
C. H. Barton	48 00	F. Thompson	43 56
E. H. Craven	39 20	C. H. Barton	42 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
M. G. Meldrum.....	\$41 48	M. G. Meldrum.....	\$45 44
I. A. Cooke	35 20	C. H. Barton	40 00
J. E. Parish	31 52	F. Thompson.....	36 08
E. H. Craven	31 52	I. A. Cooke.....	30 40
H. L. Jones.....	29 90	J. E. Parish.....	29 12
Annie Moss.....	25 00	E. H. Craven.....	29 12
M. French.....	25 00	Annie Moss	25 00
E. Hyatt	24 40	M. French	25 00
R. E. Hyatt	24 40	E. Hyatt	22 00
M. Harris	24 24	R. E. Hyatt	18 24
L. P. Haskell	23 20	M. D. Peabody	20 80
M. D. Peabody.....	20 00	Mary Harris.....	20 00
Lizzie Weed	19 28	A. J. Johnston	20 00
V. Jones	18 00	Jennie L. Wall	17 80
M. M. Muldaur	17 60	Lizzie Weed	17 60
S. E. Duvall	10 40	M. C. Muldaur.....	17 36
Kate Hamersly.....	7 60	V. Jones.....	16 00
Annie E. Peck	5 50	L. P. Haskell.....	16 00
M. A. Griffin.....	17 60	A. E. Peck	14 20
Ann Hanson	22 68	S. E. Duvall	12 40
S. L. Weightman	53 28	M. A. Griffin	12 00
W. Bebb	116 68	Kate Hamersly	8 80
R. C. Weightman.....	100 00	S. L. Weightman.....	18 00
L. Bosworth	100 00	A. Hanson	30 40
C. N. Parmelee	100 00	Do.....	7 92
H. W. Mendenhall	100 00	Edward Bebb.....	400 00
W. F. Hall	100 00	William Bebb.....	116 66
E. G. Smith	100 00	R. C. Weightman	100 00
H. Locke	100 00	Lewis Bosworth.....	100 00
George F. McCallmont..	100 00	W. F. Hall.....	100 00
A. C. Klink.....	100 00	R. Betts	100 00
R. Betts	100 00	A. C. Klink	100 00
E. W. W. Griffin	100 00	T. H. Sypherd.....	100 00
E. Evans	100 00	E. Evans	100 00
T. H. Sypherd	100 00	G. McCallmont	100 00
J. H. Phillips	106 40	E. G. Smith	100 00
G. A. C. Smith	74 40	R. O. Dormer.....	100 00
Geo. C. Lambright.....	63 80	C. N. Parmelee	100 00
A. T. Sangston.....	84 00	H. W. Mendenhall	100 00
J. W. Krepps	83 00	E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00
H. W. Throckmorton...	83 00	H. Locke	100 00
R. O. Dormer	106 35	H. L. Jones	100 00
R. G. Campbell.....	97 00	J. A. McKean	100 00
J. A. McKean.....	96 85	A. L. Hayes	100 00
F. J. Stratton.....	96 58	A. T. Sangston	83 00
S. A. Lawrence.....	56 68	J. W. Krepps	83 00
H. L. Jones	48 13	J. H. Phillips	83 60
T. Hagerty	36 67	G. A. C. Smith.....	60 00
E. J. Underwood	34 80	G. C. Lambright.....	39 20

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
R. G. Campbell.....	\$107 48	G. A. C. Smith.....	\$57 60
H. W. Throckmorton...	96 64	R. G. Campbell.....	105 20
F. J. Stratton.....	86 80	J. A. McKean.....	99 40
Thomas Hagerty.....	82 00	R. O. Dormer.....	86 40
S. A. Lawrence.....	59 44	F. J. Stratton.....	86 04
E. J. Underwood.....	31 76	H. W. Throckmorton...	69 14
Charles L. Coombs.....	100 00	S. A. Lawrence.....	63 60
F. Thompson.....	54 12	C. L. Coombs.....	50 00
C. H. Barton.....	52 40	E. J. Underwood.....	46 40
Jennie E. Parish.....	46 64	Thomas Hagerty.....	23 81
E. H. Craven.....	46 64	M. G. Meldrum.....	47 20
M. G. Meldrum.....	42 40	Isabella A. Cooke.....	47 00
S. E. Duvall.....	34 56	F. Thompson.....	45 68
I. A. Cooke.....	32 28	Jennie E. Parish.....	45 36
E. Hyatt.....	30 00	E. H. Craven.....	45 36
R. E. Hyatt.....	28 00	H. L. Jones.....	39 12
M. M. Muldaur.....	26 80	E. Hyatt.....	30 24
Lizzie Weed.....	25 28	R. E. Hyatt.....	28 80
Annie Moss.....	25 00	Lizzie Weed.....	28 00
Martha French.....	25 00	Mary Harris.....	25 60
A. E. Peck.....	21 48	Annie Moss.....	25 00
V. Jones.....	20 00	Martha French.....	25 00
M. A. Griffin.....	17 72	M. M. Muldaur.....	23 72
Mary Harris.....	13 36	A. E. Peck.....	22 48
Kate E. Hamersly.....	11 40	M. D. Peabody.....	20 52
A. J. Johnson.....	8 20	V. Jones.....	17 32
Mary D. Peabody.....	25 48	Kate E. Hamersly.....	14 20
L. P. Haskell.....	20 40	S. E. Duvall.....	12 28
C. M. Appleton.....	7 00	M. A. Griffin.....	5 28
C. H. Barton.....	34 88	Jennie L. Wall.....	7 64
R. C. Weightman.....	100 00	L. P. Haskell.....	22 40
Lewis Bosworth.....	100 00	A. J. Johnston.....	21 00
H. W. Mendenhall.....	100 00	Nicholas H. Schram....	50 00
A. C. Klink.....	100 00	A. L. Hayes.....	51 00
R. Betts.....	100 00	R. C. Weightman.....	100 00
W. F. Hall.....	100 00	W. F. Hall.....	100 00
E. G. Smith.....	100 00	Royston Betts.....	100 00
George McCallmont....	100 00	C. N. Parmelee.....	100 00
C. N. Parmelee.....	100 00	L. Bosworth.....	100 00
E. Bebb.....	100 00	E. Evans.....	100 00
T. N. Sypherd.....	100 00	E. G. Smith.....	100 00
E. Evans.....	100 00	H. W. Mendenhall....	100 00
E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00	E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00
A. L. Hayes.....	100 00	H. Locke.....	100 00
Hartwell Locke.....	100 00	T. H. Sypherd.....	100 00
A. T. Sangston.....	83 00	G. McCallmont.....	100 00
J. W. Krepps.....	83 00	E. Bebb.....	100 00
J. H. Phillips.....	55 20	A. C. Klink.....	100 00
G. C. Lambright.....	42 80	A. T. Sangston.....	84 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
J. W. Krepps	\$84 00	H. W. Mendenhall.....	\$100 00
J. H. Phillips	103 40	T. H. Sypherd	100 00
G. A. C. Smith	70 80	E. W. W. Griffin	100 00
G. C. Lambright	62 80	H. Locke	100 00
H. W. Throckmorton...	116 68	N. H. Schram	100 00
R. G. Campbell	108 24	A. T. Sangston	83 00
J. A. McKean	107 62	James W. Krepps.....	83 00
F. J. Stratton	100 48	J. H. Phillips	102 60
R. O. Dormer	72 96	G. A. C. Smith	82 80
S. A. Lawrence	66 56	G. C. Lambright	80 80
E. J. Underwood	52 00	R. G. Campbell	116 00
C. L. Coombs	50 00	F. J. Stratton	104 50
C. H. Barton	59 56	H. W. Throckmorton...	104 00
T. Hagerty	53 60	R. O. Dormer	89 20
M. G. Meldrum	46 80	J. A. McKean	89 10
Jennie E. Parish	43 88	S. A. Lawrence	59 60
E. H. Craven	43 88	E. J. Underwood	55 00
H. L. Jones	42 84	C. L. Coombs	50 00
F. Thompson	42 64	Thomas Hagerty	50 00
I. A. Cooke	32 00	Isabella A. Cooke	72 00
E. Hyatt	32 00	C. H. Barton	61 20
R. E. Hyatt	30 56	M. G. Meldrum	56 80
V. Jones	30 00	F. Thompson	56 00
S. E. Duvall	29 48	J. E. Parish	54 40
M. French	25 00	E. H. Craven	54 40
Annie Moss	25 00	H. L. Jones	52 80
M. M. Muldaur	21 60	Ella R. Parker	40 80
Mary D. Peabody	18 08	R. E. Hyatt	40 00
A. E. Peck	17 40	E. Hyatt	36 80
Lizzie Weed	17 32	V. Jones	30 00
E. R. Parker	17 24	M. French	25 00
Kate E. Hamersly	16 52	Annie Moss	25 00
L. P. Haskell	16 08	L. Weed	25 00
M. A. Griffin	15 08	S. E. Duvall	28 80
A. J. Johnston	10 00	M. M. Muldaur	24 40
M. Harris	6 04	C. M. Melville	24 00
E. M. Melville	5 00	A. E. Peck	22 40
N. H. Schram	17 00	Kate Hamersly	14 10
A. G. Wilkinson	9 50	M. A. Griffin	16 80
R. C. Weightman	100 00	Mary D. Peabody	25 00
L. Bosworth	100 00	A. J. Johnston	20 00
Edward Bebb	100 00	L. P. Haskell	24 00
C. N. Parmelee	100 00	C. M. Appleton	4 00
E. Evans	100 00	R. C. Weightman	100 00
William F. Hall	100 00	L. Bosworth	100 00
E. G. Smith	100 00	Edward Bebb	100 00
R. Betts	100 00	W. F. Hall	100 00
A. C. Klink	100 00	R. Betts	100 00
George McCallmont....	100 00	E. Evans	100 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names	Amount.
E. G. Smith.....	\$100 00	T. H. Upperman.....	\$73 33
C. N. Parmelee.....	100 00	R. C. Weightman.....	100 00
E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00	Wm. F. Hall.....	100 00
H. Locke.....	100 00	E. Evans.....	100 00
H. W. Mendenhall.....	100 00	R. Betts.....	100 00
T. H. Sypherd.....	100 00	H. W. Mendenhall.....	100 00
Geo. McCallmont.....	100 00	L. Bosworth.....	100 00
N. H. Schram.....	100 00	Edw'd Bebb.....	100 00
R. O. Dormer.....	100 00	N. H. Schram.....	100 00
H. L. Jones.....	95 00	T. H. Sypherd.....	100 00
J. A. McKean.....	100 00	J. A. McKean.....	100 00
A. T. Sangston.....	83 00	R. O. Dormer.....	100 00
J. W. Krepps.....	83 00	E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00
J. H. Phillips.....	72 40	C. N. Parmelee.....	100 00
L. M. Childs.....	10 20	H. Locke.....	100 00
M. A. Griffin.....	17 20	E. G. Smith.....	100 00
A. E. Peck.....	17 60	Geo. McCallmont.....	100 00
A. J. Johnston.....	19 20	H. L. Jones.....	100 00
G. A. C. Smith.....	62 40	A. T. Sangston.....	84 00
G. C. Lambright.....	52 40	Jas. W. Krepps.....	84 00
F. J. Stratton.....	117 00	C. L. Coombs.....	50 00
R. G. Campbell.....	108 80	J. H. Phillips.....	82 40
A. C. Klink.....	101 00	G. A. C. Smith.....	85 06
H. W. Throckmorton.....	86 40	G. C. Lambright.....	70 00
C. L. Coombs.....	50 00	H. W. Throckmorton.....	96 60
E. J. Underwood.....	46 00	F. J. Stratton.....	89 60
S. A. Lawrence.....	43 40	R. G. Campbell.....	87 00
T. Hagerty.....	41 20	A. C. Klink.....	80 40
H. L. Jones.....	4 20	S. A. Lawrence.....	69 80
Isabella A. Cooke.....	55 20	E. J. Underwood.....	40 00
F. Thompson.....	53 20	Thos. Hagerty.....	41 00
M. G. Meldrum.....	45 80	I. A. Cooke.....	56 40
C. H. Barton.....	49 40	M. G. Meldrum.....	49 40
J. E. Parish.....	46 40	E. H. Craven.....	47 80
E. H. Craven.....	46 40	J. E. Parish.....	47 80
R. E. Hyatt.....	41 80	F. Thompson.....	47 40
E. Hyatt.....	36 00	Ella R. Parker.....	41 00
Ella R. Parker.....	36 80	E. Hyatt.....	34 20
Kate E. Hamersly.....	34 60	R. E. Hyatt.....	36 20
M. M. Muldaur.....	29 20	M. M. Muldaur.....	27 20
V. Jones.....	26 40	S. E. Duvall.....	26 80
Annie Moss.....	25 00	M. French.....	25 00
M. French.....	25 00	Annie Moss.....	25 00
L. P. Haskell.....	20 60	V. Jones.....	25 00
C. M. Melville.....	20 40	L. M. Childs.....	24 00
M. D. Peabody.....	20 00	K. Hamersly.....	21 20
Lizzie Weed.....	20 00	L. P. Haskell.....	20 80
S. E. Duvall.....	11 20	A. J. Johnson.....	18 80
A. G. Wilkinson.....	56 00	Lizzie Weed.....	18 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
Mary D. Peabody.....	\$18 00	S. E. Duvall	\$28 80
M. A. Griffin.....	17 80	L. M. Childs	26 00
A. E. Peck.....	16 00	A. J. Johnston	25 20
C. M. Melville.....	15 20	Annie Moss	25 00
C. H. Barton.....	49 60	Mary D. Peabody.....	24 00
R. C. Weightman.....	116 00	M. M. Muldaur	23 20
L. Bosworth.....	116 66	Lizzie Weed	22 40
E. Bebb.....	100 00	L. P. Haskell	20 50
R. Betts.....	100 00	A. E. Peck	17 60
H. W. Mendenhall.....	100 00	Kate Hamersly	20 00
W. F. Hall.....	100 00	R. Betts	50 00
E. Evans.....	100 00	L. Bosworth	116 66
J. A. McKean.....	100 00	John K. Smith	116 00
T. H. Sypherd.....	100 00	R. C. Weightman	116 00
F. W. Ritter.....	100 00	W. F. Hall	100 00
R. O. Dormer.....	100 00	E. Evans	100 00
Thos. C. Smith.....	100 00	E. Bebb	100 00
N. H. Schram.....	100 00	F. W. Ritter	100 00
Geo. McCallmont.....	100 00	T. H. Sypherd	100 00
E. G. Smith.....	100 00	R. O. Dormer	100 00
A. T. Sangston.....	100 00	J. A. McKean	100 00
J. W. Krepps.....	100 00	A. T. Sangston	100 00
E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00	Thomas C. Smith	100 00
H. Locke.....	100 00	H. W. Mendenhall	100 00
H. L. Jones.....	100 00	E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00
G. A. C. Smith.....	115 00	H. Locke	100 00
J. H. Phillips.....	129 00	H. L. Jones	100 00
G. C. Lambright.....	101 75	J. W. Jenkins.....	54 83
A. C. Klink.....	165 62	J. W. Krepps	100 00
R. G. Campbell.....	109 80	C. N. Parmelee	100 00
C. N. Parmelee.....	100 00	George McCallmont	100 00
H. W. Throckmorton.....	85 20	E. G. Smith	100 00
F. J. Stratton.....	80 00	William A. Hayes.....	100 00
S. A. Lawrence.....	72 00	G. A. C. Smith	18 00
E. J. Underwood.....	56 80	Do	139 00
C. L. Coombs.....	50 00	J. H. Phillips	124 00
Thos. Hagerty.....	41 40	G. C. Lambright	100 00
I. A. Cooke.....	76 40	R. G. Campbell	98 20
C. H. Barton.....	57 00	A. C. Klink	77 40
F. Thompson.....	54 40	F. J. Stratton	72 00
M. G. Meldrum.....	54 40	S. A. Lawrence	65 80
J. E. Parish.....	52 00	H. W. Throckmorton.....	50 00
E. H. Craven.....	52 00	C. L. Coombs	39 40
E. Hyatt.....	41 20	E. J. Underwood.....	57 60
R. E. Hyatt.....	37 60	I. A. Cooke	48 00
Martha French.....	35 00	C. H. Barton	45 40
Ella R. Parker.....	30 20	J. E. Parish	45 40
V. Jones.....	30 00	E. H. Craven	44 00
M. A. Griffin.....	29 60	M. G. Meldrum	

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
F. Thompson.....	\$40 00	G. C. Lambright.....	\$73 75
M. French.....	35 00	F. J. Stratton.....	93 40
M. M. Muldaur.....	28 00	H. W. Throckmorton...	100 00
A. E. Washington.....	28 80	C. L. Coombs.....	50 00
R. E. Hyatt.....	28 80	E. J. Underwood.....	45 20
E. Hyatt.....	25 20	C. H. Barton.....	48 60
M. A. Griffin.....	26 40	J. E. Parish.....	44 20
C. M. Melville.....	25 60	E. H. Craven.....	44 20
Annie Moss.....	25 00	Isabella A. Cooke.....	41 80
V. Jones.....	22 60	A. E. Washington.....	41 80
Ella R. Parker.....	20 20	M. G. Meldrum.....	39 60
M. D. Peabody.....	20 00	F. Thompson.....	38 60
L. C. Childs.....	19 20	M. French.....	35 00
A. J. Johnston.....	16 40	E. T. Upperman.....	31 00
A. E. Peck.....	11 80	E. Hyatt.....	26 80
Lizzie Weed.....	9 80	R. E. Hyatt.....	21 00
Kate Hamersly.....	8 60	M. A. Griffin.....	23 20
A. Bradford.....	6 12	Annie Moss.....	25 00
A. G. Wilkinson.....	14 20	Ella R. Parker.....	22 80
S. E. Duvall.....	13 00	A. Bradford.....	19 20
N. H. Schram.....	100 00	A. J. Johnston.....	16 80
L. P. Haskell.....	5 80	L. P. Haskell.....	16 60
R. C. Weightman.....	118 00	M. M. Muldaur.....	16 20
John K. Smith.....	118 00	M. D. Peabody.....	16 20
L. Bosworth.....	116 68	Lizzie Weed.....	12 80
E. Evans.....	100 00	V. Jones.....	9 60
Thomas C. Smith.....	100 00	S. E. Duvall.....	8 20
N. H. Schram.....	100 00	John K. Smith.....	20 89
H. W. Mendenhall.....	100 00	A. E. Peck.....	2 40
George McCallmont.....	100 00	A. G. Wilkinson.....	34 75
E. Bebb.....	100 00	R. C. Weightman.....	116 66
J. A. McKean.....	100 00	J. K. Smith.....	116 66
C. N. Parmelee.....	100 00	L. Bosworth.....	116 66
J. W. Krepps.....	100 00	Edward Evans.....	100 00
J. W. Jenkins.....	100 00	Thos. C. Smith.....	100 00
A. T. Sangston.....	100 00	N. H. Schram.....	100 00
E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00	H. W. Mendenhall.....	100 00
H. L. Jones.....	100 00	George McCallmont.....	100 00
E. G. Smith.....	100 00	E. Bebb.....	100 00
William T. Hall.....	100 00	J. A. McKean.....	100 00
A. C. Klink.....	100 00	C. N. Parmelee.....	100 00
F. W. Ritter.....	100 00	J. W. Krepps.....	100 00
T. H. Sypherd.....	100 00	J. W. Jenkins.....	100 00
R. O. Dormer.....	100 00	A. T. Sangston.....	100 00
N. W. Hilborn.....	100 00	E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00
R. G. Campbell.....	100 00	H. L. Jones.....	100 00
G. A. C. Smith.....	100 00	W. T. Hall.....	100 00
H. Locke.....	100 00	A. C. Klink.....	100 00
J. H. Phillips.....	126 00	F. W. Ritter.....	100 00

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
T. H. Sypherd	\$100 00	H. S. Jones	\$100 00
R. O. Dormer	100 00	William F. Hall	100 00
H. Locke	100 00	A. C. Klink	100 00
G. A. C. Smith	100 00	F. W. Ritter	100 00
H. W. Throckmorton	100 00	T. H. Sypherd	100 00
R. G. Campbell	100 00	R. O. Dormer	100 00
J. H. Phillips	123 50	H. Locke	100 00
G. C. Lambright	107 00	G. A. C. Smith	100 00
E. J. Underwood	95 20	H. W. Throckmorton	100 00
J. E. Parish	59 80	R. G. Campbell	100 00
E. H. Craven	59 80	Charles H. Fowler	100 00
F. Thompson	56 40	N. W. Hilborn	100 00
C. H. Barton	62 00	E. J. Underwood	100 00
A. M. Bradford	60 80	Charles Rogers	69 56
C. L. Coomb	50 00	E. G. Smith	100 00
E. T. Upperman	44 40	J. H. Phillips	150 00
A. E. Washington	50 00	George C. Lambright	76 50
Ella R. Parker	35 20	F. J. Stratton	149 40
M. French	35 00	E. T. Upperman	58 80
R. E. Hyatt	33 00	C. H. Barton	54 80
E. Hyatt	30 40	C. L. Coombs	50 00
M. G. Meldrum	30 00	William Grandin	23 33
M. A. Griffin	29 20	A. M. Bradford	49 00
Martha D. Peabody	28 00	E. H. Craven	47 80
A. J. Johnston	27 80	J. E. Parish	47 80
Annie Moss	25 00	F. Thompson	45 40
L. Weed	24 80	A. E. Washington	42 40
L. P. Haskell	23 60	Martha French	35 00
M. M. Muldaur	19 20	Kate E. Hamersly	32 40
S. E. Duvall	13 60	M. G. Meldrum	30 80
K. Hamersly	4 20	S. E. Duvall	29 20
E. G. Smith	100 00	Annie Moss	25 00
C. M. Melville	22 60	Ella R. Parker	24 20
L. M. Childs	5 80	A. J. Johnston	19 60
R. C. Weightman	116 67	L. P. Haskell	19 20
John K. Smith	116 67	E. Hyatt	19 20
L. Bosworth	116 67	R. E. Hyatt	19 00
Edward Evans	100 00	M. M. Muldaur	19 00
Thomas C. Smith	100 00	M. A. Griffin	18 80
N. H. Schram	100 00	Mary D. Peabody	18 60
H. W. Mendenhall	100 00	Lizzie Weed	18 60
George McCallmont	100 00	C. M. Melville	18 00
Edward Bebb	100 00	A. G. Wilkinson	21 50
J. A. McKean	100 00	R. C. Weightman	116 67
C. N. Parmelee	100 00	L. Bosworth	116 67
J. W. Krepps	100 00	C. N. Parmelee	150 00
J. W. Jenkins	100 00	E. Evans	100 00
A. T. Sangston	100 00	Thomas C. Smith	100 00
E. W. W. Griffin	100 00	N. H. Schram	100 00

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
H. W. Mendenhall.....	\$100 00	N. Peters.....	\$78 26
George McCallmont.....	100 00	Kate Hamersly.....	52 40
Edward Bebb.....	100 00	A. E. Washington.....	69 20
J. A. McKean.....	100 00	C. H. Barton.....	55 00
J. W. Krepps.....	100 00	F. J. Stratton.....	71 60
G. A. C. Smith.....	100 00	William Grandin.....	78 00
H. Locke.....	100 00	C. L. Coombs.....	50 00
A. T. Sangston.....	100 00	F. Thompson.....	50 20
E. W. W. Griffin.....	100 00	M. G. Meldrum.....	50 00
H. L. Jones.....	100 00	Jennie E. Parish.....	49 40
E. G. Smith.....	100 00	E. H. Craven.....	47 40
William F. Hall.....	100 00	A. M. Bradford.....	48 40
A. C. Klink.....	100 00	M. A. Griffin.....	47 40
F. W. Ritter.....	100 00	S. E. Duvall.....	40 00
T. H. Sypherd.....	100 00	Henry R. Walton.....	39 13
R. O. Dormer.....	100 00	M. French.....	35 00
H. W. Throckmorton.....	100 00	Ella R. Parker.....	30 80
N. W. Hilborn.....	100 00	M. D. Peabody.....	28 40
R. G. Campbell.....	100 00	L. P. Haskell.....	28 20
Charles Rogers.....	100 00	M. M. Muldaur.....	25 40
E. J. Underwood.....	100 00	Annie Moss.....	25 00
E. T. Upperman.....	100 00	A. J. Johnston.....	23 80
C. H. Fowler.....	100 00	E. Hyatt.....	36 80
J. H. Phillips.....	145 50	R. E. Hyatt.....	15 20
G. C. Lambright.....	108 50	C. M. Melville.....	7 20
		Total.....	\$75,470 02

Statement of money paid by D. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, for withdrawals, from the 1st of April, 1861, to the 31st of December, 1862.

No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.	No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.
	<i>Quarter ending June 30, 1861.</i>		52	B. D. Washburn.....	\$20 00
1	Joel Bryant.....	\$20 00	53	John Abbott.....	20 00
2	H. Raymond.....	20 00	54	Rich'd Imlay.....	20 00
3	John T. Codman.....	20 00	55	Strait, assignor to E. G. Allen.....	20 00
4	Peter Greeman.....	20 00	56	A. K. Eaton.....	20 00
5	G. H. Tomlinson.....	20 00	57	J. Crites.....	20 00
6	Jno. G. Taylor.....	20 00	58	C. C. Harrison.....	20 00
7	Jno. K. Harris.....	20 00	59	Same.....	20 00
8	Mayer, assignor to self and Bennett.....	20 00	60	Jno S. Hall.....	20 00
9	Ellis & Maize, assignors to selves and Ellis.....	20 00	61	Rundle & Drummond.....	20 00
10	L. Rutchet.....	200 00	62	J. & D. Bainbridge.....	20 00
11	J. D. Bradley.....	20 00	63	A. G. Sundetrom.....	20 00
12	D. Kinnear.....	20 00	64	Edw'd Webb.....	20 00
13	Isaac Bierfield.....	20 00	65	Washburn & Harriman, assignors to Silves & Broadway.....	20 00
14	Same.....	20 00	66	Louis Houke.....	20 00
15	Wm. Lloyd.....	20 00	67	A. Fessenden.....	20 00
16	Wm. Cleveland.....	20 00	68	Wm Tinsley.....	20 00
17	Levi A. Beadsley.....	20 00	69	L. Bradley.....	20 00
18	Isaac D. Hazen.....	20 00	70	Jas. D. Sawen.....	20 00
19	Geo. Ives.....	20 00	71	G. W. Billings.....	20 00
20	W. S. Wilcox.....	20 00	72	H. Ingraham.....	20 00
21	A. V. Ryder.....	20 00	73	P. W. Hardwick.....	20 00
22	J. L. & J. R. Phillips.....	20 00	74	Jno. Whetzel.....	20 00
23	Miner & Deach.....	20 00	75	Henry Bender.....	20 00
24	John Fish.....	20 00	76	A. Clark.....	20 00
25	Schofield & Cox.....	20 00	77	John A. Roebling.....	20 00
26	Jas. Treasure.....	20 00	78	Force & Vandewort.....	20 00
27	Fulton & Perkins.....	20 00	79	Wm Fulton.....	20 00
28	G. W. Risdon.....	20 00	80	J. M. David.....	20 00
29	C. C. Tevis.....	20 00	81	A. Serverson, jr.....	20 00
30	L. & J. Miller.....	20 00	82	John S. Little.....	20 00
31	Same.....	20 00	83	J. L. Garrison.....	20 00
32	Same.....	20 00	84	Gideon Bantz, jr.....	20 00
33	H. Stacey.....	20 00	85	Jos. Crookes.....	20 00
34	N. B. Cooper.....	20 00	86	John C. Koch.....	20 00
35	Wm. Henwood.....	20 00	87	Thos. R. Allen.....	20 00
36	John W. Mahan.....	20 00	88	Chas. Perley.....	20 00
37	G. Finkin.....	20 00	89	F. E. Drake.....	20 00
38	Adare & Erhard.....	20 00	90	Jas. Old.....	20 00
39	M. F. Isoard.....	200 00	91	B. G. Beadle.....	20 00
40	J. W. Bowers.....	20 00	92	J. D. Willoughby.....	20 00
41	Wm. McMullin.....	20 00	93	A. Robinson.....	20 00
42	Increase S. Waite.....	20 00	94	Alex Beckers.....	20 00
43	Geo. M. Rhoades.....	20 00	95	L. A. Brown.....	20 00
44	Wm. B. Hodges.....	20 00	96	F. S. Colbour.....	20 00
45	D. F. Lumsden.....	20 00	97	F. Morgan.....	20 00
46	J. Lynch.....	20 00	98	L. Mills.....	20 00
47	Besley, ass'r to Hecksher.....	200 00	99	Asa Sargent.....	20 00
48	Sam'l Field.....	20 00	100	Geo Kenney.....	20 00
49	Thos. Hodgson.....	20 00	101	Nathaniel Drake.....	20 00
50	T. F. Bingham.....	20 00	102	E. Ball.....	20 00
51	Cook, jr., ass'r to Mad- dock.....	20 00	103	R. Montgomery.....	20 00
			104	D. S. McNamara.....	20 00

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.	No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.
105	Patrick Burke.....	\$20 00	162	Charles Angel.....	\$20 00
106	C. R. Brinkerhoff.....	20 00	163	Sanders & Kershaw.....	20 00
107	L. H. Colby.....	20 00	164	W. B. Davis.....	20 00
108	Lewis Allen.....	20 00	165	Thos. Scholey.....	20 00
109	J. R. Fergusson.....	20 00	166	Fair & Copps.....	20 00
110	E. Gotthiel.....	20 00	167	O. F. Burton.....	20 00
111	Jas. Higgins.....	20 00	168	Jos. S. Winsor.....	20 00
112	M. Holden.....	20 00	169	S. P. Heywood.....	20 00
113	Jonathan Pearce.....	20 00	170	P. B. Tyler.....	20 00
114	Asa Fltz.....	20 00	171	C. F. Werner.....	20 00
115	A. Gesner.....	20 00	172	J. B. Duane.....	20 00
116	Wm. Rogers.....	20 00	173	B. G. Fitzbugh.....	20 00
117	John Smith.....	20 00	174	B. F. Brower.....	20 00
118	John Philpot.....	20 00	175	Ira C. Hamlin.....	20 00
119	Edward Jones.....	20 00	176	Oakford & Moss.....	20 00
120	Wm. F. Ketchum.....	20 00	177	A. Roberts.....	20 00
121	Steele, assignor to Smith.....	20 00	178	Wm E. Merrill.....	20 00
122	Jas. A. Dunworth.....	20 00	179	C. E. Stearns.....	20 00
123	L. Capt.....	20 00	180	Wm. Hutchinson.....	20 00
124	J. H. Bailey, jr.....	20 00	181	H. K. Root.....	20 00
125	W. E. Groomer.....	20 00	182	R. W. Benedict.....	20 00
126	Same.....	20 00	183	A. Bassford.....	20 00
127	F. Kettler.....	20 00	184	T. H. Ormsby.....	20 00
128	Same.....	20 00	185	J. J. R. Patrick.....	20 00
129	John Boroaky.....	20 00	186	A. Waterson.....	20 00
130	H. Cadwalader.....	20 00	187	D. Kalear.....	20 00
131	Isaac A. Hedges.....	20 00	188	R. Stileman.....	20 00
132	P. Hill.....	20 00	189	A. A. Dailey.....	20 00
133	T. J. Burhyte.....	20 00	190	O. Tufts.....	20 00
134	H. Marden.....	20 00	191	J. R. Rohland.....	20 00
135	Wm. Schaffer.....	20 00	192	Chas. Hughes.....	20 00
136	L. Sibert.....	20 00	193	John Boynton.....	20 00
137	D. Powers.....	20 00	194	A. P. Robinson.....	20 00
138	Ballard, assignor to self and Robinson.....	20 00	195	E. F. Crocker.....	20 00
139	Samuel Needham.....	20 00	196	Thos. Ellis.....	20 00
140	Josiah Hayden.....	20 00	197	S. Howard.....	20 00
141	Jacob Raible.....	20 00	198	R. L. Reeves.....	20 00
142	J. P. & Wm. Stults.....	20 00	199	John Yerty.....	20 00
143	French & Whipple.....	20 00	200	I. J. Richardson.....	20 00
144	Geo. H. Hill.....	20 00	201	R. G. McDougall.....	20 00
145	Enoch Osgood.....	20 00	202	Moore, ass'r to Conrad.....	20 00
146	H. Baeker.....	20 00	203	F. R. Robinson.....	20 00
147	M. Shoenrock.....	20 00	204	Lee & Richardson.....	20 00
148	Wm. Fulton.....	20 00	205	S. Howard.....	20 00
149	Francis L. Kidder.....	20 00	206	M. A. Shepard.....	20 00
150	T. C. Wood.....	20 00	207	Leloup & Beaumont, as- signors to Plenkett.....	200 00
151	H. H. Grove.....	20 00	208	Woodbury & Thayer.....	20 00
152	M. Runkel.....	20 00	209	L. B. Tinkham.....	20 00
153	H. Lyon.....	20 00	210	Latta & Clute.....	20 00
154	H. M. Parsons.....	20 00	211	P. Lear.....	20 00
155	J. C. Hamm.....	20 00	212	Isaac A. & W. Hedges.....	20 00
156	Jas N. Ray.....	20 00	213	Ellerman & Barbour.....	20 00
157	B. P. & W. S. Wight.....	20 00	214	Jas. A. Whipple.....	20 00
158	Brown, assignor to Piper.....	20 00	215	S. K. Wood.....	20 00
159	J. J. Luhage.....	20 00	216	A. Densmore.....	20 00
160	Jno. Huntington.....	20 00	217	L. A. Gouch.....	20 00
161	Anson Lewis.....	20 00	218	F. C. Sayles.....	20 00

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.	No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.
219	Israel F. Brown	\$20 00	273	R. C. Nichols	\$20 00
220	Barker, assignor to Tudor.	20 00	274	Geo. A. Stewart	20 00
221	E. Barrows	20 00	275	K. Reed	20 00
222	Levi E. Lincoln	20 00	276	A. D. Bill	20 00
223	W. H. Howard	20 00	277	L. S. Hasbrouck	20 00
224	Wm. B. Kean	20 00	278	W. W. Bliss	20 00
225	Thursby & Veeland, as- signors to Mills	20 00	279	Wm. Camerer	20 00
226	H. Thomas	20 00	280	Jno. R. Cannon	20 00
227	Jas. Young	20 00	281	E. C. Frost	20 00
228	Walter Hunt	20 00	282	Jas. Clark	20 00
229	Same	20 00	283	Robt. Jack	20 00
230	J. C. Spencer	20 00	284	Wells, ass'r to Cummings.	20 00
231	Rufus Halliday	20 00	285	D. Dermond	20 00
232	Towers, assignor to Van Doren	20 00	286	R. H. Albright	20 00
233	Isaac M. Conkling	20 00	287	Baker, assignor to Massa- chusetts Shovel Co.	20 00
234	M. Wolfinger	20 00	288	Washburn, ass'r to Booth.	20 00
235	Ballard, assignor to self and Robison	20 00	289	Hilern Bennett	20 00
236	T. F. Baker	20 00	290	W. C. Hibbard	20 00
237	Martin Williams	20 00	291	C. G. Everett	20 00
238	Jas. H. Merrill	20 00	292	Powell & Fairbank	20 00
239	O'Donnell Grimshaw	333 33	293	S. D. Jones	20 00
240	S. M. Dunwoodey	20 00	294	C. H. Lamphere	20 00
241	A. Coltrell	20 00	295	E. Angammar	20 00
242	Dennis S. Stow	20 00	296	Dan'l Carver	20 00
243	H. H. Fultz	20 00	297	Moses Long	20 00
244	J. H. Jameson	20 00	298	H. Ball	20 00
245	A. Ohlenschlager	20 00	299	A. C. Blethen	20 00
246	C. W. Sykes	20 00	300	C. J. Bartlett	20 00
247	A. Glines	20 00	301	Jas. Greaves	20 00
248	Jas. Russell	20 00	302	A. H. Judd	20 00
249	Wm. Monroe	20 00	303	D. Thomas	20 00
250	J. Williams	20 00	304	Wm. Dennison	20 00
251	W. M. Kasson	20 00	305	Edw. Seeley	20 00
252	G. W. Lockwood	20 00	306	W. P. Vankleeck	20 00
253	Same	20 00	307	P. P. Parkhurst	20 00
254	H. Allen	20 00	308	Taylor, assignor to self and McCann	20 00
255	Same	20 00	309	Geo. T. Parry	20 00
256	C. R. Stickney	20 00	310	John Wood	20 00
257	A. McConnell	20 00	311	Chas. Evans	20 00
258	Otis Batchelder	20 00	312	H. & J. Beckwith, ass'rs to Updyke	20 00
259	Ray, ass'r to Goodyear ..	20 00	313	R. McCarty	20 00
260	C. Goodyear	20 00	314	Corydon Wheat	20 00
261	Gunais, ass'r to McNiece ..	20 00	315	H. Waite	20 00
262	A. Hovey	20 00	316	N. S. McFarlan	20 00
263	A. G. Bagley	20 00	317	Standish, ass'r to Bowers & Pratt	20 00
264	J. M. Roberts, deceased ..	20 00	318	D. S. McNamara	20 00
265	Same	20 00	319	Chas. S. Noe	20 00
266	Edw. M. Lang	20 00	320	C. H. Hayward, ass'r to self and D. E. Hayward.	20 00
267	Salt, assignor to Macy, Rankin & Co	20 00	321	J. D. Benton	20 00
268	L. F. Weston	20 00	322	Jas. H. Bump	20 00
269	A. Berdan	20 00	323	John Stewart	20 00
270	R. H. Lecky	20 00	324	Elnathan Peck	20 00
271	Barr & Cox	20 00	325	A. Luzarche	200 00
272	Wm. McKain	20 00			

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.	No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.
326	Jno. W. Jarboe	\$20 00	9	Richards, ass'r to Hatha-	
327	E. J. McCarthy	20 00		way & Earle	\$20 00
328	Edw. Deacon	20 00	10	Wm. Porter	20 00
328½	Peter Sittser	20 00	11	Jacob Dutton	20 00
329	Bostwick, ass'r to Bost-		12	C. F. Barager	20 00
	wick	20 00	13	S. Andrews	20 00
330	Maydole & Morse	20 00	14	D. N. B. Coffin, jr	20 00
331	Jas. H. Maydole	20 00	15	J. K. & J. P. Marshall	20 00
332	Geo. B. Farrington	20 00	16	Jno. McInnes	20 00
333	Hurd, assignor to self,		17	M. M. Willcox	20 00
	Smith & Watson	20 00	18	Thos. B. Slout	20 00
334	Homer Adkins	20 00	19	H. N. Swift	20 00
335	Thos. Lumsdon	20 00	20	Wm. Clissord	373 33
336	J. T. Obenchain	20 00	21	S. Groom	20 00
337	Jos. S. Graves	20 00	22	Austin, assignor to E. C.	
338	L. J. C. & L. Batchelder ..	20 00		May & Co.	20 00
339	J. & W. Moore	20 00	23	C. F. Brown	20 00
340	N. Adams, jr	20 00	24	J. W. Cochran	20 00
341	Hartwell, ass'r to Bartlett.	20 00	25	W. T. Oliver	20 00
342	Chas. Kinzler	20 00	26	Watson, ass'r to Bacon ..	20 00
343	S. Kortkoff	200 00	27	Jas. Waters	20 00
344	W. C. Pickersgill	20 00	28	D. Parker	20 00
345	Brown, assignor to self		29	N. Jones	20 00
	and Shoupe	20 00	30	W. P. Penn	20 00
346	T. W. H. Moseley	20 00	31	James B. Johnston	20 00
347	Thos. Winslow	20 00	32	Same	20 00
348	Wm. & D. Moor	20 00	33	H. A. Siegfried	20 00
349	Benoni Clapper	20 00	34	Jesse Gardner	20 00
350	Jno. Devlin	20 00	35	H. C. Fay	20 00
351	J. & A. J. Rouse	20 00	36	A. S. Warner	20 00
352	Thos. R. Hartell	20 00	37	Richard B. Pullam	20 00
353	B. S. Hedrick	20 00	38	Isaac W. Fleck	20 00
354	Jno. Fordyce	20 00	39	John L. Cheney	20 00
355	Jacob Grimer	20 00	40	A. D. Crane	20 00
356	Jas. Spear	20 00	41	J. B. Hyde	20 00
357	G. Meader	20 00	42	Charles H. Hersey	20 00
358	M. Bradley	20 00	43	McEwan, assignor to self	
359	D. Williams	20 00		and Wilcox	20 00
360	P. P. Stewart	20 00	44	William Stearns	20 00
361	C. O. Read	20 00	45	Z. L. Jacobs	20 00
362	Rowlson, Taylor & Butler ..	20 00	46	James Emerson	20 00
363	Benj'n Smith	20 00	47	E. Bartholomew	20 00
364	Jas. C. Wright	20 00	48	William Owens	20 00
365	Rd. Bond	20 00	49	Timothy Gibson	20 00
			50	B. F. Cooke	20 00
		8,713 33	51	Joseph E. Fisk	20 00
			52	Isaac Van Doren	20 00
			53	A. Lanergan	20 00
			54	L. Harrington	20 00
			55	F. Coignet	200 00
			56	David Brown	20 00
			57	John Tustin	20 00
			58	J. K. Babcock	20 00
			59	D. S. Thomas	20 00
			60	Walker, assignor to self	
				and Casey	20 00
			61	E. Cornell	20 00
			62	H. N. Robinson	20 00
<i>Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1861.</i>					
1	W. H. Pearson	20 00			
2	Thos. Howell	20 00			
3	H. B. Rowley	20 00			
4	F. L. Hicks	20 00			
5	W. W. Reid	20 00			
6	L. Blissell	20 00			
7	Alex. Stocking	20 00			
8	A. S. Lyman	20 00			

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.	No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.
63	Jarvis Royal	\$20 00	115	M. B. Provost	\$20 00
64	Thomas O. Snell	20 00	116	M. R. Payne	20 00
65	L. P. Jenks	20 00	117	James H. Chappell	20 00
66	M. Williams	20 00	118	John M. Thatcher	20 00
67	F. T. Sibley	20 00	119	J. E. Milliron	20 00
68	J. J. Richardson	20 00	120	William Gee	20 00
69	Same	20 00	121	James L. Joyce	20 00
70	John W. Strother	20 00	122	C. Osgood	20 00
71	J. Wheeler, assignor to W. H. Wheeler	20 00	123	J. F. Keeler	20 00
72	P. Shaw	20 00	124	George Tugnot	20 00
73	Campbell, assignor to Chubbeck & Campbell	20 00	125	A. Matthews	20 00
74	H. M. French	20 00	126	Hunter & Woodward	20 00
75	Simmons & Campbell	20 00	127	C. H. Hunter	20 00
76	James E. Simpson	20 00	128	A. S. Valentine	20 00
77	D. H. Burbank	20 00	129	F. E. Schmidt	20 00
78	A. D. Puffer	20 00	130	A. S. Lyman	20 00
79	Lucius J. Knowles	20 00	131	Smith, assignor to self and Parrott	20 00
80	Annan & McAllister	20 00	132	Heler, assignor to J. & C. Berrian	20 00
81	D. G. Altland	20 00	133	J. B. & J. S. Dehaven	20 00
82	F. E. Schmidt	20 00	134	S. Ainsworth	20 00
83	D. Hutchinson	20 00	135	William R. Willett	20 00
84	Freeman, assignor to self and Griffith	20 00	136	Amos W. Gettel	20 00
85	William H. Sanders	20 00	137	Ass Fish	20 00
86	J. J. Finney	20 00	138	A. Wilhelm	20 00
87	Russell Benton	20 00	139	Burr, assignor to self <i>et al.</i>	20 00
88	G. J. Letchworth	20 00	140	Same	20 00
89	Edmonds, assignor to self and Cushman	20 00	141	M. de la Montanya	20 00
90	William Tansley	20 00	142	James Roper	20 00
91	N. P. Godfrey	20 00	143	Ethan Allen	20 00
92	Woodman, assignor to self and Wentworth	20 00	144	Edward Dethridge	20 00
93	Thomas Lennen	20 00	145	Green, assign'r to Cheever	20 00
94	S. L. Chase	20 00	146	Limebeck & Hoffman	20 00
95	Bacon & Fowler	20 00	147	W. S. Butler	20 00
96	Edward Cram	20 00	148	T. D. Partridge	20 00
97	R. A. Parrish, jr	20 00	149	Rollin, assign'r to Weston	20 00
98	J. F. Keeler	20 00	150	Bloodgood & Trumbull	20 00
99	E. H. Keith	20 00	151	Truman Cooley	20 00
100	George Habberly	20 00	152	Charles Leeger	20 00
101	H. & A. Davis	20 00	153	E. Paine	20 00
102	Robert Patterson	20 00	154	Henry Seibert	20 00
103	O. Hyde, jr	20 00	155	J. G. Ackerman	20 00
104	J. W. Thayer	20 00	156	James Steger	20 00
105	C. Morgan	20 00	157	M. Everett	20 00
106	E. Ingraham	20 00	158	L. W. Boynton	20 00
107	H. A. Gilbertson	20 00	159	Isaac P. Davis	20 00
108	Alfred Walker	20 00	160	A. Cooley	20 00
109	P. Shaw	20 00			
110	Chase, assignor to Dyer & Baker	20 00		<i>Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861.</i>	
111	Thomas Taylor	20 00	1	Sidney Hudson	20 00
112	John Brown	20 00	2	Hull & Vandower	20 00
113	Alexander Hall	20 00	3	George Goitey	20 00
114	D. A. Haviland	20 00	4	A. D. Frye	20 00
					3,693 33

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

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Statement of money paid.—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.	No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.
36	L. S. Wellington	\$20 00	20	S. T. Hutchins	\$20 00
37	F. B. Hall	20 00	21	Adam R. Reese	20 00
38	Jas. H. Moore	20 00	22	Oliver Davidson	20 00
39	J. B. & C. H. Spencer	20 00	23	Chas. Denton	20 00
40	H. H. Day	20 00	24	J. B. Auld	20 00
41	Same	20 00	25	S. R. Thorp	20 00
42	Same	20 00	26	C. Godfrey	20 00
43	Wm. S. Brown	20 00	27	Thos. Hansbrow	20 00
44	Kendall, ass'r to Hooper & Co.	20 00	28	Malbone, ass'r to Davis ..	20 00
45	Ben. Kettridge	20 00	29	J. S. Brown	20 00
46	J. W. W. Amore	20 00	30	L. Aterill	20 00
47	Jas. J. Clark	20 00	31	White & Hurford	20 00
48	A. Smith	20 00	32	N. S. Vedder	20 00
49	Prentice Brown	20 00	33	Bishop, ass'r to Morgan ..	20 00
50	D. Marx	20 00	34	C. F. & J. B. Hineshoff ..	20 00
51	F. C. Kropff	20 00	35	L. C. White	20 00
52	E. Mamber, assignor to Rankin	20 00	36	F. Rabbeth	20 00
53	C. L. Noble	20 00	37	E. Jester	20 00
54	Aaron Palmer	20 00	38	John Rowe	20 00
55	R. J. Morrison	20 00	39	Israel Van Bunschoben ..	20 00
56	Colt & Bailey, assig's, &c.	20 00	40	J. M. Whiting	20 00
		1,480 0	41	Wm. A. Brown	20 00
			42	Wm. H. Mann & W. H. Mann, jr	20 00
			43	Jordon L. Mott	20 00
			44	Geo. W. Bowlesby	20 00
					1,240 00
<i>Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1862.</i>					
1	Wm. Graham	20 00	<i>Month of October, 1862.</i>		
2	Samuel R. Thorp	20 00	1	Eben. T. Starr	20 00
3	J. B. Auld	20 00	2	Temple, assignor to J. V. & W. A. Thomas, jr	20 00
4	D. W. Hunt	20 00	3	Brewer & Wimer	20 00
5	M. Vandenburg	20 00	4	Temple, assignor to J. V. & W. A. Thomas, jr	20 00
6	Meachim & Blair	20 00	5	Same	20 00
7	Grout & Burton	20 00	6	Andrew H. Howard	20 00
8	Jas. D. Willoughby	20 00	7	Kirby Spencer	20 00
9	Same	20 00	8	Wm. M. Ives	20 00
10	Z. G. A. N. P. Orioli	200 00	9	A. McClary	20 00
11	Daniel Keethler	20 00	10	Chapman, assignor to self and Sanford	20 00
12	M. G. Hubbard	20 00	11	John Gatchell	20 00
13	P. C. D. Destas	200 00			220 00
14	Wm. Francis	20 00			
15	Harper, assig'r to Smith ..	20 00			
16	G. P. Ockershausen	20 00			
17	Myers and others, assig's of Myers	20 00			
18	Wm. Robinson	20 00			
19	S. P. Webber	20 00			

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.	No. of voucher.	Name.	Amount.
	<i>Month of November, 1862.</i>			<i>Month of December, 1862.</i>	
1	John D. Dale.	\$20 00	1	John G. Schooley.	\$20 00
2	Thos. B. & H. Miller.	20 00	2	A., Wm. & Jas. Campbell.	20 00
3	Gafely, assignor to New York Belting and Pack- ing Company.	20 00	3	Younge & Sprague.	20 00
4	E. B. Taylor.	20 00	4	Thos. Durang.	20 00
5	Jno. Neusbaum.	20 00	5	H. Garlick.	20 00
6	M. Finkle.	20 00	6	Wm. C. McClellan.	20 00
7	Same.	20 00	7	Hill, assig'r to McClellan.	20 00
8	Chas. Rice, 2d, assignor to self and Eaton.	20 00	8	D. Hunsicker.	20 00
9	A. L. Possey.	200 00			
		360 00			160 00

RECAPITULATION.

Quarter ending June 30, 1861	\$8,713 33
Quarter ending September 30, 1861	3,693 33
Quarter ending December 31, 1861	1,840 00
Quarter ending March 31, 1862	1,680 00
Quarter ending June 30, 1862	1,480 00
Quarter ending September 30, 1862	1,240 00
Month of October, 1862	220 00
Month of November, 1862	360 00
Month of December, 1862	160 00
	<u>19,386 66</u>

Statement of money paid by D. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, for contingent expenses from April 1, 1861, to December 31, 1862.

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1861

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1861.				
April	1	1	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery \$980 39
	1	2	Railroad Company.....	Freight..... 2 44
	1	3	Adams & Co.....	do..... 50
	2	4	do.....	do..... 75
	3	5	W. H. Harrover.....	Zinc, &c..... 66 99
	5	6	City Post Office.....	Postage..... 26 14
	8	7	H. N. Steele.....	Watchman..... 8 24
	8	8	A. S. Willington & Co....	Subscription to Courier..... 13 89
	8	9	Gas Company.....	Gas..... 329 49
	8	10	Adams & Co.....	Freight..... 75
	8	11	Irving & Willey.....	Expenses of agency..... 176 00
	10	12	Adams & Co.....	Freight..... 4 00
	11	12½	A. Falconer.....	Carpenters' work..... 110 50
	11	13	Adams & Co.....	Freight..... 2 50
	12	14	Harney, Hughes & Co....	Subscription to Democrat.... 3 15
	13	15	A. V. Garcia.....	Services in model room..... 17 33
	15	16	John M. Eberman.....	do.....do..... 25 00
	15	17	Irving & Willey.....	Expenses of agency..... 25 00
	15	18	Patrick Boland.....	Services in model room..... 25 00
	16	19	J. H. Brimmer.....	Subscription to Pennsylvanian. 4 00
	18	20	G. W. Frazier.....	Removing ashes..... 2 00
	19	21	Warder & Stewart.....	Coal, &c..... 196 62
	19	22	Isaac Beers.....	Services as watchman..... 28 02
	19	23	W. H. & O. H. Morrison....	Books..... 16 50
	19	24	J. F. Reigart.....	Portrait of Fulton..... 55 00
	20	25	John O'Neil.....	Removing ashes..... 4 00
	20	26	P. McMannis.....	Cutting wood..... 7 50
	20	27	Bontz & Griffith.....	Chairs..... 37 00
	22	28	John Cullum.....	Printing heads of patents.... 40 00
	22	29	M. G. Sands.....	Services as page..... 22 00
	22	30	G. H. Varnell.....	Painting, &c..... 75 00
	22	31	G. C. Ashton.....	Services in model room..... 36 66
	23	32	T. W. Murphy.....	Shoeing horses..... 11 88
	26	33	Franklin & Rothrock....	Paper hanging..... 30 62
	29	34	Richardson & Co.....	Subscription to Hist'l Magazine. 2 00
	29	35	John Flaherty.....	Plastering, &c..... 22 50
May	1	36	Wm. Oliver.....	Freight..... 3 16
	1	37	H. Brooks.....	Saw-dust..... 3 00
	4	38	T. Pursell & Son.....	Goblets, &c..... 9 50
	4	39	M. Bowen.....	Washing, &c..... 11 00
	4	40	Z. D. Gilman.....	Sundries..... 44 75
	4	41	P. A. Brink.....	Services in model room..... 21 33
	4	42	Thomas C. Smith.....	Services..... 50 00
	4	43	Wm. H. Bates.....	do..... 50 00
	4	44	B. Galaher.....	do..... 62 50
	4	45	C. B. Stewart.....	Services as page..... 30 00
	4	46	J. B. Trenholm.....	do.....do..... 30 00
	4	47	G. H. Clarke.....	do.....do..... 30 00
	4	48	J. T. Ball.....	do.....do..... 25 00
	4	49	R. W. Goggin.....	Services in model room..... 90 00
	4	50	C. H. Slicer.....	do.....do..... 83 00
	4	51	Wm. S. Yeatman.....	do.....do..... 83 00
	4	52	C. Jacobs.....	do.....do..... 83 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1861.				
May 4	53	J. C. Wood.....	Services in model room.....	\$62 50
4	54	John Ryan.....	do.....do.....	50 00
4	55	J. M. Kavanaugh.....	do.....do.....	50 00
4	56	C. Hadaway.....	do.....do.....	50 00
4	57	P. Harbaugh.....	do.....do.....	50 00
4	58	H. McDonnell.....	do.....do.....	50 00
4	59	W. S. Gainor.....	do.....do.....	50 00
4	60	Wm. McNeir.....	do.....do.....	10 00
4	61	M. Gassaway.....	Watchman.....	50 00
4	62	G. W. Graves.....	do.....	50 00
4	63	Thomas W. Belt.....	do.....	50 00
4	64	John Darby.....	do.....	50 00
4	65	B. Drew.....	Services in model room.....	50 00
4	66	J. C. Williams.....	Watchman.....	50 00
4	67	H. M. Hurdle.....	do.....	50 00
4	68	J. Campbell.....	do.....	25 00
4	69	George Mc arty.....	do.....	25 00
4	70	D. R. Clendenin.....	do.....	21 66
4	71	D. S. Gallagher.....	Services.....	50 00
4	72	D. W. Jarboe.....	do.....	50 00
4	73	G. A. Knott.....	do.....	50 00
4	74	H. Cassidy.....	do.....	50 00
4	75	B. Frazer.....	do.....	50 00
4	76	M. Murphy.....	do.....	50 00
4	77	A. Bowen.....	do.....	50 00
4	78	R. Brooks.....	do.....	50 00
4	79	O. Clarke.....	do.....	50 00
4	80	S. E. Day.....	Services in model room.....	30 00
4	81	J. F. Chism.....	Services.....	25 00
4	82	H. Martin.....	Services in model room.....	25 00
6	83	Jackson, Bro. & Co.....	Sundries.....	93 29
7	84	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	1 00
7	85	Jane Reynolds.....	Services in model room.....	40 00
8	86	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	2 00
9	87	Bontz & Griffith.....	Chairs, &c.....	25 50
10	88	J. R. Elvans & Co.....	Keys, &c.....	30 65
10	89	W. A. McCartney.....	Watchman.....	43 33
11	90	John King.....	Labor.....	1 87
11	91	P. Harbaugh.....	Services in model room.....	17 74
11	92	J. C. Wood.....	do.....do.....	20 16
11	93	J. P. Dennis.....	Bolts, &c.....	25 12
14	94	B. F. Strother.....	Expenses of agency.....	21 25
15	95	M. Brooks.....	Saw-dust.....	4 50
16	96	Indianapolis Journal.....	Subscription.....	6 00
17	97	Lutz & Beall.....	Harness, &c.....	61 25
18	98	Cincinnati Gazette Co.....	Subscription to Gazette.....	7 00
21	99	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	1 50
21	100	Hooe, Bro. & Co.....	Carpet, &c.....	93 44
21	101	John R. Elvans.....	Hardware.....	7 81
21	102	T. Pursell & Son.....	Pitcher, &c.....	15 50
21	103	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery.....	678 80
29	104	John C. Rives.....	Printing, &c.....	202 80
30	105	D. Appleton & Co.....	Books.....	4 50
31	106	New York Times.....	Advertising.....	4 00
31	107	R. Wheeler & Co.....	do.....	4 05
31	108	Z. D. Gilman.....	Sundries.....	281 43
31	109	John Cullum.....	Printing heads of patents.....	35 68

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1861.				
May	31	110 W. Godey	Ice	\$84 00
	31	111 M. Bowen	Washing, &c.	10 50
	31	112 R. Galaher	Services	62 50
	31	113 C. B. Stewart	Service as page.	30 00
	31	114 J. B. Trenholm	do	30 00
	31	115 G. H. Clarke	do	30 00
	31	116 A. Mahon	do	22 25
	31	117 Thomas H. Ridgate	do	21 29
	31	118 Thomas C. Smith	Services	50 00
	31	119 William H. Bates	do	50 00
	31	120 J. Reynolds	Services in model room	40 00
	31	121 P. A. Brink	do	40 00
	31	122 W. A. McCartney	Watchman	50 00
	31	123 M. Gassaway	do	50 00
	31	124 Thomas W. Belt	do	50 00
	31	125 G. W. Graves	do	50 00
	31	126 John Darby	do	50 00
	31	127 J. C. Williams	do	50 00
	31	128 H. M. Hurdle	do	50 00
	31	129 James Campbell	do	50 00
	31	130 D. R. Clendenin	do	50 00
	31	131 George McCarty	do	50 00
	31	132 George A. Knott	Services	50 00
	31	133 D. S. Gallagher	do	50 00
	31	134 B. Frazer	do	50 00
	31	135 D. W. Jarboe	do	50 00
	31	136 H. Cassidy	do	50 00
	31	137 M. Murphy	do	50 00
	31	138 A. Bowen	do	50 00
	31	139 R. Brooks	do	50 00
	31	140 O. Clarke	do	50 00
	31	141 E. Mason	do	25 80
	31	142 J. F. Chism	do	50 00
	31	143 H. Coleman	do	50 00
	31	144 R. W. Goggin	Services in model room	90 00
	31	145 William S. Yeatman	do	83 00
	31	146 C. H. Slicer	do	83 00
	31	147 C. Jacobs	do	83 00
	31	148 C. Hadaway	do	50 00
	31	149 J. M. Kavanaugh	do	50 00
	31	150 B. Drew	do	50 00
	31	151 John Ryan	do	50 00
	31	152 William McNeil	do	50 00
	31	153 H. McDonnell	do	50 00
	31	154 S. E. Day	do	50 00
	31	155 W. S. Gainor	do	50 00
	31	156 H. Martin	do	50 00
	31	157 J. B. Hines	do	46 77
	31	158 J. L. Adamson	do	43 27
	31	159 S. Gregg	do	40 32
	31	160 P. Boland	do	40 32
	31	161 W. H. Hays	do	33 87
	31	162 Walter Holt	do	30 64
June	1	163 M. T. Parker	Glazing	8 00
	3	164 Jos. H. Ladd	Sub'n to Humphrey's Journal	2 00
	4	165 W. H. Harrover	Water-cooler, &c	6 50
	5	166 P. Brennan	Removing ashes	2 25

Statement of money paid.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1861.				
June 10	167	New York Times	Advertising	\$4 00
10	168	Adams & Co.	Freight	75
11	169	A. Buchly	Furniture, &c	275 87
11	170	John D. Defrees	Binding, &c	27 50
13	171	T. Pursell & Son	Pitchers, &c	7 50
14	172	J. M. Wilcox & Co	Parchment	50 00
14	173	Henry Stevens	English patents, &c	211 79
15	174	F. W. Murphy	Shoeing horses	5 00
17	175	Schooner Fairfax	Freight	1 33
17	176	Irving & Willey	Expenses of agency	26 00
18	177	William Hamilton	Subscription to Journal Frank- lin Institute	5 00
19	178	Railroad Company	Freight	2 36
19	179	Adams & Co.	do	50
20	180	do	do	1 25
22	181	John Cullum	Printing	40 00
24	182	Daily Atlas & Bee	Advertising	4 00
25	183	T. Pursell & Son	Goblets	3 50
26	184	Adams & Co.	Freight	1 00
29	185	do	do	2 00
29	186	William T. Dove	Gas-fitting, &c	75 91
29	187	M. Bowen	Washing, &c	10 00
29	188	G. H. Clarke	Services as page	30 00
29	189	A. Mahon	do	30 00
29	190	T. H. Ridgate	do	30 00
29	191	J. Reynolds	Services in model room	40 00
29	192	P. A. Brink	do do	40 00
29	193	R. Galaher	Services	62 50
29	194	Thomas C. Smith	do	50 00
29	195	William H. Bates	do	50 00
29	196	W. A. McCartney	Watchman	50 00
29	197	M. Gassaway	do	50 00
29	198	G. W. Graves	do	50 00
29	199	T. W. Belt	do	50 00
29	200	John Darby	do	50 00
29	201	J. C. Williams	do	50 00
29	202	D. R. Clendenin	do	50 00
29	203	J. Campbell	do	50 00
29	204	G. McCarty	do	50 00
29	205	H. M. Hurdle	do	50 00
29	206	R. W. Goggin	Services in model room	90 00
29	207	C. H. Slicer	do do	84 00
29	208	C. Jacobs	do do	84 00
29	209	William S. Yeatman	do do	84 00
29	210	J. L. Adamson	do do	62 50
29	211	J. M. Kavanaugh	do do	50 00
29	212	William McNeir	do do	50 00
29	213	W. S. Gainer	do do	50 00
29	214	W. H. Hayes	do do	50 00
29	215	John Ryan	do do	50 00
29	216	C. Hadaway	do do	50 00
29	217	H. Martin	do do	50 00
29	218	H. McDonnell	do do	50 00
29	219	B. Drew	do do	50 00
29	220	P. Boland	do do	50 00
29	221	S. E. Day	do do	50 00
29	222	W. Holt	do do	50 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1861.				
June 29	223	J. B. Hines	Services in model room	\$50 00
29	224	S. Gregg	do do	50 00
29	225	D. S. Gallagher	Services	50 00
29	226	D. W. Jarboe	do	50 00
29	227	B. Frazer	do	50 00
29	228	G. A. Knott	do	50 00
29	229	H. Cassidy	do	50 00
29	230	M. Murphy	do	50 00
29	231	A. Bowen	do	50 00
29	232	R. Brooks	do	50 00
29	233	O. Clarke	do	50 00
29	234	J. F. Chinn	do	50 00
29	235	E. Mason	do	50 00
		Total		12,005 47

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

July 1	1	Adams & Co.	Freight	\$2 50
2	2	John Collum	Printing	40 00
2	3	C. Schneider	Keys, &c.	8 00
5	4	C. B. Stewart	Services as page	30 00
5	5	Gales & Seaton	Advertising	20 00
6	6	M. Gassaway	Watchman	6 45
9	7	F. W. Christern	Books	95 41
9	8	F. Taylor	do	46 26
9	9	C. B. Stewart	Services as page	7 82
9	10	D. W. Jarboe	Services	3 22
9	11	J. R. Elvans	Hardware	21 18
10	12	Worthington & Lewis ..	Subscription to American Farmer	1 00
11	13	City post office	Postage	29 44
11	14	J. Reynolds	Services in model room	14 19
11	15	H. McDonnell	do do	17 74
11	16	S. Gregg	do do	17 74
12	17	C. H. Slicer	do do	5 43
12	18	Sevier & Francis	Subscription to Mathematical Monthly	3 00
13	19	Balliere Bros	Books	211 10
13	20	Gas Company	Gas	191 84
13	21	E. G. Arnold	Map	5 00
13	22	J. M. Kavanaugh	Services in model room	17 74
16	23	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery	265 07
16	24	J. Essex	Furniture	70 00
18	25	Adams & Co.	Freight	1 00
18	26	S. Casey	Hauling	5 50
19	27	T. C. Donn	Administering oaths	18 60
20	28	J. P. Dennis	Bolts, &c.	82 62
20	29	John Darby	Watchman	29 34
22	30	John Collum	Printing	40 00
23	31	Jno. D. Defrees	Binding, &c.	19 97
23	32	Same	do	31 46
23	33	Geo. R. Adams	Use of horse	92 74
23	34	Adams & Co.	Freight	3 25
23	35	Irving & Willey	Expenses of agency	70 70

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of the payment.	Amount.
1861.				
July 23	36	Jno. B. Trenholm	Services as page	\$30 00
26	37	J. C. Williams	Watchman	14 67
31	38	W. A. Robertson	Sweeping furnaces	24 00
31	39	M. Bowen	Washing, &c.	11 00
31	40	J. M. Holloway	Cartage	2 00
31	41	Thomas C. Smith	Services	50 00
31	42	Wm. H. Bates	do	50 00
31	43	P. A. Brink	Services in model room	40 00
31	44	J. B. Trenholm	Services as page	30 00
31	45	G. H. Clarke	do	30 00
31	46	Alex. Mahon	do	30 00
31	47	T. H. Ridgate	do	30 00
31	48	W. A. McCartney	Watchman	50 00
31	49	D. R. Clendenin	do	50 00
31	50	J. Campbell	do	50 00
31	51	H. M. Hurdle	do	50 00
31	52	G. McCartney	do	50 00
31	53	G. W. Graves	do	50 00
31	54	T. W. Belt	do	50 00
31	55	R. W. Goggin	Services in model room	90 00
31	56	W. S. Yeatman	do	84 24
31	57	C. Jacobs	do	83 00
31	58	J. L. Adamson	do	62 50
31	59	C. Hadaway	do	50 00
31	60	S. E. Day	do	50 00
31	61	Jno. Ryan	do	50 00
31	62	P. Boland	do	50 00
31	63	W. Holt	do	50 00
31	64	J. B. Hines	do	50 00
31	65	H. Martin	do	50 00
31	66	B. Drew	do	50 00
31	67	Wm. McNeir	do	50 00
31	68	W. S. Gainer	do	50 00
31	69	D. S. Gallagher	do	50 00
31	70	B. Frazer	Services	50 00
31	71	G. A. Knott	do	50 00
31	72	H. Cassiday	do	50 00
31	73	M. Murphy	do	50 00
31	74	O. Clarke	do	50 00
31	75	E. Mason	do	50 00
31	76	J. F. Chinn	do	50 00
31	77	H. Coleman	do	50 00
31	78	A. Bowen	do	50 00
31	79	R. Brooks	do	50 00
August 2	80	Silliman & Dana	Subscription to Silliman's Journal	5 00
2	81	B. Westermann & Co.	Books	61 91
2	82	John W. Fitzhugh	Carpenters' work	147 12
3	83	R. Galaher	Services	62 50
9	84	Z. D. Gilman	Sundries	50 14
16	85	Adams & Co.	Freight	1 25
20	86	Henry Ulke	Book	3 00
30	87	J. R. Elvans	Hardware	11 57
31	88	F. W. Murphy	Horseshoes, &c.	9 75
31	89	A. Bowen	Paste, &c.	9 50
31	90	C. Champion	Labor	6 25
31	91	W. J. Croggon	do	7 50

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of the payment.	Amount.
1861.				
August 31	92	J. T. Mahorney	Labor	\$7 50
31	93	A. D. Hurdle	do	7 50
31	94	Wm. Coxe	do	7 50
31	95	R. Galaher	Services	62 50
31	96	Thomas C. Smith	do	50 00
31	97	W. H. Bates	do	50 00
31	98	Jno. B. Trenholm	Services as page	30 00
31	99	G. H. Clarke	do	30 00
31	100	T. H. Ridgate	do	30 00
31	101	A. Mahon	do	30 00
31	102	W. A. McCartney	Watchman	50 00
31	103	D. R. Clendenin	do	50 00
31	104	H. M. Hurdle	do	50 00
31	105	J. Campbell	do	50 00
31	106	Geo. McCartney	do	50 00
31	107	W. Holt	Services in model room	50 00
31	108	J. B. Hines	do	50 00
31	109	H. Martin	do	50 00
31	110	P. Boland	do	50 00
31	111	S. E. Day	do	50 00
31	112	B. Drew	do	50 00
31	113	Jno. Ryan	do	50 00
31	114	C. Hadaway	do	50 00
31	115	J. L. Adamson	do	62 50
31	116	C. Jacobs	do	83 00
31	117	R. W. Goggin	do	90 00
31	118	D. S. Gallagher	Services	50 00
31	119	G. A. Knott	do	50 00
31	120	H. Cassidy	do	50 00
31	121	B. Frazer	do	50 00
31	122	M. Murphey	do	50 00
31	123	O. Clarke	do	50 00
31	124	E. Mason	do	50 00
31	125	J. F. Chinn	do	50 00
Sept. 2	126	Walter Godey	Ice	141 25
4	127	Anthony Best	Envelopes	18 00
5	128	Stephen Curran	Services	13 50
6	129	Wm. D. Shepherd	Stationery	387 72
7	130	M. W. Galt & Bro	Clock, shade, &c	8 00
7	131	Adams & Co	Freight	1 25
7	132	J. M. Holloway	Use of horse	34 67
9	133	Wm. McNeir	Making portfolios	200 00
10	134	Hanson Brooks	Sawdust	4 50
17	135	Adams & Co	Freight	1 00
19	136	Thos. McGuire	Horseshoes	5 62
20	137	Steamer "S. Seymour"	Freight	1 80
21	138	Irving & Willey	Expenses of agency	19 79
21	139	F. Taylor	Bankers' Magazine, &c	5 00
30	140	A. Bowen	Paste, &c	17 75
30	141	J. M. Holloway	Fixing clock, &c	5 75
30	142	Same	Use of horse	25 00
30	143	J. B. Trenholm	Services as page	30 00
30	144	Geo. H. Clarke	do	30 00
30	145	Thos. H. Ridgate	do	30 00
30	146	A. Mahon	do	30 00
30	147	R'd Galaher	Services	62 50
30	148	Thos. C. Smith	do	50 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1861.				
Sept. 30	149	W. H. Bates.....	Services.....	\$50 00
30	150	C. Jacobs.....	Services in model-room.....	84 00
30	151	R. W. Goggin.....	do.....do.....	73 37
30	152	Jas. L. Adamson.....	do.....do.....	62 50
30	153	Chas. Hadaway.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	154	John Ryan.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	155	B. Drew.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	156	Sam'l E. Day.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	157	H. Martin.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	158	Jno. B. Hines.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	159	W. Holt.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	160	P. Boland.....	do.....do.....	45 00
30	161	W. A. McCartney.....	Watchman.....	50 00
30	162	H. M. Hurdle.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	163	Jas. Campbell.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	164	Geo. McCartney.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	165	Thos. Lucas.....	do.....do.....	48 33
30	166	B. Frazer.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	167	D. S. Gallagher.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	168	Geo. A. Knott.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	169	Henry Cassidy.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	170	M. Murphy.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	171	Otho Clarke.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	172	Henry Coleman.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	173	J. F. Chinn.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	174	E. Mason.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	175	S. M. C. Mudd.....	Labor.....	31 25
30	176	A. D. Hurdle.....	do.....do.....	31 25
30	177	W. J. Croggin.....	do.....do.....	31 25
30	178	J. T. Mahorney.....	do.....do.....	31 25
30	179	W. E. Cox.....	do.....do.....	31 25
30	180	W. J. Champion.....	do.....do.....	22 50
30	181	C. Champion.....	do.....do.....	6 25
30	182	Geo. S. Gideon.....	Printing, &c.....	4,005 10
30	183	Same.....	do.....	3,954 85
		Total.....		16,183 96

QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1861.

October 1	1	Z. D. Gilman.....	Sundries.....	\$16 72
3	2	John W. Fitzhugh.....	Carpenter's work.....	141 75
3	3	City Post Office.....	Postage.....	11 00
5	4	B. F. Morris.....	Services, &c.....	31 57
5	5	Meyers & McGhan.....	Plumbing, &c.....	27 63
7	6	E. M. Stratton.....	Subscription to Coachmaker's Magazine.....	3 00
8	7	J. B. Walling.....	Painting.....	5 00
9	8	Warden & Stewart.....	Coal, &c.....	639 53
11	9	Gas company.....	Gas.....	160 34
16	10	Jas. M. Willcox & Co.....	Parchment.....	265 20
16	11	W. D. Shepherd.....	Stationery.....	319 64
17	12	D. Appleton & Co.....	Book.....	4 50
17	13	F. Flugel.....	Expenses of agency.....	100 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment	Amount.
1861.				
Oct. 18	14	H. M. Hurdle	Watchman	\$11 30
18	15	Adams & Co	Freight	75
19	16	Philp & Solomons	Books	27 45
22	17	Hy. Stevens	British patents	129 54
26	18	Adams & Co	Freight	75
26	19	Jno. D. Defrees	Binding, &c	45 01
31	20	A. Bowen	Paste, &c	14 75
31	21	R. Galaher	Services	62 50
31	22	J. M. Holloway	Use of horse	25 00
31	23	T. W. Murphy	Shoeing horses	8 75
31	24	A. D. Hurdle	Labor	33 75
31	25	Wm. J. Champion	do	33 75
31	26	J. T. Mahorney	do	33 75
31	27	S. M. C. Mudd	do	33 75
31	28	Wm. E. Coxé	do	33 75
31	29	Wm. J. Croggin	do	33 75
31	30	Geo. H. Clarke	Services as page	30 00
31	31	Jno. B. Trenholm	do	30 00
31	32	Thos. H. Ridgate	do	30 00
31	33	Alex. Mahon	do	30 00
31	34	Thos. C. Smith	Services	50 00
31	35	Wm. H. Bates	do	50 00
31	36	W. H. Nalley	Watchman	50 00
31	37	Geo. McCarty	do	50 00
31	38	J. Campbell	do	50 00
31	39	Thomas Lucas	do	50 00
31	40	C. Jacobs	Services in model room	83 00
31	41	R. W. Goggin	do do	75 00
31	42	J. L. Adamson	do do	62 50
31	43	Chas. Hadaway	do do	50 00
31	44	Jno. Ryan	do do	50 00
31	45	J. B. Hines	do do	50 00
31	46	W. Holt	do do	50 00
31	47	H. Martin	do do	50 00
31	48	B. Drew	do do	50 00
31	49	S. E. Day	do do	50 00
31	50	P. Boland	do do	50 00
31	51	D. S. Gallagher	Services	50 00
31	52	H. Cassidy	do	50 00
31	53	B. Frazer	do	50 00
31	54	G. A. Knott	do	50 00
31	55	O. Clarke	do	50 00
31	56	E. Mason	do	50 00
31	57	J. F. Chinn	do	50 00
Nov. 1	58	Z. D. Gilman	Sundries	31 75
2	59	M. Murphey	Services	50 00
2	60	W. J. Croggon	Folding books	2 50
2	61	A. D. Hurdle	do	2 50
2	62	W. J. Champion	do	2 50
2	63	J. T. Mahorney	do	2 50
2	64	S. M. C. Mudd	do	2 50
2	65	W. E. Coxé	do	2 50
6	66	W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Books	12 00
7	67	Adams & Co	Freight	50
8	68	Wm. M. Ellis & Bro	Sundries	8 05
12	69	Warder & Stewart	Wood	113 75
14	70	Adams & Co	Freight	2 65

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
Nov. 27	71	J. Disturnell	National Register	\$2 50
30	72	J. M. Holloway	Horse, &c	36 50
30	73	J. B. Trenholm	Page	30 00
30	74	T. H. Ridgate	do	30 00
30	75	A. Mahon	do	30 00
30	76	Geo. H. Clarke	do	30 00
30	77	R. Galaher	Attending furnace, &c	62 50
30	78	J. Adamson	Services in machinist's room ..	62 50
30	79	E. Jacobs	do	83 00
30	80	R. W. Goggin	do	75 00
30	81	Thos. C. Smith	Services	50 00
30	82	Wm. H. Bates	do	50 00
30	83	Wm. H. Nalley	Watchman	50 00
30	84	Jas. Campbell	do	50 00
30	85	Geo. McArty	do	50 00
30	86	Thos. Lucas	do	50 00
30	87	C. Hadaway	Labor in model room	50 00
30	88	Jno. Ryan	do	50 00
30	89	B. Drew	do	50 00
30	90	Walter Holt	do	50 00
30	91	S. E. Day	do	50 00
30	92	Jno. B. Hines	do	50 00
30	93	Patrick Boland	do	50 00
30	94	Hy. Martin	do	50 00
30	95	Benj. Frazer	Labor	50 00
30	96	D. S. Gallagher	do	50 00
30	97	Geo. A. Knott	do	50 00
30	98	H. Cassidy	do	50 00
30	99	M. Murphy	do	50 00
30	100	O. Clarke	do	50 00
30	101	H. Coleman	do	50 00
30	102	J. F. Chinn	do	50 00
30	103	E. Mason	do	50 00
Dec. 3	104	Wm. D. Shepherd	Stationery	459 84
4	105	J. W. Fitzhugh	Carpenter's work	149 00
7	106	Mary Morley	Washing	8 00
11	107	L. Tucker & Son	Subscription to Cultivator, &c ..	13 96
11	108	Edward Downey	Glazing	12 00
13	109	Adams & Co.	Freight	75
16	110	Irving & Willey	Expenses of agency	20 33
16	111	Henry Stevens	British patents	174 38
16	112	George S. Gideon	Printing, &c	4, 917 62
16	113	do	do	4, 976 80
19	114	Irving & Willey	Expenses of agency	12 75
31	115	Adams & Co.	Freight	75
31	116	W. Godey	Ice	197 25
31	117	Thos. D. Bond	Repairing water-closets	75 00
31	118	J. M. Holloway	Use of horse	25 00
31	119	R. Galaher	Attending furnaces, &c	62 50
31	120	J. B. Trenholm	Services as page	30 00
31	121	Geo. H. Clarke	do	30 00
31	122	T. H. Ridgate	do	30 00
31	123	A. Mahon	do	30 00
31	124	Thos. C. Smith	Services	50 00
31	125	Wm. H. Bates	do	50 00
31	126	W. H. Nalley	Watchmen	50 00
31	127	J. Campbell	do	50 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
Dec.	31	128 Geo. McCartey	Watchman	\$50 00
	31	129 Thos. Lucas	do	50 00
	31	130 C. Jacobs	Services in machinist's room ..	84 00
	31	131 R. W. Goggin	do	75 00
	31	132 J. L. Adamson	do	62 50
	31	133 Jno. Ryan	Labor in model room	50 00
	31	134 Chas. Hadaway	do	50 00
	31	135 B. Drew	do	50 00
	31	136 J. B. Hines	do	50 00
	31	137 S. E. Day	do	50 00
	31	138 Hy. Martin	do	50 00
	31	139 P. Boland	do	50 00
	31	140 W. Holt	do	50 00
	31	141 D. S. Gallagher	Labor	50 00
	31	142 M. Murphy	do	50 00
	31	143 H. Cassidy	do	50 00
	31	144 B. Frazer	do	50 00
	31	145 George A. Knott	do	50 00
	31	146 E. Mason	do	50 00
	31	157 Jno. F. Chinn	do	50 00
	31	148 Otho Clarke	do	50 00
Total				18,018 11

QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1862.

January	2	1	John R. Evans	Hardware, &c.	\$20 71
	2	2	City Post Office	Foreign postage	10 94
	3	3	Z. D. Gilman	Sundries	34 39
	3	4	Mary Morley	Washing towels, &c.	8 00
	3	5	T. W. Murphy	Shoeing horses	6 00
	4	6	J. P. Dennis	Repairing carriage, &c.	25 20
	4	7	W. D. Shepherd	Stationery	568 15
	7	8	Adams & Co.	Freight	75
	8	9	F. A. Lutz	Repairing harness, &c.	13 12
	13	10	Anthony Best	Envelopes	40 50
	16	11	Latimer Bros. & Seymour	Dating machine	9 00
	17	12	Baltimore Sun	Subscription to January 1, 1862	4 20
	17	13	A. Morton	Gold pens	48 00
	20	14	L. H. & G. C. Schneider	Keys	2 67
	23	15	Gas Company	1 quarter's gas	168 21
	23	16	George S. Gideon	Printing	1,588 15
	23	17	do	do	1,628 10
	24	18	Balliere Bros.	Books for library	79 00
	25	19	James S. Topham	Coach bit	5 38
	25	20	John Alexander	Window awnings	57 50
	28	21	John T. Mahorney	Putting up books	2 50
	30	22	B. F. Norris	Brick work, &c.	9 50
	31	23	W. H. Nalley	Printing, ruling, and binding ..	23 50
	31	24	F. Taylor	Books, &c.	42 28
	31	25	Stephen Casey	Removing dirt, &c.	7 25
	31	26	M. Coleman	Paste	7 50
	31	27	H. Brooks	Saw-dust	4 50
	31	28	B. Gallahar	Attending furnaces	62 50

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
Jan.	31	29 Luke Markey	Sawing wood	\$30 00
	31	30 J. M. Hallowsay	Keeping horse, &c.	34 50
	31	31 C. Jacobs	Services in model room	83 00
	31	32 R. W. Goggin	do do	75 00
	31	33 J. L. Adamson	do do	62 50
	31	34 J. B. Trenholm	Page	30 00
	31	35 George H. Clarke	do	30 00
	31	36 T. H. Ridgate	do	30 00
	31	37 A. Mahon	do	30 00
	31	38 Thomas C. Smith	Services	50 00
	31	39 William H. Bates	do	50 00
	31	40 William H. Nalley	Watchman	50 00
	31	41 J. Campbell	do	50 00
	31	42 G. McCartney	do	50 00
	31	43 Thomas Lucas	do	50 00
	31	44 C. Hadaway	Services in model room	50 00
	31	45 Walter Holt	do do	50 00
	31	46 Bernard Drew	do do	50 00
	31	47 H. Martin	do do	50 00
	31	48 Samuel E. Day	do do	50 00
	31	49 J. B. Hines	do do	50 00
	31	50 P. Boland	do do	50 00
	31	51 John Ryan	do do	50 00
	31	52 B. Frazer	Labor	50 00
	31	53 D. S. Gallagher	do	50 00
	31	54 M. Murphey	do	50 00
	31	55 H. Cassiday	do	50 00
	31	56 J. F. Chinn	do	50 00
	31	57 P. Clarke	do	50 00
	31	58 E. Mason	do	50 00
	31	59 H. Coleman	do	50 00
	31	60 John Bain	do	30 64
Feb.	1	61 M. T. Parker	Glazing	10 00
	3	62 Foster & Fleeson	Advertising in Pittsburg	4 00
	3	63 Clagett & May	Cotton for lining files	54 61
	3	64 Mary Morley	Washing towels	8 00
	3	65 B. Westernman & Co.	Books	64 75
	7	66 W. G. Costin	Grinding scissors	50
	8	67 C. Bohn	Dept. and Congr'l Directories	2 50
	12	68 Adams & Co.	Freight	3 35
	13	69 do	do	75
	25	70 Meyers & McGhan	Plumbing, &c.	12 50
	27	71 Stephen Casey	Cartage, &c.	6 50
	28	72 Railroad Company	Freight	1 00
	28	73 F. W. Murphy	Shoeing horses	8 08
	28	74 Wm. Hutchinson	City Directory, three copies	6 00
	28	75 H. Coleman	Paste	3 75
	28	76 J. M. Hallowsay	Keeping horse	25 00
	28	77 R. Galaher	Services	62 50
	28	78 Luke Markey	Sawing wood	30 00
	28	79 John B. Trenholm	Page	30 00
	28	80 George H. Clarke	do	30 00
	28	81 Alex. Mahon	do	30 00
	28	82 T. H. Ridgate	do	30 00
	28	83 Thomas C. Smith	Services	50 00
	28	84 Wm. H. Bates	do	50 00
	28	85 C. Jacobs	Services in model room	83 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.	
1862.					
Feb.	28	86	R. W. Goggin	Services in model room.....	\$75 00
	28	87	J. L. Adamson	do.....do.....	62 50
	28	88	C. Hadaway	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	89	J. Ryan	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	90	J. B. Hines	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	91	B. Drew	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	92	P. Boland	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	93	Henry Martin	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	94	S. E. Day	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	95	Wm. Holt	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	96	B. Frazer	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	97	H. Cassidy	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	88	D. S. Gallagher	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	99	M. Murphy	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	100	John Bain	do.....do.....	50 00
	28	101	O. Clarke	Labor	50 00
	28	102	J. F. Chinn	do.....	50 00
	28	103	E. Mason	do.....	50 00
	28	104	W. H. Nalley	Watchman.....	50 00
	28	105	James Campbell	do.....	50 00
	28	106	Thomas Lucas	do.....	50 00
	28	107	George McCartney	do.....	50 00
March	1	108	W. H. Nalley	Binding, &c.....	22 00
	3	109	Mary Morley	Washing.....	8 00
	4	110	Z. D. Gilman	Sundries	30 57
	6	111	W. J. Murtagh & Co.....	Advertising in Republican.....	40 00
	7	112	N. Callan	Rent of stable lot.....	37 50
	8	113	Harnden's Express	Freight.....	1 50
	11	114	Henry Stevens	English patents.....	122 53
	11	115	Reuben Phillips	City Directory.....	2 25
	11	116	Harnden Express Co.....	Freight.....	1 50
	12	117	T. Pursell & Son	Goblets.....	2 25
	12	118	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	3 00
	13	119	H. Rickey	Tin boxes, &c.....	21 50
	14	120	C. Bohn	Directory	50
	15	121	Henry Ward	Sawing wood.....	5 00
	17	122	Wm. H. Harrover	Putting up stoves, &c.....	107 91
	17	123	J. B. Mansfield	Subscription to New England Mendan, &c.....	3 00
	19	124	Adams & Co.....	Freight	1 60
	20	125	Jackson, Bros. & Co.....	Brooms, buckets, &c.....	46 85
	21	126	L. E. Walker	Photographic prints.....	75
	22	127	Irving & Willey	Freight, &c.....	16 50
	24	128	Warden & Stewart	Coal.....	225 00
	24	129	Stephen Casey	Removing dirt	7 00
	26	130	H. Polkinhorn	Printing	15 00
	29	131	L. Towers & Co.....	do.....	12 00
	31	132	Charles L. Flint	Book	6 00
	31	133	W. D. Shepherd	Stationery	221 34
	31	134	H. Coleman	Paste.....	6 75
	31	135	M. Morley	Washing.....	8 00
	31	136	J. M. Holloway	Hire of horse, &c.....	27 00
	31	137	R. Galaher	Attending furnaces, &c.....	62 50
	31	138	J. B. Trenholm	Page	30 00
	31	139	A. Mahon	do.....	30 00
	31	150	F. H. Ridgate	do.....	30 00
	31	141	Thomas C. Smith	Services.....	50 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
March 31	142	Wm. H. Bates.....	Services	\$50 00
31	143	T. F. Sargent.....	do	32 25
31	144	George H. Clarke.....	do	45 48
31	145	Wm. H. Nalley.....	Watchman.....	50 00
31	146	James Campbell.....	do	50 00
31	147	George McCartey.....	do	50 00
31	148	Thomas Lucas.....	do	50 00
31	149	C. Jacobs.....	Services in model room.....	84 00
31	150	R. W. Goggin.....	do	75 00
31	151	J. L. Adamson.....	do	62 50
31	152	C. Hadaway.....	do	50 00
31	153	John Ryan.....	do	50 00
31	154	P. Boland.....	do	50 00
31	155	H. Martin.....	do	50 00
31	156	J. B. Hines.....	do	50 00
31	157	Wm. Holt.....	do	50 00
31	158	Samuel E. Day.....	do	50 00
31	159	B. Drew.....	do	50 00
31	160	B. Frazer.....	Labor.....	50 00
31	161	H. Cassidy.....	do	50 00
31	162	D. S. Gallagher.....	do	50 00
31	163	M. Murphy.....	do	50 00
31	164	John Bain.....	do	50 00
31	165	Otho Clarke.....	do	50 00
31	166	H. Coleman.....	do	50 00
31	167	John F. Chinn.....	do	50 00
		Total.....		10,311 96

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.

April	2	1	J. W. Fitzhugh.....	Carpenters' work, &c.....	\$161 30
	3	2	John D. Deffrees.....	Binding.....	68 85
	3	3	do	Binding for library.....	75 84
	3	4	M. McMichael.....	Advertising in Philadelphia.....	4 30
	5	5	George S. Gideon.....	Printing patents.....	5,178 70
	7	6	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	4 40
	8	7	Irving & Willey.....	do	15 82
	8	8	Claggett & May.....	Cotton, &c., for lining files.....	17 60
	9	9	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	1 00
	10	10	Henry Stevens.....	Mounting, &c., English patent.....	258 92
	11	11	City post office.....	Postage.....	8 98
	12	12	E. H. King.....	Fitting up cases, &c., in draughts- man's room.....	1,207 47
	15	13	Gas Company.....	Gas for one quarter.....	133 56
	16	14	S. Casey.....	Hauling away ashes.....	7 25
	17	15	E. Mason.....	Service as laborer.....	50 00
	19	16	B. Frazer.....	Cleaning gutters.....	2 00
	21	17	Duvall & Bowers.....	Setting tire, &c.....	5 00
	22	18	William T. Dove.....	Plumbing.....	39 49
	24	19	William D. Shepherd.....	Stationery.....	505 15
	25	20	Daniel William.....	Whitewashing.....	10 00
	26	21	Chambers Bro. & Co.....	100 copies of decision of board of appeal.....	14 20

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
April	26	22 William H. Nalley.....	Blank books.....	\$57 50
	30	23 R. Galaher.....	Services attending furnaces.....	62 50
	30	24 J. M. Halloway.....	Hire of horse.....	25 00
	30	25 H. Coleman.....	Paste.....	5 25
	30	26 J. B. Trenholm.....	Services as page.....	30 00
	30	27 Thomas H. Ridgate.....	do.....	30 00
	30	28 A. Mahon.....	do.....	30 00
	30	29 Thomas C. Smith.....	Services.....	50 00
	30	30 William H. Bates.....	do.....	50 00
	30	31 George H. Clark.....	do.....	50 00
	30	32 T. F. Sargent.....	do.....	50 00
	30	33 W. H. Nalley.....	Watchman.....	50 00
	30	34 James Campbell.....	do.....	50 00
	30	35 George McCarty.....	do.....	50 00
	30	36 C. Jacobs.....	Services in machinist's room.....	83 00
	30	37 Robert M. Goggin.....	do.....	75 00
	30	38 J. L. Adamson.....	do.....	62 50
	30	39 Charles Hadaway.....	do.....	50 00
	30	40 John Ryan.....	do.....	50 00
	30	41 Patrick Boland.....	do.....	50 00
	30	42 W. Holt.....	do.....	50 00
	30	43 S. E. Day.....	do.....	50 00
	30	44 J. B. Hines.....	do.....	50 00
	30	45 H. Martin.....	do.....	50 00
	30	46 B. Drew.....	do.....	50 00
	30	47 B. Frazer.....	Labor.....	50 00
	30	48 M. Murphy.....	do.....	50 00
	30	49 D. S. Gallagher.....	do.....	50 00
	30	50 H. Cassidy.....	do.....	50 00
	30	51 John Bain.....	do.....	50 00
	30	52 O. Clarke.....	do.....	50 00
	30	53 E. Mason.....	do.....	50 00
	30	54 J. F. Chinn.....	do.....	50 00
May	1	55 M. Collier.....	Washing towels, &c.....	9 20
	1	56 William D. Shepherd.....	Stationery.....	281 55
	2	57 Warder & Stewart.....	Coal.....	212 50
	2	58 Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	75
	2	59 Thomas Lucas.....	Watchman.....	50 00
	6	60 William T. Dove.....	Plumbing.....	41 53
	6	61 George Francis.....	Baskets.....	3 32
	7	62 Alexander Vattemere.....	Two years' services "international exchange".....	200 00
	8	63 George Francis.....	Baskets.....	81
	8	64 Walter Godey.....	Ice.....	143 75
	9	65 William H. Nalley.....	Binding, &c.....	16 50
	10	66 John Cullum.....	Printing patent heads.....	40 00
	12	67 D. Appleton & Co.....	1 vol. Cyclopaedia.....	4 50
	13	68 Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	75
	13	69 S. Casey.....	Hauling ashes.....	7 75
	14	70 Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	75
	14	71 J. D. Defrees.....	Binding, &c.....	166 81
	15	72 Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	3 10
	21	73 Z. D. Gilman.....	Sundries.....	41 24
	21	74 L. E. Walker.....	Photographs.....	4 50
	28	75 T. F. Sargent.....	Services.....	25 00
	28	76 William H. Nalley.....	Port folios.....	200 00
	28	77 H. Coleman.....	Paste.....	5 25

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
May 30	78	John Cullum.....	Printing patent heads.....	\$40 00
31	79	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	75
31	80	Martha Collier.....	Washing, &c.....	10 20
31	81	J. M. Holloway.....	Hire of horse.....	25 00
31	82	R. Galaher.....	Services.....	62 50
31	83	J. B. Trenholm.....	Page.....	30 00
31	84	A. Mahon.....	do.....	30 00
31	85	T. H. Ridgate.....	do.....	30 00
31	86	Thomas C. Smith.....	Services.....	50 00
31	87	William H. Bates.....	do.....	50 00
31	88	George H. Clark.....	do.....	50 00
31	89	William H. Nalley.....	Watchman.....	50 00
31	90	James Campbell.....	do.....	50 00
31	91	George McCartney.....	do.....	50 00
31	92	Thomas Lucas.....	do.....	50 00
31	93	C. Jacobs.....	Services in model room.....	83 00
31	94	R. W. Goggin.....	do..... do.....	75 00
31	95	J. L. Adamson.....	do..... do.....	62 50
31	96	Charles Hadaway.....	do..... do.....	50 00
31	97	John Ryan.....	do..... do.....	50 00
31	98	W. Holt.....	do..... do.....	50 00
31	99	P. Boland.....	do..... do.....	50 00
31	100	H. G. Martin.....	do..... do.....	50 00
31	101	J. B. Hines.....	do..... do.....	50 00
31	102	S. E. Day.....	do..... do.....	50 00
31	103	B. Drew.....	do..... do.....	50 00
31	104	D. S. Gallagher.....	Labor.....	50 00
31	105	B. Frazer.....	do.....	50 00
31	106	H. Cassidy.....	do.....	50 00
31	107	M. Murphy.....	do.....	50 00
31	108	John Bain.....	do.....	50 00
31	109	O. Clarke.....	do.....	50 00
31	110	E. Mason.....	do.....	50 00
31	111	J. F. Chinn.....	do.....	50 00
31	112	H. Coleman.....	do.....	50 00
June 2	113	W. B. Dana.....	Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review.....	5 00
3	114	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	7 75
7	115	Gales & Seaton.....	Subscription to Intelligencer.....	10 00
7	116	J. Lovering.....	Proceedings of 14th Meeting of American Association.....	1 50
7	117	T. W. Murphy.....	Shoeing horses.....	7 50
9	118	N. J. Millikin.....	Advertis'g in Canandaigua, N. Y.....	4 00
10	119	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	1 50
12	120	H. Brooks.....	Saw-dust.....	4 50
12	121	Harleston & Bro.....	One stencil plate and brush.....	5 50
14	122	E. H. Bates.....	File straps.....	100 00
17	123	S. Case.....	Hauling away ashes.....	8 00
20	124	Franklin Institute.....	Subscription to Journal for 1862.....	5 00
21	125	B. Frazer.....	Cleaning gutters.....	1 50
23	126	Wm. H. Nalley.....	Making portfolios.....	336 00
24	127	Rose M. Harte.....	Paid per act of June 19, 1862.....	274 80
26	128	Wm. D. Shepherd.....	Stationery.....	306 85
28	129	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	1 00
30	130	J. M. Holloway.....	Hire of horse.....	25 00
30	131	H. Coleman.....	Paste.....	7 00
30	132	M. Collier.....	Washing towels.....	8 00

Statement of money paid, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
June 30	133	Robert Harrison	Services	\$16 50
30	134	Richard Gallaher	Services attending furnaces	62 50
30	135	J. B. Trenholm	Services as page	30 00
30	136	T. H. Ridgate	do.	30 00
30	137	A. Mahon	do.	30 00
30	138	Thomas C Smith	Services	50 00
30	139	Wm. H. Bates	do.	50 00
30	140	George H. Clark	do.	50 00
30	141	T. F. Sargent	do.	75 00
30	142	Wm. H. Nalley	Watchman	50 00
30	143	George McCartney	do.	50 00
30	144	Thomas Lucas	do.	50 00
30	145	James Campbell	do.	50 00
30	146	C. Jacobs	Services in machinist's room	84 00
30	147	Robert W. Goggin	do. do.	75 00
30	148	Jas. L. Adamson	do. do.	62 50
30	149	C. Hadaway	do. do.	50 00
30	150	John Ryan	do. do.	50 00
30	151	J. B. Hines	do. do.	50 00
30	152	H. G. Martin	do. do.	50 00
30	153	Samuel E. Day	do. do.	50 00
30	154	P. Boland	do. do.	50 00
30	155	W. Holt	do. do.	50 00
30	156	B. Drew	do. do.	50 00
30	157	B. Frazer	Labor	50 00
30	158	H. Cassidy	do.	50 00
30	159	D. S. Gallagher	do.	50 00
30	160	M. Murphy	do.	50 00
30	161	John Bain	do.	50 00
30	162	E. Mason	do.	50 00
30	163	J. F. Chinn	do.	50 00
30	164	O. Clark	do.	50 00
		Total		15,224 69

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

July	1	1	Z. D. Gilman	Sundries	34 56
	2	2	Gales & Seaton	Advertising in Intelligencer	88 00
	2	3	J. J. May	Cotton, &c.	48 11
	3	4	H. Richey	Paper files	31 00
	5	5	Adams & Co.	Freight	75
	7	6	Harnden's Express	do.	75
	8	7	C. S. Fowler & Co.	Basins, &c.	6 25
	10	8	H. Polkinhorn	Labels	1 75
	10	9	C. A. Bauer	Repairing wheelbarrow	3 00
	12	10	Gas Company	Gas	118 13
	12	11	City Post Office	Postage	15 44
	12	12	National Republican	Advertising	24 00
	14	13	W. D. Wallach	Advertising proposals	68 00
	14	14	J. D. Defrees	Binding, &c.	56 95
	17	15	Adams & Co.	Freight	2 90
	17	16	J. H. Ladd	Humphrey's Journal to May, '63	2 00
	17	17	Cincinnati Gazette Co.	Advertising	4 00

Statement of money paid, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
July 17	18	W. D. Shepherd	Stationary	\$172 57
17	19	Hy. Stevens	English patents, &c.	108 88
18	20	Charles Knickerbocker ..	Engraving	44 00
18	21	Wm. J. Murtaugh & Co. .	Advertising proposals ..	68 00
19	22	Balliere Brothers	Books	333 98
21	23	J. W. Torryman	Printing alphabet	3 00
21	24	W. H. Harrover	Repairing stoves, &c.	20 15
21	25	John Duvall	Repairing carriage	1 63
24	26	Stephen Casey	Cartage	7 25
25	27	John Cullum	Printing patent heads ..	40 00
25	28	Philp & Solomons.	Books	18 25
28	29	W. A. Robertson	Sweeping chimneys	24 00
30	30	John P. Dennis	Repairing carriage	41 75
31	31	Charles O. Rogers	Advertising in Boston ..	4 00
31	32	J. M. Holloway	Hire of horse	25 00
31	33	H. Coleman	Paste	9 00
31	34	Martha Collier	Washing	8 00
31	35	R. Galaher	Services	62 50
31	36	William H. Bates	do.	50 00
31	37	George H. Clark	do.	50 00
31	38	T. F. Sargent	do.	50 00
31	39	John Trenholm	do.	30 00
31	40	Alexander Mahon	do.	30 00
31	41	T. H. Ridgate	do.	30 00
31	42	William H. Nalley	Watchman	50 00
31	43	James Campbell	do.	50 00
31	44	George McCartney	do.	50 00
31	45	Thomas Lucas	do.	50 00
31	46	C. Jacobs	Services in model room ..	83 00
31	47	R. W. Goggin	do. do	75 00
31	48	J. L. Adamson	do. do	62 50
31	49	Walter Holt	do. do	50 00
31	50	S. E. Day	do. do	50 00
31	51	H. G. N. Martin	do. do	50 00
31	52	Charles Hadaway	do. do	50 00
31	53	John Ryan	do. do	50 00
31	54	B. Drew	do. do	50 00
31	55	J. B. Hines	do. do	50 00
31	56	P. Boland	do. do	46 78
31	57	B. Frazer	Laborer	50 00
31	58	D. S. Gallagher	do.	50 00
31	59	H. Cassidy	do.	50 00
31	60	M. Murphy	do.	50 00
31	61	John Bain	do.	50 00
31	62	O. Clark	do.	50 00
31	63	J. F. Chinn	do.	50 00
31	64	E. Mason	do.	50 00
31	65	H. Coleman	do.	50 00
August 1	66	Shepherd & Riley	Stationery	381 25
1	67	C. B. Richardson	Historical Magazine for 1862 ..	2 00
1	68	J. J. May	Cotton	35 44
1	69	E. H. King	Cases, &c., in draughtsman's room	165 71
1	70	do.	Port-folio, horses	52 20
1	71	J. M. Holloway	Lining and making files ..	300 00
2	72	Gas Company	Gas	23 69
2	73	L. B. Brady	Books	20 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
August 4	74	Railroad Company	Freight	\$2 00
4	75	Ann Hanson	Services	48 00
4	76	S. L. Weightman	do	36 00
4	77	M. Fleming	Labor	32 50
5	78	Adams & Co.	Freight	1 00
6	79	Silliman & Dana	Journal for 1862	5 00
8	80	Irving & Willey	Freight, &c	14 50
18	81	George S. Gideon	Printing patents	6,626 65
18	82	do	do	1,677 40
18	83	Railroad Company	Freight	3 77
18	84	J. W. Fitzhugh	Carpenters' work	45 00
20	85	Irving & Willey	Freight, &c	22 00
21	86	S. Casey	Cartage	7 50
22	87	William H. Nalley	Binding	75 33
25	88	Charles O. Rogers	Advertising	4 00
27	89	R. Westernman & Co.	Books	91 15
30	90	H. Coleman	Paste	5 25
30	91	M. Collier	Washing, &c	9 20
30	92	Z. Brown	Putting up reports	11 25
30	93	John O'Donnell, jr.	do	13 75
30	94	John Trenholm	Services	30 00
30	95	A. Mahon	do	30 00
30	96	Thomas H. Ridgate	do	30 00
30	97	R. Galaher	do	62 50
30	98	William H. Bates	do	50 00
30	99	George H. Clark	do	50 00
30	100	T. F. Sargent	do	50 00
30	101	William H. Nalley	Watchman	50 00
30	102	James Campbell	do	50 00
30	103	George McCarty	do	50 00
30	104	Thomas Lucas	do	50 00
30	105	C. Jacobs	Services in model room	83 00
30	106	R. W. Goggin	do do	75 00
30	107	J. L. Adamson	do do	62 50
30	108	Charles Hadaway	do do	50 00
30	109	John Ryan	do do	50 00
30	110	William Holt	do do	50 00
30	111	J. B. Hines	do do	50 00
30	112	S. E. Day	do do	50 00
30	113	H. G. N. Martin	do do	50 00
30	114	B. Drew	do do	50 00
30	115	B. Frazer	Labor	50 00
30	116	D. S. Gallagher	do	50 00
30	117	H. Cassidy	do	50 00
30	118	M. Murphy	do	50 00
30	119	John Bain	do	50 00
30	120	J. F. Chinn	do	50 00
30	121	E. Mason	do	50 00
30	122	Otho Clark	do	50 00
Sept. 1	123	Adams & Co.	Freight	75
2	124	Gas Company	Gas	21 93
6	125	John Cullum	Printing patent heads	32 00
8	126	Henry Stevens	Mounting designs of English patents	257 29
8	127	Shepherd & Riley	Stationery	696 28
9	128	Warder & Stewart	Coal	903 34
11	129	R. Betts	Desk	3 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
Sept. 12	130	W. Godey.....	Ice.....	\$161 75
15	131	William H. Nalley.....	Port folios.....	203 00
15	132	F. W. Christian.....	Books.....	80 79
24	133	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	1 00
26	134	Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising.....	32 00
27	135	H. W. Haskell.....	Repairing chairs.....	6 00
30	136	Dobbin & Fulton.....	Advertising in Baltimore American.....	4 00
30	137	C. Jacobs.....	Assistant machinist.....	84 00
30	138	R. W. Goggin.....	do.....	75 00
30	139	R. Galaher.....	Laborer.....	62 50
30	140	J. L. Adamson.....	do.....	62 50
30	141	M. Collier.....	Washing.....	8 00
30	142	H. Coleman.....	Paste.....	6 00
30	143	J. M. Holloway.....	Lime, &c.....	5 00
30	144	do.....	Keeping horses two months.....	50 00
30	145	J. O'Donnell.....	Putting up reports.....	39 00
30	146	Z. Brown.....	do.....	39 00
30	147	Wm. H. Nalley.....	Watchman.....	50 00
30	148	Jas. Campbell.....	do.....	50 00
30	149	Thos. Lucas.....	do.....	50 00
30	150	G. McCartay.....	do.....	50 00
30	151	J. B. Trenholm.....	Services.....	30 00
30	152	A. Mahon.....	do.....	30 00
30	153	Thos. H. Ridgate.....	do.....	30 00
30	154	T. F. Sargent.....	do.....	50 00
30	155	G. H. Clark.....	do.....	50 00
30	156	Wm. H. Bates.....	do.....	50 00
30	157	J. Ryan.....	Services in model room.....	50 00
30	158	W. Holt.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	159	J. B. Hines.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	160	B. Drew.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	161	S. E. Day.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	162	H. N. G. Martin.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	163	C. Hadaway.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	164	D. S. Gallagher.....	Laborer.....	50 00
30	165	John Baines.....	do.....	50 00
30	166	H. Cassidy.....	do.....	50 00
30	167	B. Frazer.....	do.....	50 00
30	168	M. Murphy.....	do.....	50 00
30	169	G. W. Frazier.....	do.....	13 33
30	170	E. Mason.....	do.....	50 00
30	171	J. F. Chinn.....	do.....	50 00
30	172	O. Clark.....	do.....	50 00
30	173	H. Coleman.....	do.....	50 00
		Total.....		18, 277 03

MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1862.

October 1	1	John W. Fitzgerald.....	Carpenters' work.....	278 37
1	2	Gas Company.....	Gas.....	31 25
1	3	E. H. King.....	Cabinet work.....	191 21
2	4	J. J. May.....	Towels.....	10 62
3	5	Wm. H. Nalley.....	Binding, &c.....	114 00
4	6	E. Walton.....	Advertising in Vermont.....	2 54

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
1862.				
October 6	7	J. S. Saul	Harness	\$30 00
7	8	J. W. Murphy	Horse shoeing	6 25
8	9	Z. D. Gilman	Sundries	71 92
9	10	John Alexander	Window awnings	17 00
14	11	Tribune Association	Advertising	24 01
15	12	City post office	Postage	28 25
16	13	D. Appleton & Co.	Cyclopedia	4 50
21	14	Adams & Co.	Freight	1 00
21	15	Knowles & Anthony	Advertising in Rhode Island	3 30
21	16	Alex. Reed	Removing coal	6 00
22	17	Stephen Casey	Cartage	7 25
25	18	F. Flugel	International exchanges	100 00
25	19	Warder & Stewart	Wood and sawing, &c	1,194 24
30	20	Greene & Williams	Furniture	40 00
30	21	Irving & Willey	Freight and expenses	20 30
30	22	Thos. Groom & Co	Library cards	25 00
31	23	F. Reeside	Repairing fireplaces	2 50
31	24	Shepherd & Riley	Stationery	568 95
31	25	C. Jacobs	Assistant Machinist	83 33
31	26	R. W. Goggin	do	75 00
31	27	R. Gallagher	Laborer	62 50
31	28	J. L. Adamson	do	62 50
31	29	J. O'Donnell, jr.	Putting up reports	40 50
31	30	Z. Brown	do	40 50
31	31	Martha Collier	Washing	10 00
31	32	J. M. Holloway	Sundries	33 20
31	33	H. Coleman	Paste	5 25
31	34	Wm. H. Bates	Services	50 00
31	35	Geo. H. Clark	do	50 00
31	36	T. F. Sargeant	do	50 00
31	37	J. B. Trenholm	do	30 00
31	38	Alexander Mahon	do	30 00
31	39	William H. Nalley	Watchman	50 00
31	40	James Campbell	do	50 00
31	41	G. McCarty	do	50 00
31	42	T. Lucas	do	50 00
31	43	E. S. Wicklin	do	40 22
31	44	John T. May	do	36 95
31	45	B. Drew	Labor	50 00
31	46	John Ryan	do	50 00
31	47	J. B. Hines	do	50 00
31	48	C. Hadaway	do	50 00
31	49	W. Holt	do	50 00
31	50	H. G. N. Martin	do	50 00
31	51	S. E. Day	do	50 00
31	52	P. Boland	do	50 00
31	53	H. Cassidy	do	50 00
31	54	John Bain	do	50 00
31	55	B. Frazer	do	50 00
31	56	D. S. Gallagher	do	50 00
31	57	M. Murphy	do	50 00
31	58	G. W. Frazier	do	53 00
31	59	J. F. Chinn	do	50 00
31	60	Otho Clark	do	50 00
31	61	E. Mason	do	50 00
		Total		4,528 60

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement of money paid—Continued.

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1862

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
Nov.	1	William H. Nalley.....	Blank books, &c.....	\$108 91
	3	Gas Company.....	Gas.....	33 63
	5	Railroad Company.....	Freight.....	2 38
	6	T. W. Murphy.....	Shoeing horse.....	8 12
	11	Lord & Taylor.....	Carpeting.....	153 00
	12	Stephen Casey.....	Cartage.....	7 59
	13	Hudson Taylor.....	Books.....	410 82
	18	John Cullum.....	Printing patent heads.....	40 00
	18	Hy. Stevens.....	Sundries.....	51 91
	18	Z. Brown.....	Putting up reports.....	24 00
	18	Mead & Woodard.....	Subscription to Horticulturist for 1862.....	5 01
	19	J. B. Clagett.....	Towels, &c.....	5 75
	20	Indianapolis Journal Co.	Subscription to Journal for 1862	6 00
	22	James C. McGuire & Co.	Books.....	46 00
	24	Adams & Co.....	Freight.....	1 00
	24	John O'Donnell, jr.....	Putting up reports.....	28 50
	29	C. Jacobs.....	Assistant machinist.....	83 35
	29	R. W. Goggin.....	do.....	75 00
	29	J. L. Adamson.....	Laborer.....	62 50
	29	R. Gallaher.....	do.....	62 50
	29	M. Collier.....	Washing towels.....	10 00
	29	J. M. Holloway.....	Sundries.....	31 75
	29	H. Coleman.....	Paste.....	4 50
	29	J. B. Trenholm.....	Page.....	30 00
	29	Alexander Mahon.....	do.....	30 00
	29	William H. Bates.....	Services.....	50 00
	29	George H. Clark.....	do.....	50 00
	29	T. F. Sargent.....	do.....	50 00
	29	W. H. Nalley.....	Watchman.....	50 00
	29	James Campbell.....	do.....	50 00
	29	George McCartney.....	do.....	50 00
	29	Thomas Lucas.....	do.....	50 00
	29	E. S. Wicklin.....	do.....	50 00
	29	John T. May.....	do.....	50 00
	29	Charles Hadaway.....	Services in model rooms.....	50 00
	29	John Ryan.....	do.....	50 00
	29	Walter Holt.....	do.....	50 00
	29	S. E. Day.....	do.....	50 00
	29	H. G. N. Martin.....	do.....	50 00
	29	J. B. Hines.....	do.....	50 00
	29	B. Drew.....	do.....	50 00
	29	P. Boland.....	do.....	50 00
	29	H. Cassidy.....	do.....	50 00
	29	B. Frazer.....	Labor.....	50 00
	29	D. S. Gallagher.....	do.....	50 00
	29	Jno. Bain.....	do.....	50 00
	29	M. Murphey.....	do.....	50 00
	29	G. W. Frazer.....	do.....	50 00
	29	Otho Clark.....	do.....	50 00
	29	E. Mason.....	do.....	50 00
	29	J. F. Chinn.....	do.....	50 00
	29	H. Coleman.....	do.....	50 00
	29	Jesse Chinn.....	do.....	50 00
		Total.....		2,724 15

Statement of money paid—Continued.

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1862.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
Dec	1	Gas Company	Gas	\$72 09
	2	H. Beall	Repairing harness, &c.	13 00
	3	Shepherd & Riley	Stationery	343 55
	4	Wm. T. Dove	Pumbing	194 54
	4	John P. Dennis	Repairing carriage	22 50
	4	H. Brooks	Sawdust	4 50
	5	Win. H. Nalley	Portfolios	224 00
	6	Z. D. Gilman	Sundries	35 66
	12	Wm. B. Dana	Subscription to Merchant's Magazine, year 1862	5 00
	13	L. J. Rothrock	Putting down carpets	4 50
	13	Adams & Co.	Freight	1 00
	16	J. Disturnell	Registers	4 50
	19	Giles & Seaton	Advertising	64 00
	20	John Hogan	Cartage, &c.	10 68
	22	M. T. Parker	Glazing, &c.	15 00
	27	Adams & Co.	Freight	75
	27	Shepherd & Riley	Tiles	1,000 00
	29	Wm. H. Nalley	Binding, &c.	111 67
	31	Chas. O. Rogers	Advertising	8 00
	31	Cornelius Jacobs	Assistant machinist	83 34
	31	R. W. Coggin	do	75 00
	31	C. Hadaway	do	66 66
	31	Wm. B. Ross	do	33 33
	31	J. L. Adamson	Laborer	62 50
	31	R. Galaher	do	62 50
	31	H. Coleman	Paste	3 00
	31	John T. May	Cartage	6 25
	31	J. M. Holloway	Hire of horse, &c.	28 00
	31	Thos. O. Bond	Repairing water-closets	75 00
	31	J. B. Trenholm	Page	30 00
	31	Alex. Mahon	do	30 00
	31	Wm. H. Bates	Service	50 00
	31	Geo. H. Clarke	do	50 00
	31	T. F. Sargent	do	50 00
	31	Wm. H. Nalley	Watchman	50 00
	31	Jas. Campbell	do	50 00
	31	Jno. McCartney	do	50 00
	31	Thos. Lucas	do	50 00
	31	E. S. Wicklin	do	50 00
	31	J. T. May	do	50 00
	31	Jno. Ryan	Labor in model room	50 00
	31	W. Holt	do	50 00
	31	Jno. B. Hines	do	50 00
	31	B. Drev	do	50 00
	31	H. G. N. Martin	do	50 00
	31	S. E. Day	do	50 00
	31	P. Boland	do	50 00
	31	H. Cassidy	Labor	50 00
	31	B. Frazer	do	50 00
	31	D. S. Gallagher	do	50 00
	31	M. Murphree	do	50 00
	31	John Bain	do	50 00
	31	G. W. Frazier	do	50 00

Statement of money paid—Continued.

Date of payment.	No.	Name.	Nature of payment.	Amount
Dec. 31	53	O. Clarke	Labor	\$50 09
31	54	E. Mason	do	50 00
31	55	J. F. Chinn	do	50 00
31	56	J. Chinn	do	50 00
		Total .....	.....	3,991 52

RECAPITULATION.

Quarter ending June 30, 1861	\$12,005 47
Quarter ending September 30, 1861	16,183 96
Quarter ending December 31, 1861	18,018 11
Quarter ending March 31, 1862	10,311 96
Quarter ending June 30, 1862	15,224 69
Quarter ending September 30, 1862	18,277 63
Month of October, 1862	4,528 60
Month of November, 1862	2,724 18
Month of December, 1862	3,991 52
Total	101,265 52

REBEL PROPERTY SEIZED IN WASHINGTON CITY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House, of the 12th instant, relative to certain property heretofore seized by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, as the property of a rebel, &c.

JANUARY 26, 1863 — Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 23, 1863.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 12th instant, calling upon the Secretary of War for such facts as may be in his possession, or that of the military governor of the District, touching "certain property heretofore seized by the military governor of the District of Columbia as the property of a rebel, and held for judicial disposition," and which, it has been stated, "has been or is to be taken from the bailee thereof by the marshal of said district upon a writ of replevin sued out by an attorney of the city of Washington, wherein the plaintiff is John A. Campbell, now of Richmond, and at present Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate States of America;" "and also by what means of communication rebels in the south are able to retain attorneys in the national capital," I have the honor to transmit the report of the military governor of the District of Columbia, in respect to the facts, orders, and correspondence touching the matter. I also state that this department has no information as to what means of communication rebels in the south are able to retain attorneys in the national capital.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,

Washington, D. C., January 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following orders and correspondence, on file at these headquarters, as constituting a full report of all the facts touching the matter referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitted by your order to me, which are in the possession of the "military governor of the District:"

1. Communication from the headquarters military district of Washington, October 29, 1862, to the provost marshal of the city of Washington, with indorsement of action.

2. Communication from the military governor of the District of Columbia to the provost marshal of Washington, December 18, 1862.

3. Communication from the provost marshal of the city of Washington to Lieutenant Murphy, acting adjutant, provost marshal's office, with indorsement of action, December 18, 1862.

4. Communication from Mrs. A. Andrews to the provost marshal of the city of Washington, December 18, 1862.

5. Communication from the provost marshal of the city of Washington to Captain Johnson, 10th New Jersey volunteers, with indorsement of action, December 18, 1862.

6. Communication from the provost marshal of the city of Washington to the Hon. E. Bates, Attorney General of the United States, December 19, 1862.

7. Communication from the provost marshal of the city of Washington to Brigadier General Martindale, military governor of the District of Columbia, December 19, 1862.

8. Communication from the Hon. E. Bates, Attorney General of the United States, to Brigadier General Martindale, military governor of the District of Columbia, with indorsements, December 19, 1862.

9. Communication from the provost marshal of the city of Washington to Ward H. Lamon, United States marshal for the District of Columbia, December 20, 1862.

10. Communication from Brigadier General Martindale, military governor of the District of Columbia, to the Hon. E. Bates, Attorney General of the United States, December 20, 1862.

11. Communication from the Hon. E. Bates, Attorney General of the United States, to the provost marshal of the city of Washington, December 22, 1862.

12. Communication from the Hon. E. Bates, Attorney General of the United States, to Brigadier General Martindale, military governor of the District of Columbia, December 26, 1862.

13. Communication from headquarters military district of Washington to Edward C. Carrington, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, with schedule, January 3, 1863.

14. Communication from Edward C. Carrington, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, to Brigadier General Martindale, military governor of the District of Columbia, January 8, 1863.

15. Communication from headquarters military district of Washington to Edward C. Carrington, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, January 11, 1863.

16. Communication from headquarters military district of Washington to E. C. Carrington, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, January 13, 1863.

I take the liberty of suggesting further legislation by Congress on the subject of the confiscation of rebel property, to embrace two points, viz:

1st. To authorize the seizure of such property by the military authority in like manner as if martial law had been declared and was in full force, but to be

transferred to the civil authorities for condemnation and sale in those districts where the civil courts are in actual operation, and not suspended by the rebellion; and where such courts are suspended by the rebellion, to regulate and authorize condemnation and sale by courts-martial, to be convened by order of the President, through the War Department, or such commanding general in the field as the President may designate, under instructions to be issued by him, through the judge advocate general.

2d. To define such facts, arising from the continued absence of the alleged owner in the so-called confederate States, and general reputation of his disloyalty and abandonment of the property seized, as will constitute presumptive evidence to authorize condemnation and sale, and imposing upon such alleged owner the burden of explaining such presumption of guilt, and proving affirmatively that he has been a loyal citizen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. MARTINDALE,
Brigadier General and Military Governor.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1862.

You will forthwith send a reliable officer to No. 339 I street, between 13th and 14th streets, formerly occupied by Judge Campbell, now in the service of the confederate government. This officer will investigate the ownership of the furniture of that house, and if belonging to a person leagued against the government of the United States will take possession of it in behalf of the United States, allowing it to remain where it is until further orders.

By command of Brigadier General Wadsworth.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

PROVOST MARSHAL, *Washington.*

A true copy.

JOHN. P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
October 29, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Major Wilkeson, commanding mounted guard, for execution.

MAJOR W. E. DOSTER,
Provost Marshal.

WASHINGTON, *October 30, 1862.*

I would respectfully report that Captain Gamble has visited the house No. 339 I street, and states that the furniture contained therein belongs to Judge Campbell, now a resident in the rebel States, and said to be assistant secretary

of war to their (so-called) government; that he seized said furniture in the name of the United States, and ordered it to be retained in the house until further orders.

Very respectfully,

S. H. WILKESON,

Major Commanding Mounted Provost Guard.

Respectfully returned.

W. E. DOSTER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal.

OCTOBER 30, 1862.

COURT ROOM, December 18, 1862.

The furniture of Judge Campbell, seized by order of General Wadsworth, and now held there, is about being taken by writ of replevin. You will proceed and direct the parties to desist, informing them that the property is in military custody. At the same time you will report the facts to the Attorney General, and if he is prepared to give you instructions in respect to the property you will follow them. If not, you will hold the property until further orders.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. MARTINDALE,

Brigadier General and Military Governor.

Lieutenant Colonel DOSTER.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., December 18, 1862.

You are directed to proceed to 339 I street, residence of Mrs. Andrews, and notify all parties endeavoring to seize or take possession of furniture in same to desist, said furniture being in military custody. At the same time you will report the facts to the Attorney General, and if he gives you instructions regarding the property you will follow them; if not, report your action at once to these headquarters.

W. E. DOSTER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal.

Lieutenant MURPHY,

Acting Adjutant, Provost Marshal's Office.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
December 18, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to your order, I have the honor to report that I proceeded to the within-named house, and notified those engaged in removing the furniture to desist. I also reported to the Attorney General, but received no instructions thereon.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. V. C. MURPHY,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Lieutenant Colonel DOSTER.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
December 18, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to Brigadier General Martindale, military governor of the District of Washington.

W. E. DOSTER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, *December 18, 1862.*

Can you send some one directly—the furniture carts are at the door to take the furniture away from the house 339 I street.

In haste.

MRS. A. ANDREWS.

Major DOSTER.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1862.

You will send six men and one commissioned officer, (Lieutenant Brannin,) to hold the furniture in house No. 339 I street against all parties.

W. E. DOSTER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal.

Captain JOHNSON,
10th New Jersey Volunteers.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

Proceeded as per order to 339 I street, and allowed a party to take an inventory of furniture in said house, but did not allow one article to be removed.

Stationed a guard on premises as per order received verbally from Lieutenant Colonel Doster, provost marshal.

J. MADISON BRANNIN,
Lieutenant Company B, 10th New Jersey Volunteers.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, December 18, 1862.

SIR: On October 29, 1862, the furniture in a house, No. 339 I street, of this city was seized by order of General Wadsworth, military governor of this District, on the ground that said furniture was the property of Judge Campbell, late a member of the cabinet of the so-called Confederate States.

To-day a force, under orders from Marshal Lamon, appeared on the premises and endeavored, under a writ of replevin, to take possession of the same.

Under orders from Brigadier General Martindale I have notified the civil authorities to desist, and ordered a guard to hold the property against all parties.

General Martindale has also desired me to report the matter to you and await your instructions.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. DOSTER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal

Hon. E. S. BATES,
Attorney General.

A true copy.

JOHN F. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1862.

GENERAL: In the matter of the furniture in the house No. 339 "I" street, Washington, belonging to Judge Campbell, of the confederate cabinet, I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your order, the parties endeavoring to execute a writ of replevin were notified that the furniture in question was in military custody and ordered to desist.

This not being complied with, and wagons having been brought by the force of Marshal Lamon to expedite the removal, a force of six men and one commissioned officer, Lieut. Brannin, 10th New Jersey Volunteers, was ordered to hold the same against all parties, which was accordingly done. A force of three men is guarding the property at present.

Meanwhile a report of the facts was sent to the Attorney General, who has not yet given an answer or sent any instructions.

Marshal Lamon also called upon me in the course of the afternoon and desired to know whether the civil and military authorities could not execute their functions without collision on this occasion.

He also remarked that he had consulted with the Attorney General and been informed that he was not ranked by any military officer in the United States.

The latter proposition I could not dissent from, and the above question was answered by executing your orders.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

W. E. DOSTER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal.

General MARTINDALE,

Military Governor District of Washington.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, yesterday morning orally, and last night in writing, the marshal of this District, Ward H. Lamon, complained to me (as his superior officer) that he has been interfered with in the discharge of his duty in the execution of an ordinary civil writ: first, by an order from the provost marshal to his (Lamon's) deputies to desist from executing the writ; and second, by an armed military force, actually and forcibly preventing the execution of the writ, and thus suppressing the civil laws of the District by sheer force. The marshal informs me that this is claimed to be done by your authority.

I have laid the matter before the President and advised him to direct that prompt measures be taken to suppress such dangerous irregularity. The President expressed a desire to see you upon the subject, and directed me to say that he would like you to wait upon him at an early convenient time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES,

Attorney General.

Brigadier General MARTINDALE, &c., &c., &c.,

Washington City.

P. S.—While writing this a note was handed me from Lieutenant Colonel Doster, provost marshal, touching the matter in hand.

E. B.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant Colonel Doster, with instructions to communicate to Marshal Lamon that the furniture in question had been seized as rebel property, and was held only until instructions to transfer it to the civil authority should be prepared and communicated to the Attorney General. Notice having been given of the fact to the Attorney General, Marshal Lamon will not be impeded by military force from executing his writ of replevin, if he shall be so advised. A copy of the notice to Marshal Lamon will be immediately communicated to the Attorney General.

J. H. MARTINDALE,

Brigadier General and Military Governor.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1862.

DEAR SIR: General Martindale has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Hon. E. S. Bates, Attorney General, in reference to the "suppression of the civil laws of the district by sheer force," as occasioned by the provost guard in the prosecution of a writ of replevin upon the furniture in a house No. 339 I street of this city, when the above writ was attempted to be executed by officers under you. He has, in reply, desired me to say to you that the furniture in question had been seized as rebel property and was held only until instructions to transfer it to the civil authority should be prepared and communicated by the Attorney General; that the Attorney General was immediately waited upon by one of my officers with orders to receive and carry out his (the Attorney General's) orders, but received none; that afterwards the facts were communicated to the Attorney General in writing, with the request that those directions be given for disposal of the property pending which the same had been originally detained; that whenever the military shall be so advised, Marshal Lamon will not be impeded from executing his writ of replevin.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 W. E. DOSTER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal.

WARD H. LAMON, Esq.,
United States Marshal, District of Columbia.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, December 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that when I assumed command as military governor of the District of Columbia there had been seized, by the authority of the officer whom I relieved, certain real and personal estate, as the property of persons who were giving aid and comfort to the present rebellion. A schedule of the property so seized is herewith transmitted.

In ordering such seizures my predecessor supposed that he was acting conformably to principles of public law applicable to a rebellion such as now exists in this country, and in furtherance of the confiscation act passed by Congress in July last as a war measure. I am anxious to avoid all collision, real or apparent, between the military and civil power, and to be relieved of the custody of the property so seized by transferring it according to your instructions.

Since the subject of the seizure of such property has been referred by his excellency the President to you, I shall find pleasure in conforming to the opinion or instructions which you may give on the matter; and I respectfully request them, so that the military authority reposed in me may act in subordination thereto, either by wholly refraining from interfering with such property, or transferring it, to be disposed of in the civil courts. At the same time allow me to suggest that it would be a subject of regret if, in your opinion, the seizures already made should be deemed unauthorized, and not properly cognizable by civil authority, under instructions to be given by you, because, if such should be your conclusion, it would seem to be necessary to order its restoration to rebel claimants or their agents, from whom it has been taken. Besides,

many cases are likely to arise in which such property will be exposed to the military authority during the interval, while instructions to be given by you are in course of preparation, according to the order of his excellency the President, and also after those instructions shall be prepared.

Again I assure you of my readiness to co-operate with the civil authority, and in subordination thereto, or to refrain from all interference with the subject; but, at the same time, I am anxious to be regularly relieved of the military custody of the property seized by my predecessor, and especially of the furniture of the late Justice Campbell, referred to in the communication which you addressed to me yesterday, so that the rights of the government therein may be retained.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

J. H. MARTINDALE,

Brigadier General and Military Governor.

Hon. EDWARD BATES,

Attorney General United States.

P. S.—Further information, communicated to me since the foregoing was written, discloses that the action of replevin, referred to in your note to me of yesterday's date, is in the name of Mr. Campbell, (the late justice alluded to,) as plaintiff, against the person holding the furniture under the orders of General Wadsworth as military governor. I respectfully submit that it is greatly to be deplored if it shall appear that such an action can be instituted at all without exposing the immediate agents of Mr. Campbell to arrest for such an abuse of the process of the courts in aid of a rebel eminent by his position, and especially if it shall also appear that military and civil power are both ineffectual to prevent the success of the attempt.

To foil the attempt, I am ready and anxious to co-operate in any practicable manner you may suggest with the civil authority, and in subordination thereto.

Very respectfully,

J. H. MARTINDALE,

Brigadier General and Military Governor.

Washington, D. C., Monday forenoon, December 22, 1862.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SIR: Late on Saturday I had the honor to receive yours of December 18, informing me that on October 29, 1862, the furniture in a house No. 339, I street, of this city, was seized by order of General Wadsworth, military governor of this District, on the ground that said furniture was the property of Judge Campbell, late a member of the cabinet of so-called confederate States.

This does not enable me to know whether the furniture mentioned was seized by General Wadsworth for military purposes, and to be used by the army for any of its necessities, or whether it was seized under the act of Congress of July my province; I have no authority in it. If the latter, (seizure for confiscation,) 17, 1862, with a view to confiscation. If the former, the subject is not within the matter is placed in my charge by special order of the President. But I need not answer more at large now, for, while writing this, I have this moment received a letter from General Martindale more fully stating the case. I will

answer him in full as soon as I get time, and do not apprehend any jar or difficulty in the matter.

I remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDW'D BATES.

Lieut. Colonel DOSTER,

Provost Marshal, Washington City.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 26, 1862.

SIR : A few days ago I had the honor to receive and to acknowledge your letter relative to the seizure by military authority of certain property in this city, with a view to its confiscation, under the act of Congress.

The property referred to, I understand, was chiefly, if not entirely, seized in the time of your predecessor, General Wadsworth, and I understand your letter as expressing your willingness to turn over all such property to the civil officers, to be proceeded against in the courts in due form of law. If I am right in this, may I ask the favor of you, sir, to cause your subordinate officers who may be in possession or have control of any such property to report the same in writing to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, giving a true description of the property, and stating the time when and the place where seized, and by whose authority.

That done, I will instruct the district attorney (Edward C. Carrington) to direct the marshal to receive the property and give proper receipt, so as to relieve the military officers from any further responsibility and care in the keeping and disposition of the property.

I beg to be clearly understood. I speak only of property that has been seized *with a view to confiscation*, and not of property which may have been seized by the military for the *use of the army*, and not for confiscation. Over this last class I have no authority, and claim none.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW'D BATES, *Attorney General.*

General MARTINDALE,

Military Governor, Washington.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,

Washington, D. C., January 3, 1863.

SIR : At the request of Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General of the United States, Brigadier General Martindale, military governor of this District, directs me to forward to your address a description of the property in this city seized by military authority, with a view to its confiscation.

Agreeably to said order, I herewith have the honor to enclose a statement of such property, with the time when seized, and by whose authority.

The property thus seized, with a view to its confiscation, and heretofore held

by the military governor, is hereby turned over to the civil authorities subject to their action.

I am directed further to inform you that there is other property in this city belonging to persons in the confederate service, and therefore liable to confiscation, a description of which will be promptly furnished upon application to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON,
United States Attorney, District of Columbia.

Schedule of houses taken possession of by the government of the United States

By special order No. 222 :

No. 130 Pennsylvania avenue, between 19th and 20th streets.

No. 353 19th street, between Pennsylvania avenue and I street.

No. 132 Pennsylvania avenue, between 19th and 20th streets.

By special order No. 223 :

No. 542 New Jersey avenue.

Nos. 589 and 590 New Jersey avenue.

No. 294 South B street.

No. 371 10th street, corner of E.

By special order No. 261 :

Furniture of Judge Campbell, No. 339 I street, between 13th and 14th streets, October 29, 1862.

House corner of 14th and M streets, Theodore Walters.

No. 130 and 132 Pennsylvania avenue, and 353 19th street, property of Commodore Forrest, confederate States navy.

No. 542 New Jersey avenue, Frank Hammack, in Confederate service.

No. 589 and 590 New Jersey avenue, Frank Hammack, in confederate service.

No. 294 B street south, C. W. C. Dunnington, in confederate service.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Washington City, January 8, 1863.

SIR: In conformity with the understanding had between us last evening, I have instructed the marshal to receive from you the furniture of Judge Campbell, referred to in your letter of the 3d instant, as having been taken possession of with a view to confiscation; and also the house of Theodore Walters, described in that letter as having likewise been seized for the same purpose.

To enable me to institute proceedings in these cases, will you be kind enough to favor me with a statement of the charges preferred in each case against the owner of the property and of the witnesses by whom the same can be proved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON,
United States Attorney for District of Columbia.

A true copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., January 11, 1863.

SIR: I am directed by Brigadier General Martindale, military governor of this District, to inform you that Marshal Lamon, of this city, notified these headquarters yesterday that the writ of replevin issued by the district attorney upon the furniture belonging to Judge Campbell, late secretary of war of the so-called confederate government, will be served by him again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, with a view, as he says, of seizing it on the part of the United States government.

I am directed further to state that as the property in question has been turned over to the civil authorities, the military will not interfere in the proceedings, but the general nevertheless desires to call your attention to the step about to be taken in the premises.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON,

United States District Attorney.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,

Washington, D. C., January 13, 1863.

SIR: In answer to your communication asking a statement of the charges preferred against Judge Campbell and Theo. Walters, whose property has been seized for confiscation, I would respectfully state that the property was seized on account of the owners of said property being leagued in rebellion against the government of the United States of America.

When the property of Judge Campbell was seized, the provost marshal was directed by the military governor of the district of Columbia "to investigate the ownership of the furniture of the house No 339 'I' street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, formerly occupied by Judge Campbell, now in the service of the confederate government, and belonging to a person leagued against the government of the United States, to take possession of it in behalf of the United States, allowing it to remain where it is until further orders." The communication was returned with the following indorsement: "Washington, October 30, 1865. I would respectfully report that Captain Gamble has visited the house No. 339 'I' street, and states that the furniture contained therein belongs to Judge Campbell, now a resident in the rebel States and said to be assistant secretary of war to their (so-called) government; that he seized said furniture in the name of the United States, and ordered it to be retained in the house until further orders.

"S. H. WILKESON,

Major Commanding M. P. Guard."

In the case of Theodore Walters a communication was sent to the provost marshal in substance the same as that sent with reference to Judge Campbell. It was returned with the following indorsement:

"HEADQUARTERS M. P. GUARD, *January 2, 1863.*

"SIR: I respectfully report that the within case has been investigated by Lieutenant Gipson, who reports that the property belongs to Theodore Walters, now in the rebel service. Lieutenant Gipson has seized the property in the name of the United States, and has ordered the tenants to pay no rent except by order of the provost marshal.

"Yours, &c.,

"G. W. RICHARDSON,

"Major Commanding M. P. Guards.

"Lient. Col. DOSTER,

"Provost Marshal."

The above constitutes the evidence on which the property was seized.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON,

U. S. Attorney for D. C.

NAVY YARD AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation for navy yard at League island.

JANUARY 23, 1863.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1863.*

SIR: Under the provisions of "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League island, in the Delaware river, for naval purposes," a board was constituted, who examined that locality, and also the harbor of New London and the waters of Narraganset bay. The board was not united in their conclusions, but made separate reports, which have been printed by order of Congress.

In the discharge of the duty that devolved upon me, and in view of the facts which led to the act of the 15th of July last—the requirements of an establishment for an iron navy—I propose, as stated in my annual report at the commencement of the present session of Congress, to accept of the donation of League island by the city of Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

The acceptance of League island, which would give ample room on the Delaware for a yard, and an establishment such as the government needs for an iron navy, would not conflict with a navy yard at New London, should Congress be disposed to authorize an additional yard to those which we now possess. We have at this time a small and insufficient yard at Philadelphia for even ordinary purposes, and the substitution of League island therefor is not increasing the number of our navy yards, but is adding to the capacity of that which we have at Philadelphia—giving us a mile of water front instead of the few rods we now have at that important location, besides ample grounds for any required purpose for such an establishment.

If Congress concurs with the department in the acceptance of League island, it is necessary that an appropriation should be made for the purpose of commencing operations.

The accompanying letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks suggests that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) be

asked for the work at League island, and I respectfully recommend that that sum be appropriated.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. G. A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Yards and Docks, January 22, 1863.

SIR: On the presumption that Congress will concur with the Navy Department in the acceptance of League island for a navy yard, I beg to suggest that an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) be asked for, with which to commence operations by filling in the ground.

Estimates for the necessary improvements cannot be made before the character of the work shall be decided upon, which cannot be perfected before the adjournment of Congress.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. SMITH,

Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR AND BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE UNITED STATES
ARMY, WITHOUT COMMAND.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER, IN PART, TO

*Resolution of the House of December 10, in relation to generals who are not
assigned to any command.*

JANUARY 26, 1863.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the adjutant general of the army, and a report of the major and brigadier generals in the service of the United States who are not assigned to any actual command, in answer to a part of the second branch of an inquiry from the honorable House of Representatives by resolution dated December 10, 1862.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker House of Representatives.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the major generals and brigadier generals in the service of the United States who are not assigned to any actual command, in answer to a part of the second branch of an inquiry from the honorable House of Representatives by resolution dated December 10, 1862. The other points in the resolution cannot be answered just now, as some of the general officers at a distance, who have been called upon, have not as yet furnished a list of their staff.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

List of "major and brigadier generals who are not assigned to any actual command, and the length of time since engaged in actual service."

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
G. B. McClellan	Major general....	Relieved by General Order No. 182, November 5, 1862.
J. C. Frémont.....	.....do.....	Not since August 12, 1862.
Irvin McDowell .....	.....do.....	Not since September 6, 1862.
D. C. Buell .....	.....do.....	Not since October 30, 1862 Before military commission
Fitz John Porter.....	.....do.....	Not since November 10, 1862. Undergoing trial.
C. M. Clay .....	.....do.....	Not since June 17, 1862, when appointed. Assigned to General Butler, but did not report.
Andrew Porter	Brigadier general.	Not since May —, 1862. Now on duty, commanding camp at Harrisburg.
Wm. S. Harney .....	.....do.....	Not since May 16, 1861.
Rob't Anderson .....	.....do.....	Not since October 8, 1861.
C. P. Stone .....	.....do.....	Not since February 8, 1862.
Geo. A. McCall .....	.....do.....	Not since July —, 1862. Now on court-martial.
Louis Blenker .....	.....do.....	Not since July 21, 1862.
Jas. Shields.....	.....do.....	Not since June 24, 1862.
R. B. Marcy.....	.....do.....	Has been chief of staff with General McClellan since appointment, September 13, 1862. Now with General McClellan.
T. T. Crittenden .....	.....do.....	Not since July 13, 1862. Exchanged.
J. B. Turchin .....	.....do.....	Not since appointment as brigadier general, July 17, 1862.
S. W. Crawford .....	.....do.....	Wounded at Antietam, and in New York since September 17, 1862.
L. P. Graham .....	.....do.....	Relieved as instructor cavalry camp instruction, Annapolis, August 18, 1862. Sick.
Z. B. Tower.....	.....do.....	Wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862. Sick in Washington.
R. J. Oglesby .....	.....do.....	Wounded at Corinth October 4, 1862.
W. B. Campbell .....	.....do.....	Not since appointed, June 30, 1862.
F. C. Barlow .....	.....do.....	Wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862 Not since on duty.
J. H. H. Ward .....	.....do.....	Relieved November 1, 1862.
H. S. Briggs.....	.....do.....	Not since September .2, 1862. Sick.

EDWIN M STANTON.
Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*



ACCOUNTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

The accounts of the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, as directed by act of Congress of July 5, 1862.

JANUARY 28, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the accounts of the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, of disbursements made by him for certain Indian tribes, as directed by the act of Congress of July 5, 1862, which requires that said accounts "be rendered to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereof."—(Statutes at Large, acts 1861-'62, p. 528.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the proviso in the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department," &c., for the year ending June 30, 1863, approved July 5, 1862, relative to Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, &c., (see Statutes at Large, 1861-'62, page 528,) wherein it is contemplated that the accounts for certain expenditures shall be rendered to Congress.

With a view of meeting the requirements named, I herewith transmit two copies of the accounts, vouchers, &c., of W. G. Coffin, superintendent, &c., to-

gether with copies of the exceptions made in this office on examination of said accounts, and would respectfully suggest that one set be transmitted to each branch of Congress.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the rendition of Superintendent Coffin's accounts for the 4th quarter of 1862; when received they will be given the same direction as those now sent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner*.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Dr. *The United States in account current with William G. Coffin, Superintendent of Indian affairs, for the quarter ending September 30, 1862.* Cr.

Date.	Amount	Date	Amount.
1862.			
Sept. 30	To amount of abstract A	1862	
	Do.....do.....B	Sept. 30	\$2,680 74
	Do.....do.....C		3,517 96
	Do.....do.....D		11,721 12
	Do.....do.....E		38,220 51
	Do.....do.....F		15,357 69
	Do.....do.....G		1,527 20
	To balance due the United States		57,461 85
			130,387 07
		Sept. 30	
	By balance brought down under the following heads of appropriation, viz:		
	Superintendency, pay of superintendent and agents, \$3,500; pay of interpreters \$1,419 26; presents, \$39 30		\$4,958 56
	Cherokees, national fund, \$8,791 96; school, \$4,682 85; orphans, \$1,370 25		14,844 56
	Seminoles, fulfilling treaties, &c.		3,151 99
	Creeks, fulfilling treaties, &c.		26,121 92
	Witchitas and other affiliated bands, &c.		6,824 77
	Choctaws, interest, &c.		1,247 80
	Chickasaws, fulfilling treaties.		312 25
			57,461 85

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers, and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, September 30, 1862.

OFFICE SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Abstract of disbursements made by Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862, for current expenses.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Pay of agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Presents.	Amount.
1862 September 30	1	W. G. Coffin	Services as superintendent	\$500 00	.....	.....	\$500 00
	2	P. P. Elder	Services as agent	375 00	.....	.....	375 00
	3	George C. Snow	Services as agent	375 00	.....	.....	375 00
	4	George A. Cutler	Services as agent	375 00	.....	.....	375 00
	5	Isaac Colman	Services as agent	375 00	.....	.....	375 00
	6	Robert Davy	Services as interpreter	.....	\$31 52	.....	31 52
	7	do.	Services as interpreter	.....	102 00	.....	102 00
	8	Morris Long	Services as interpreter	.....	100 00	.....	100 00
	9	Siah Barnett	Services as interpreter	.....	191 66	.....	191 66
	10	Monday	Services as interpreter	.....	155 56	.....	155 56
Amount disbursed				2,000 00	580 74	.....	2,580 74
On hand last quarter				28 13	.....	\$39 30	67 43
Amount received during the quarter				5,471 87	2,000 00	.....	7,471 87
Total on hand				5,500 00	2,000 00	39 30	7,539 30
Balance applicable to next quarter				3,500 00	1,419 26	39 30	4,958 56

I certify that the above abstract is correct and true.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 1.

The United States to Wm. G. Coffin, Dr.

1862.
 Sept. 30. For my services as superintendent of Indian affairs,
 southern superintendency, from July 1 to September
 30, 1862, both inclusive, at \$2,000 per annum..... \$500 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, five hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

WM. G. COFFIN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 2.

The United States to Peter P. Elder, Dr.

1862.
 Sept. 30. For my services as agent of the Neosho agency, in the
 southern superintendency, from July 1 to September
 30, 1862, both inclusive, at \$1,500 per annum..... \$375 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

PETER P. ELDER,
United States Indian Agent, Neosho.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 3.

The United States to George C. Snow, Dr.

1862.
 Sept. 30. For my services as agent of the Seminole Indians, in the
 southern superintendency, from July 1 to September 30,
 1862, both inclusive, at \$1,500 per annum..... \$375 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 4.

The United States to George A. Cutler, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as agent of the Creek Indians, in the southern superintendency, from July 1 to September 30, 1862, both inclusive, at \$1,500 per annum \$375 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

GEO. A. CUTLER.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 5.

The United States to Isaac Colman, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as agent for the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, in the southern superintendency, from July 1 to September 30, 1862, both inclusive, at \$1,500 per annum \$375 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

ISAAC COLMAN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 6.

The United States to Robert Davy, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as interpreter to George C. Snow, United States agent for the Seminole Indians, commencing on the 2d day of September, and ending on the 30th of September, 1862, both inclusive, 29 days, at the rate of \$400 per annum \$31 52

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, thirty-one dollars and fifty-two cents, in full of the above account.

ROBERT ^{his} + DAVY.
mark.

Attest: JACKSON LEWIS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 7.

The United States to Robert Davy, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 1. For my services as acting interpreter to George C. Snow, United States agent for the Seminole Indians, from February 10 to September 1, 1862, both inclusive, 204 days, at 50 cents per day..... \$102 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 1, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and two dollars, in full of the above account.

ROBERT ^{his} + DAVY.
mark.

Attest: JACKSON LEWIS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this first day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 8.

The United States to Morris Long, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as interpreter to Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, for the third quarter ending September 30, 1862, at the rate of \$400 per annum... \$100 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

MORRIS ^{his} + LONG.
mark.

Attest: HENRY SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 9.

The United States to Siah Barnett, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as extra interpreter to Superintendent Wm. G. Coffin and the various physicians to the southern refugee Indians in the fractional first quarter of 1862, to wit: commencing February 10 and ending March 31, 1862, both inclusive, at the rate of \$300 per annum	\$41 66
For the second quarter of 1862, at the same rate	75 00
For the third quarter of 1862, at the same rate	75 00
	<hr/>
	191 66

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-six cents, in full of the above account.

SIAH BARNETT.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 10.

The United States to Monday, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as interpreter to William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, as follows: From the 10th of February to the 31st day of March, 1862, fifty days, at the rate of \$400 per annum	\$55 56
For the second quarter ending June 30, 1862, at the rate of \$400 per annum	100 00
	<hr/>
	155 56

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-six cents, in full of the above account.

MONDAY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

CHEROKEES.

Abstract of disbursements made by William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862, for treaty stipulations.

Date.	No of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.			Amount.
				Trust fund: Cherokee national fund.	Trust fund: Cherokee schools.	Trust fund: Cherokee orphans	
1862.							
September 30	1	O. S. Coffin	Services as clerk	.....	.....	.....	\$374 62
30	2	P. P. Elder, agent	Transferred	.....	.....	.....	1,257 97
July 17	3	John McDonald	Transportation	.....	.....	.....	7 00
16	4	K. D. Gray	do	.....	.....	.....	7 40
31	5	William Payne	Corn	.....	.....	.....	6 80
August 10	6	Lorenz Schlichter	Corn	.....	.....	.....	204 60
July 16	7	Statts & McCall	Beef cattle	.....	.....	.....	900 00
10	8	Charles W. Smith	Corn	.....	.....	.....	162 06
August 12	9	Enoch Sutton	Transportation	.....	.....	.....	26 00
September 30	10	R. A. Gaskins	Provisions, &c.	.....	.....	.....	251 32
July 23	11	D. W. Appleby	Beef cattle	.....	.....	.....	250 00
September 14	12	Patrick Long	Bacon	.....	.....	.....	46 95
30	13	Hesekiah A. Bemis	Transportation	.....	.....	.....	17 50
	14	P. Casner	Sundries	.....	.....	.....	5 75
Amount disbursed				3,143 34	.....	374 62	3,517 96
On hand last quarter				8,960 30	4,682 35	1,370 25	15,012 90
Amount received during the quarter				2,975 00	.....	374 62	3,349 62
Total on hand				11,935 30	4,682 35	1,744 87	18,362 52
Balance applicable to next quarter				8,791 96	4,682 35	1,370 25	14,844 56

I certify that the above abstract is correct and true.

W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 1.

The United States to O. S. Coffin, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services, in part, as clerk to William G. Coffin,
superintendent of Indian affairs, for the first quarter of
1862, at the rate of \$1,500 per annum..... \$374 62

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-two cents, in full of the above account.

OLIVER S. COFFIN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 2.

TEMPORARY OFFICE, NEOSHO AGENCY,
Fort Scott, Kansas, September 30, 1862.

Received of William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, twelve hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents, for which I am responsible to the United States treasury, and promise to account for under the following head of appropriations, viz: "Fulfilling treaty stipulations with Cherokees—trust fund interest due Cherokee national fund."
\$1,257 97.

PETER P. ELDER,

United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Voucher No. 3.

The United States to John McDonald, Dr.

1862.

July 17. For hauling thirty-five bushels corn from Emporia to Le Roy,
Kansas, for the refugee Indians, at twenty cents per bushel,
furnishing my own team..... \$7 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 17, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, seven dollars, in full of the above account.

his
JOHN + McDONALD.
mark.

Attest: E. E. COFFIN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this seventeenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 4.

The United States to R. D. Gray, Dr.

1862.

July 16. For hauling thirty-seven bushels corn from Emporia to Le Roy,
 Kansas, for the refugee Indians, at twenty cents per bushel,
 furnishing my own team..... \$7 40

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 16, 1862, of W. G. Coffin,
 superintendent of Indian affairs, seven dollars and forty cents, in full of the
 above account.

R. D. GRAY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have
 actually, this sixteenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 5.

The United States to William Payne, Dr.

1862.

July 31. To seventeen bushels of corn, at forty cents per bushel..... \$6 80

I certify, on honor, that I have purchased the above-named corn of William
 Payne, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable
 and the current market price, and that the above-named corn is for the use and
 benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WILLIAM KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods,
 &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named corn for distribution
 amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.**The United States to William Payne, Dr.*

1862.

July 31. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians,
 seventeen bushels of corn, at forty cents per bushel..... \$6 80

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 31, 1862, of W. G. Coffin,
 superintendent of Indian affairs, six dollars and eighty cents, in full of the
 above account.

WILLIAM PAYNE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have
 actually, this thirty-first day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 6.

The United States to Lorenz Schlichter, Le Roy, Dr.

1860.

Aug. 7. To 511½ bushels of corn, at 40 cents per bushel, (delivered
on contract made July 23)..... \$204 60

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named corn of Lorenz Schlichter, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named corn is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received, of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named corn for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.**The United States to Lorenz Schlichter, Dr.*

1862.

Aug. 7. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians,
511½ bushels corn, at 40 cents per bushel..... \$204 60

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 10, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, two hundred and four dollars and sixty cents, in full of the above account.

LORENZ SCHLICHTER.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this tenth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 7.

The United States to Statts & McCall, Le Roy, Kansas, Dr.

1862.

May 22. To 40 head of beeves, average weight 1,000 pounds,
40,000 pounds gross, at 2¼ cents per pound..... \$900 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named beeves of Statts & McCall, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named beeves are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for the Southern Refugee Indians in Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the refugee Indians, the above-named beeves, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to C. Statte & McCall, Dr.

1862.

May 22. For 40 head of beeves, average weight 1,000 pounds,
40,000 pounds gross, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, for the use
of the southern refugee Indians..... \$900 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 16, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, nine hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

C. STATTS & McCALL.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this sixteenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 8.

The United States to Charles W. Smith, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

June 30. To 463 bushels corn meal, at 35 cents per bushel..... \$162 05

I certify, upon honor, that I purchased the above-named corn meal of Charles W. Smith, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named meal is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named meal, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to Charles W. Smith, Dr.

1862.

June 30. For 463 bushels of corn meal, at 35 cents per bushel, for
the use of the southern refugee Indians..... \$162 05

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 10, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and sixty-two dollars and five cents, in full of the above account.

CHARLES W. SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this tenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 9.

The United States to Enoch Sutton, Dr.

1862.

July 8. For hauling Cherokee refugee Indians from Le Roy to their camp at the Sacs and Fox agency, Kansas, from the 7th to the 8th day of July, 1862, both, inclusive, 2 days, at \$2 50 per day, for myself and team.....	\$5 00
17. For hauling 7 barrels of salt for the use of the southern refugee Indians from Leavenworth to Le Roy, Kansas, 2,100 pounds, at \$1 per hundred, furnishing my own team.....	21 00
	<hr/>
	26 00
	<hr/>

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, August 12, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-six dollars, in full of the above account.

E. SUTTON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twelfth day of August, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 10.

The United States to R. A. Gaskins, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 17. For furnishing for the use of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas the following articles, viz :	
4 beeves, average weight 1,140 pounds, 4,560 pounds gross, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.....	\$102 60
9 head of hogs, 185 pounds gross, 1,665 pounds, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.....	74 92
50 bushels corn, at 50 cents per bushel.....	25 00
145 pounds of salt, at 4 cents per pound.....	5 80
10 sacks flour, at \$4 per sack.....	40 00
10 pounds coffee, at 30 cents per pound.....	3 00
	<hr/>
	251 32
	<hr/>

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, in full of the above account.

R. A. GASKINS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No 11.

The United States to D. W. Appleby, Emporia, Kansas, Dr.

1862.

May 13. To 10 head of beeves, estimated weight 10,000 pounds,
 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound gross..... \$250 00

I certify, on honor, that I have purchased the above-named beeves of D. W. Appleby, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named beeves are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named beeves, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.**The United States to D. W. Appleby, Dr.*

1862.

May 13. For furnishing for the use of southern refugee Indians 10
 beeves, estimated weight 10,000 pounds gross, at $2\frac{1}{2}$
 cents per pound..... \$250 00

Received, at Leavenworth, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, two hundred and fifty dollars, in full of the above account.

D. W. APPLEBY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct, and that I have actually this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 12.

The United States to Patrick Long, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 21. To 939 pounds of bacon, at 5 cents per pound..... \$46 95

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named bacon of Patrick Long, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named bacon is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named bacon, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to Patrick Long, Dr.

1862.

July 23. For 939 pounds of bacon for the use of the southern refugee
Indians, at 5 cents per pound..... \$46 95

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 23, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, forty-six dollars and ninety-five cents, in full of the above account.

PATRICK LONG.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-third day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 13.

The United States to Hezekiah A. Bemis, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 14. For moving Indians from Walnut Creek to Neosho Falls,
Kansas, from the 7th to the 13th day of September, 1862,
both inclusive, 7 days for self and team, at \$2 50 per day \$17 50

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 14, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, seventeen dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

HEZEKIAH A. BEMIS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this fourteenth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 14.

The United States to P. Casner, Dr.

1862.

July 11. For 3 one-pint cups, at 8½ cents each.....	\$0 25
For 3 canteens, at 40 cents each.....	1 20
14. For 2 well buckets, at \$1 each.....	2 00
Aug. 12. For 4 pounds of rope.....	1 00
20. For 1 peck.....	1 30
	<u>5 75</u>

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, five dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of the above account.

P. CASNER.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

SEMINOLE TRIBE.

Abstract of disbursements made by Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862, for treaty stipulations.

ACCOUNTS OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS.

17

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. Sept. 30	.....	William G. Coffin, superintendent, &c.....	On account of balance due Superintendent Coffin for contingencies at the close of the first quarter of 1862, (in part).....	\$1,337 73
	1	Henry Smith.....	Service as temporary clerk.....	375 00
	2	O. S. Coffin.....	do.....	375 38
	3	James B. Davis.....	Office furniture.....	41 50
	4	William G. Coffin.....	Office rent.....	90 00
	5	P. Chasner.....	Office stove.....	15 00
	6	William L. Coffin.....	Service as porter and messenger.....	150 00
	7	J. Dodsworth.....	Stationery.....	15 00
	8	D. E. Anthony.....	Postage, &c.....	5 00
	9	Joel Hunt.....	Horse-feed and keeping team.....	57 00
	10	D. C. Hoole.....	do.....	11 14
	11	William A. Rose.....	Stationery.....	9 95
	12	C. C. Arnold.....	Beef.....	47 50
	13	Jackson Lewis.....	Transportation.....	13 00
	14	Robert Leach.....	Corn.....	40 00
	15	James E. Jones.....	Hending cattle.....	23 00
	16	J. B. Higdon.....	Transportation.....	16 00
	17	R. D. Gray.....	do.....	19 00
	18	Edward Glimmer.....	do.....	50 97
	19	J. M. Cole.....	do.....	59 45
	20	J. F. Newton.....	Flour.....	609 00
	21	J. F. Newton & Co.....	Beef cattle.....	986 70
	22	Thomas C. Stevens & Co.....	Sundries.....	639 47
	23	Thomas Carney & Co.....	Salt.....	375 00
	24	do.....	Sundries.....	419 75
	25	Thomas C. Stevens & Co.....	do.....	1,100 93
	26	Thomas Carney & Co.....	Tobacco.....	1,694 70
	27	Jackson Lewis.....	Sundries.....	9,494 13
		Amount disbursed.....		10,836 18
		On hand last quarter, (due superintendent).....		884 94
		Amount received during the quarter.....		14,873 11
		Total on hand.....		13,968 17
		Balance applicable to next quarter.....		3,151 99

W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

I certify that the above abstract is correct and true.

Voucher No. 1.

The United States to Henry Smith, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as clerk in the office of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, from July 1 to September 30, 1862, both inclusive, at the rate of \$1,500 per annum..... \$375 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

HENRY SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WILLIAM G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 2.

The United States to O. S. Coffin, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as clerk to William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, viz: .
 For a balance of the first quarter ending March 31, 1862. \$0 38
 The second quarter, ending June 30, 1862, at the rate of \$1,500 per annum..... 375 00
 375 38

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

OLIVER S. COFFIN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 3.

The United States to James B. Davis, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 24. For furnishing, for the use of the office of superintendent of Indian affairs, the following articles:
 1 writing desk..... \$36 50
 1 writing table..... 5 00
 41 50

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 24, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, forty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

JAMES B. DAVIS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-fourth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 4.

The United States to William G. Coffin, Dr.

1862.
Sept. 30. For rent of office for William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, from July 1 to September 30, 1862, both inclusive, at the rate of \$360 per annum..... \$90 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, ninety dollars, in full of the above account.

W. G. COFFIN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 5.

The United States to P. Casner, Dr.

1862.
Sept. 25. For furnishing Superintendent William G. Coffin with one office stove..... \$15 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 25, 1862, of William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, fifteen dollars, in full of the above account.

P. CASNER.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 6.

The United States to Wm. L. Coffin, Dr.

1862.
Sept. 30. For my services as porter and messenger to Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, from July 1 to September 30, 1862, at \$600 per annum \$150 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and fifty dollars, in full of the above account.

WM. L. COFFIN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 7.

The United States to John Dodsworth, Dr.

1862.

June 6.	For 1 ream legal cap paper.....	\$4 00
	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint bottle ink.....	25
16.	For 100 accounts current.....	5 00
	For 100 abstracts.....	5 00
29.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ ream note paper.....	75
		<hr/>
		15 00
		<hr/>

Received, at Leavenworth, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, fifteen dollars, in full of the above account.

JOHN DODSWORTH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 8.

The United States to D. R. Anthony, postmaster, Dr.

1862.

July 14.	For 125 3-cent postage stamps.....	\$3 75
Sept. 30.	For box rent to September 30.....	1 25
		<hr/>
		5 00
		<hr/>

Received, Leavenworth, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, five dollars, in full of the above account.

D. R. ANTHONY, *Postmaster.*

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 9.

The United States to Joel Hiatt, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For keeping and feeding two mules for Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, from July 30 to September 30, 1862, (both inclusive,) 9 weeks, at \$1 50 per week each \$27 00

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-seven dollars, in full of the above account.

JOEL HIATT.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 10.

The United States to D. C. Hosic, Dr.

1862.

July 26. For keeping and feeding two mules for Superintendent Wm. G. Coffin, from July 1 to July 26, 1862, both inclusive, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, at the rate of \$1 50 each per week \$11 14

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 26, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, eleven dollars and fourteen cents, in full of the above account.

D. C. HOSIC.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-sixth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 11.

The United States to W. A. Rose, Dr.

1862.

July 2. For 1 ledger, 7 quires, at 35 cents \$2 45
 Aug. 21. For 1 ream Congress letter 4 00
 26. For 1 ream note paper 3 00
 For 2 bottles red ink, at 26 cents 50

9 95

Received, Leavenworth, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, nine dollars and ninety-five cents, in full of the above account.

W. A. ROSE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 12.

The United States to C. C. Arnold, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

May 23. To 1 beef, (estimated weight, 1,900 lbs.) at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, gross,	
per lb.....	\$47 50

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named beef of C. C. Arnold, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and the above-named beef is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for the Southern Refugee Indians.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named beef for distribution amongst said Indians.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to C. C. Arnold, Dr.

1862.

May 23. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians	
in Kansas, 1 beef, 1,900 lbs. gross, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.,	
gross	\$47 50

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 21, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, forty-seven dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

C. C. ARNOLD.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-first day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 13.

The United States to Jackson Lewis, Dr.

1862.

July 25. For hauling corn from Neosho Falls, Kansas, to the camps of the Creek refugee Indians, near Le Roy, from the 4th to the 10th days of July, 1862, at noon, 6½ days, at \$2 per day for myself and team..... \$13 00

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 25, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, thirteen dollars, in full of the above account.

JACKSON LEWIS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-fifth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 14.

The United States to Robert Leech, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 25. To 100 bushels of corn, delivered, at 40 cents per bushel... \$40 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named corn of Robert Leech, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the correct market price, and that the above-named corn is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named corn, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.**The United States to Robert Leech, Dr.*

1862.

July 25. For furnishing the southern refugee Indians with 100 bushels of corn, at 40 cents per bushel..... \$40 00

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 28, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, forty dollars, in full of the above account.

ROBERT LEECH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-eighth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 15.

The United States to James E. Jones, Dr.

1862.

July 16. For herding cattle for the use of the refugee Indians, himself and one hand, furnishing their own horses, from the 1st of July, 1862, to the 16th, inclusive, 16 days, at one dollar per day each \$32 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 16, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, thirty-two dollars, in full of the above account.
JAMES E. JONES.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this sixteenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 16.

The United States to J. B. Higdon, Dr.

1862.

July 15. To hauling 80 bushels corn from Emporia to Le Roy, Kansas, for refugee Indians, at 20 cents per bushel, furnishing my own team..... \$16 00

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 15, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, sixteen dollars, in full of the above account.
J. B. HIGDON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this fifteenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 17.

The United States to R. D. Gray, Dr.

1862.

July 7. For hauling sixty-three bushels of corn for the southern refugee Indians, from Emporia to Le Roy, Kansas, at 20 cents per bushel, furnishing my own team..... \$12 60

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 7, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twelve dollars and sixty cents, in full of the above account.

R. D. GRAY

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this seventh day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 18.

The United States to Edward Climer, Dr.

1862.

July 8. For hauling Cherokee Indians from Le Roy to their camp at the Sac and Fox agency, from the 7th to the 8th day of July, 1862, both inclusive, (two days,) at \$2 50 per day.....	\$5 00
16. For hauling one load of sugar and coffee from Leavenworth to Le Roy, Kansas, for the southern refugee Indians, 2,130 pounds, at 75 cents per hundred weight, (furnishing own team,).....	15 97
	<hr/>
	20 97
	<hr/>

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 17, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty dollars and ninety-seven cents, in full of the above account.

EDWARD CLIMER.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this seventeenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 19.

The United States to J. M. Cole, Dr.

1862.

July 2. For hauling goods from Leavenworth to Le Roy, Kansas, for the southern refugee Indians, 2,487 pounds, at 75 cents per hundred weight.....	\$18 65
18. For hauling 54 bushels of corn from Emporia to Le Roy, Kansas, for the refugee Indians, at 20 cents per bushel, (furnishing his own team,).....	10 80
	<hr/>
	29 45
	<hr/>

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, August 10, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-nine dollars and forty-five cents, in full of the above account.

J. M. COLE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this tenth day of August, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 20.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 30. To 78 sacks of flour, at \$3 per sack, (delivered on contract made in June,)..... \$234 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named flour of J. F. Newlon, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named flour is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named flour, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 23. To 50 bags of flour, at \$3 per bag \$150 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named flour of J. F. Newlon, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named flour is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named flour, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 11. To 75 bags of flour, at \$3 per bag \$225 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named flour of J. F. Newlon, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named flour is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named flour, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.

For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians, the following articles, viz :

1862.		
July 11.	75 sacks of flour, at \$3 per sack.....	\$225 00
23.	50 sacks of flour, at \$3 per sack.....	150 00
30.	78 sacks of flour, at \$3 per sack.....	234 00
		<hr/>
		609 00
		<hr/>

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, six hundred and nine dollars, in full of the above account.

J. F. NEWLON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirteenth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 21.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Le Roy, Kansas, Dr.

1862.		
May 23.	To 26 head of beeves, average weight 1,380, 35,880 pounds gross, at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.....	\$986 70
		<hr/>

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above beeves of J. F. Newlon, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named beeves are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WILLIAM KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named beeves, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.

1862.		
May 23.	For 26 head of beeves, estimated weight, average 1,380 pounds, 35,880 pounds, at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents gross, for the use of the southern refugee Indians.....	\$986 70
		<hr/>

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, August 15, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy cents, in full of the above account.

J. F. NEWLON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this fifteenth day of August, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 22.

The United States to Thomas C. Stevens & Co., Dr.

1862.	For supplying Cherokee and Kickapoo refugee Indians:	
July 1.	To 18 bushels corn, at 30 cents.....	\$5 40
	To 6 sacks flour, at \$4 50.....	27 00
	To 2 spades, \$1.....	2 00
	To 3½ pounds rope, 20 cents.....	70
	To 3 wood buckets, at 30 cents.....	90
2.	To 500 pounds cornmeal, at 1 cent.....	5 00
	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents.....	40 00
	To 15 sacks flour, at \$4 50.....	67 50
	To 50 pounds coffee, at 27 cents.....	13 50
	To 50 pounds sugar, at 14 cents.....	7 00
8.	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents.....	40 00
	To 10 sacks flour, at \$4 50.....	45 00
	To 50 pounds coffee, at 27 cents.....	13 50
	To 50 pounds sugar, at 14 cents.....	7 00
	To 270 pounds cornmeal, at 1 cent.....	2 70
	To 42 pounds soap, at 9 cents.....	3 78
12.	To 3 sacks flour, at \$4 50.....	13 50
	To 275 pounds cornmeal, at 1 cent.....	2 75
14.	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents.....	40 00
	To 15 sacks flour, at \$4 50.....	67 50
	To 50 pounds coffee, at 27 cents.....	13 50
	To 50 pounds sugar, at 14 cents.....	7 00
	To 75 pounds salt, at 3 cents.....	2 25
	To 68 pounds soap, at 9 cents.....	6 12
15.	To 4 pounds nails, at 8 cents.....	32
	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents.....	40 00
	To 7 sacks flour, at \$4 50.....	31 50
	To 50 pounds sugar, at 14 cents.....	7 00
	To 40 pounds coffee, at 27 cents.....	10 80
	To 17 pounds soap, at 10 cents.....	1 70
	To 7 sacks flour, at \$4 50.....	31 50
18.	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents.....	40 00
	To 50 pounds coffee, at 27 cents.....	13 50
	To 50 pounds sugar, at 14 cents.....	7 00
	To 176 pounds cornmeal, at 1 cent.....	1 76
19.	To 49 pounds soap, at 9 cents.....	4 41
	To 1 barrel salt.....	8 00
	To 1 wood bucket.....	38
	To 100 pounds bacon.....	3 00
		<hr/>
		639 47

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that the prices charged are as low as the prices of the country, and that they have been furnished to supply Cherokee and Kickapoo refugee Indians.

C. W. CHATTERTON,
United States Indian Agent.

I hereby certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above goods of Thomas C. Stevens & Co., and that the prices agreed by me to be paid are

reasonable and the lowest market prices, and that the goods are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WILLIAM KILE,
Special Agent for Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received, Le Roy, Kansas, July 19, 1862, of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named goods, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, Leavenworth City, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, in full of the within account.

THOMAS C. STEVENS & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 23.

United States to Thomas Carney & Co., Leavenworth City, Kansas, Dr.

1862.

June 28. For 50 barrels of salt, at \$7 50 per barrel, delivered at Le Roy \$375 00

I hereby certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above goods of Thomas Carney & Co., and that the price agreed by me to be paid is reasonable and the lowest market-price, and that the goods are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received, Leavenworth City, June 28, 1862, of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named goods for distribution amongst said Indians.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, Leavenworth City, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

THOMAS CARNEY & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 24.

United States to Thomas Carney & Co., Leavenworth City, Kansas, Dr.

1862.		
July 7.	For 2 barrels vinegar, at \$5 50.....	\$11 00
	For 1 bag pepper, 105 pounds, at 25 cents.....	26 25
10.	For 4 barrels, 30 pounds each, sugar, 1,150 pounds, at 11 cents.....	125 50
	For 6 bags Rio coffee, 1,000 pounds, at 25 cents.....	250 00
		<hr/>
		412 75
		<hr/>

I hereby certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above goods of Thomas Carney & Co., and that the prices agreed upon by me to be paid are reasonable and the lowest market prices, and that the goods are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received, Leavenworth City, Kansas, July 7, 1862, of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named goods for distribution amongst said Indians.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, Leavenworth City, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, four hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of the above account.

THOMAS CARNEY & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 25.

United States to Thomas C. Stevens & Co., Dr.

1862.	To supplying Cherokee and Kickapoo refugee Indians:	
June 4.	To 600 pounds bacon, at 8 cents	\$48 00
	To 4 yards cambric, at 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	67
5.	To 60 pounds soap, at 9 cents.....	5 40
	To 15 sacks flour, at \$4 50	67 50
	To 125 pounds salt	3 75
9.	To 10 sacks flour, at \$4 50	45 00
11.	To 600 pounds bacon, at 8 cents	48 00
	To 25 pounds tobacco, at 40 cents.....	10 00
	To 1 barrel salt	8 00
	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents	40 00
	To 15 sacks flour, at \$4 50	67 50
13.	To 15 sacks flour, at \$4 50	67 50
	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents	40 00
	To 50 pounds sugar, at 14 cents	7 00

June 13.	To 600 pounds cornmeal, at 1 cent.....	\$6 00
	To 10 yards domestic, at 15 cents.....	1 50
14.	To 1 pair cotton hose	25
	To 650 pounds bacon, at 8 cents	52 00
16.	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents	40 00
	To 6 sacks flour, at \$4 50	27 00
	To 68 pounds soap, at 9 cents	6 12
	To 20 pounds coffee, at 30 cents	6 00
	To 20 pounds sugar, at 14 cents	2 80
	To 10 pounds tobacco, at 40 cents.....	4 00
19.	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents	40 00
	To 15 sacks flour, at \$4 50	67 50
	To 50 pounds sugar, at 14 cents	7 00
	To 50 pounds coffee, at 27 cents	13 50
	To 50 pounds dried apples, at 12½ cents.....	6 25
23.	To 3 pairs hinges, at 50 cents.....	1 50
	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents	40 00
	To 6 sacks flour, at \$4 50	27 00
	To 20 pounds coffee, at 27 cents	5 40
	To 20 pounds sugar, at 14 cents	2 80
	To 34 pounds beef, at 5 cents.....	1 70
26.	To 15 sacks flour, at \$4 50	67 50
	To 500 pounds bacon, at 8 cents.....	40 00
	To 50 pounds coffee, at 27 cents	13 50
	To 50 pounds sugar, at 14 cents	7 00
28.	To 508 pounds bacon, at 8 cents	40 64
	To 6 sacks flour, at \$4 50	27 00
	To 184 pounds coffee, at 27 cents	49 68
	To 20 pounds sugar, at 14 cents	2 80
	To 10 pounds tobacco, at 40 cents.....	4 00
	To 1 axe, \$1 25; nails, 16 cents.....	1 41
	To 6 steel hoes, with handles, at \$1.....	6 00
	To 50 bushels corn, at 30 cents.....	15 00
	To tub, 75 cents; basket, 30 cents.....	1 05
	To 1 barrel salt	8 00
		<hr/>
		1,100 22
		<hr/>

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that the prices charged are as low as the prices of the country, and that they have been furnished to supply Cherokee and Kickapoo and refugee Indians.

C. W. CHATTERTON,

United States Indian Agent.

I hereby certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above goods of Thomas C. Stevens & Co., and that the prices agreed by me to be paid are reasonable and the lowest market prices, and that the goods are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Refugee Indians in Kansas.

Received, June 28, 1862, of Wm. Kile, the agent, at Le Roy, Kansas, for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named goods for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, Leavenworth City, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, eleven hundred dollars and twenty-two cents, in full of the within account.

THOMAS C. STEVENS & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 26.

The United States to Thomas Carney & Co., Dr.

1862.

July 27. For 2,964 pounds of tobacco, at 55 cents per pound.... \$1,624 70

Received, at Leavenworth, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, sixteen hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy cents, in full of the above account.

THOMAS CARNEY & CO. .

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 27.

The United States to Jackson Lewis, Dr.

For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, the following articles, viz :

1862.		
July	1. 26,426 pounds slaughtered beef, at 5 cents per pound...	\$1,321 30
	3. 4,680 pounds bacon, at 6 cents per pound.....	280 80
	17. 2,180 pounds pork, at 4 cents per pound.....	87 20
	20. 6 sacks flour, at \$3 25 per sack.....	19 50
	28. 52½ bushels cornmeal, at 40 cents per bushel....	20 20
	3. 724½ bushels corn, at 25 cents per bushel.....	181 12
Aug. 16.	1,285 bushels corn, at 40 cents per bushel.....	514 00
		<hr/> 2,424 12 <hr/>

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 25, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twelve cents, in full of the above account.

JACKSON LEWIS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-fifth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian affairs, Southern Superintendency.

CREEKS.

Abstract of disbursements made by William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862, for treaty stipulations.

H. Ex. Doc. 47—3

ACCOUNTS OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS.

33

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Fulfilling treaties.	Trust fund: int. due Creek orphans.	Amount.
1862.						
Sept. 30	-----	Wm. G. Coffin, supt., &c.-----	On account of the contingencies at the close of the 1st quarter of 1862, "in part"-----	\$220 12	-----	\$220 12
	-----	do.-----	On account of the contingencies at the close of the 2d quarter of 1862.-----	4,205 87	-----	4,205 87
	-----	do.-----	On account of the amount transferred to Agent P. P. Elder for purchases of supplies.-----	150 00	-----	150 00
	1	Henry Smith.-----	Services as acting temporary clerk.-----	300 00	-----	300 00
	2	Samuel D. Coffin.-----	Services as directing physician, &c.-----	868 00	-----	868 00
	3	J. C. Carter.-----	Services as attending physician.-----	590 00	-----	590 00
	4	E. E. Coffin.-----	Services as commissary.-----	600 00	-----	600 00
	5	S. S. Tipton.-----	Beef cattle.-----	9,611 25	-----	9,611 25
	6	M. P. Kively.-----	Sundries.-----	4,917 56	-----	4,917 56
	7	do.-----	Beef cattle.-----	11,785 07	-----	11,785 07
		Amount disbursed.-----	-----	33,237 87	-----	33,237 87
		On hand last quarter.-----	-----	4,982 64	\$12,350 00	7,367 36
		Amount received during the quarter.-----	-----	51,992 43	-----	51,992 43
		Total on hand.-----	-----	47,009 79	12,350 00	59,359 79
		Balance applicable to next quarter.-----	-----	13,771 92	12,350 00	26,121 92

W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

I certify that the above abstract is correct and true.

* Due superintendent.

Voucher No. 1.

The United States to Henry Smith, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as acting temporary clerk in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs, commencing February 20, 1862, viz:

From February 20 to March 31, 1862, both inclusive, 40 days, at \$3 per day.....	\$120 00
From April 1 to May 30, 1862, both inclusive, 60 days, at \$3 per day.....	180 00
	<hr/> 300 00 <hr/>

I certify, on honor, that the services of Mr. Smith, as extra or temporary clerk, were indispensable, as my regular clerk, O. S. Coffin, has been employed by me as special agent to the southern refugee Indians on the Walnut, Cottonwood, and the Verdigris, for which no charges have been claimed.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

' Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

HENRY SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 2.

The United States to Samuel D. Coffin, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as directing physician to the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, commencing March 5, and ending July 25, 1862, both inclusive, 143 days, at the rate of \$6 per day.....

\$858 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars, in full of the above account.

SAMUEL D. COFFIN, *M. D.*

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 3.

The United States to J. C. Carter, Dr.

1862.

June 30. For my services as attending physician to the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, commencing March 5, and ending June 30, 1862, both inclusive, 118 days, at the rate of \$5 per day..... \$590 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, five hundred and ninety dollars, in full of the above account.

J. C. CARTER.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 4.

The United States to E. E. Coffin, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as commissary to Superintendent W. G. Coffin, commencing April 1, 1862, viz :
 For the second quarter of 1862, at \$1,200 per annum... \$300 00
 For the third quarter of 1862, at \$1,200 per annum..... 300 00
600 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, six hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

E. E. COFFIN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 5.

The United States to S. S. Tipton, Dr.

1862.

July 15. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians, 233 head of beeves, estimated average weight 1,500 pounds—349,500 pounds gross, at 2½ cents per pound.. \$9,611 25

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, nine thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-five cents, in full of the above account.

S. S. TIPTON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to S. S. Tipton, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 15. To 63 head of beef cattle, average weight 1,500 pounds
gross—94,500 pounds, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound..... \$2, 598 75

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named beeves of S. S. Tipton, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named beeves are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians in Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named beeves, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to S. S. Tipton, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 13. To 50 head of beef cattle, estimated average 1,500 pounds
gross—75,000 pounds, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound..... \$2, 162 50

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named beeves of S. S. Tipton, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named beeves are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians in Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named beeves, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to S. S. Tipton, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 15. To 100 head of beef cattle, estimated average 1,500 pounds—
whole weight 150,000 pounds, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.. \$4, 125 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named beeves of S. S. Tipton, and that the price agreed to be paid by me is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named beeves are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians in Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named beeves, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to S. S. Tipton, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 15. To 20 head of beef cattle, estimated average weight 1,500 pounds gross—30,000 pounds, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound... \$825 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named beeves of S. S. Tipton, and that the price agreed to be paid for the same by me is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named beeves are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians in Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named beeves, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 6.

LE ROY, Kansas, August 15, 1861.

The United States to M. P. Riveley, Dr.

1861.

Aug. 1.	For 16 bags coffee, 2,652 pounds, at $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound..	\$676 26
	For 14 barrels sugar, 4,384 pounds, at $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound	493 30
	For 14 barrels, at 30 cents per barrel.....	4 20
	For 529 sacks flour, at \$2 75 per sack.....	1, 454 75
	For 2,793 pieces bacon sides and hams, 46,996 pounds, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.....	2, 232 31
	For 1 bag pepper, 103 pounds, at 25 cents per pound...	25 75
	For 1 bag rice, 222 pounds, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.....	21 09
	For 1 barrel vinegar	10 00
		<u>4, 917 56</u>

I hereby certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above goods of M. P. Riveley, and that the prices agreed by me to be paid are reasonable and the lowest market price, and that the goods are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received, at Le Roy, Kansas, August 1, 1862, of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named goods for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. GOFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Received, at Leavenworth City, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, forty-nine hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-six cents.

M. P. RIVELY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 7.

The United States to M. P. Rively, Le Roy, Kansas, Dr.

1862.

Aug. 26. For 359 head of beef cattle, averaging 1,459 gross weight—
total, 523,781 pounds, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, gross.. \$11,785 07

I hereby certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above cattle of M. P. Rively, and that the prices agreed upon by me to be paid are reasonable and the lowest market price, and the cattle are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, August 26, 1862, of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named cattle, for distribution among said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Received, at Leavenworth City, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent Indian affairs, eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and seven cents, in full of the above account.

M. P. RIVELY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

WITCHITAS AND OTHER AFFILIATED BANDS.

Abstract of disbursements made by W. G. Coffin, Superintendent of Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862, for treaty stipulations.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	For colonizing and supporting said bands with agricultural implements, &c.	Amount.
1862.					
Sept. 30	1	H. C. Ketchum	Travelling expenses	\$77 75	\$77 75
July 30	2	..... do	Services as special agent	311 96	311 96
Sept. 30	3	E. C. Amuden	One pair of scales	35 00	35 00
July 30	4	Albert Wiley	Medical services	51 75	51 75
Sept. 30	5	Aaron Venable	Services as attending physician	460 00	460 00
July 30	6	D. C. Hoac	Board of Agent Ketchum	50 14	50 14
Sept. 30	7	R. Crawford	Boarding	18 00	18 00
July 30	8	David F. Tabler	Travelling expenses	32 50	32 50
Sept. 30	9	Henry Smith	Travelling expenses	100 00	100 00
July 30	10	Eddy & Arnold	Medicines	46 75	46 75
Sept. 30	11	David F. Tabler	..... do	3 00	3 00
July 30	12	E. J. Davis	Burial expenses	133 00	133 00
Sept. 30	13	Richard Burr	Rent of commissary storehouse	54 00	54 00
July 30	14	A. McCartney	Medical services	151 90	151 90
Sept. 30	15	J. M. Leech	Burial expenses	32 50	32 50
July 30	16	John Yusto	Herding cattle	300 00	300 00
Sept. 30	17	N. S. Goss	Provisions	147 45	147 45
July 30	18	J. A. and P. H. Smith	Bacon	107 90	107 90
Sept. 30	19	D. P. Metcalf	Corn	868 80	868 80
July 30	20	J. F. Newton	Flour	450 00	450 00
Sept. 30	21	..... do .....	..... do	450 00	450 00
July 30	22	Charles L. Edwards	Corn meal	300 00	300 00
Sept. 30	23	Richard Burr	Corn	940 00	940 00
July 30	24	Samuel Barnard	Transportation	500 00	500 00
Sept. 30	25	J. B. Cox	Beef cattle	185 00	185 00
July 30	26	..... do .....	..... do	186 00	186 00
Amount disbursed				5,054 70	5,054 70
On hand last quarter, (due superintendent)				10,303 99	10,303 99
Amount received during the quarter				92,128 46	92,128 46
Total on hand				11,679 47	11,679 47
Balance applicable to next quarter				6,694 77	6,694 77

I certify that the above abstract is correct and true.

W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 1.

The United States to H. C. Ketcham, Dr.

For actual expenses incurred on journey from Washington, D. C., to Le Roy,
Coffee county, Kansas, viz :

1862.

July 5. For fare from Washington city to New York city, including sleeping car.....	\$8 50
7. Boarding and lodging from morning of the 6th to evening of the 7th, having to lay over on the Sabbath.....	4 00
Fare from New York to Saint Louis, including sleeping car.....	32 00
9. 5 meals, between New York and St. Louis, at 50 cents per meal.....	2 50
10. Lodging and breakfast in St. Louis.....	1 25
Fare from St. Louis to Leavenworth.....	11 00
Two meals, on trip between St. Louis and Leavenworth, at 50 cents per meal.....	1 00
12. Board and lodging at Leavenworth.....	2 50
Fare from Leavenworth to Lawrence.....	2 50
14. Boarding and lodging in Lawrence, from the 12th to the 14th of July, 1862, having to lay over Sunday.....	4 00
Fare from Lawrence to Iola.....	5 50
Dinner and supper on trip between Lawrence and Iola.....	1 00
Fare from Iola to Le Roy.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	77 75

I certify, on honor, that the foregoing account is correct and just; furthermore, that I have found it impracticable to procure sub-vouchers for a part of the items mentioned herein.

H. C. KETCHAM, M. D.,
Special Agent.

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, seventy-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of the within account.

H. C. KETCHAM, M. D.,
Special Agent.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 2.

The United States to H. C. Ketcham, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as special agent to vaccinate Indians in the southern superintendency, from the 15th day of July to the 30th of September, 1862, both inclusive, 78 days, at the rate of \$1,000 per annum.....	\$211 96
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Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, two hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-six cents, in full of the above account.

H. C. KETCHAM, M. D.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 3.

The United States to E. C. Amsden, Dr.

1862.

July 28. For 1 pair of Fairbanks's scales for the use of the commissary \$25 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 28, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-five dollars, in full of the above account.
E. C. AMSDEN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-eighth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 4.

The United States to Albert Wiley, Dr.

For medical services rendered the refugee Indians of the Cherokee Nation.

1862.

July	3. To visit and prescription for two cases neuralgia.....	\$1 50
	4. To liniment.....	25
	To prescription for two cases flux.....	1 00
	To expectorant.....	25
	8. To liniment and pills.....	50
	9. To pills for two.....	50
	13. To prescription for two cases diarrhoea.....	1 00
	14. To visit and prescription for one case pneumonia.....	1 00
	15. To ....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 00
	16. To ....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 00
	17. To ....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 00
	18. To ....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 00
	21. To visit and prescription for one case measles.....	1 00
	27. To ....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 00
	To visit and prescription for whiskey fever.....	75
	28. To visit and prescription for hysteria.....	1 00
	To bottle liniment.....	25
Aug.	9. To prescription for suppressed menses.....	75
	20. To visit and prescription for one case pneumonia.....	1 00
	21. To ....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 00

Aug. 21.	To prescription for two cases ague.....	\$1 50
24.	To prescription for one case ague.....	75
25.	To ....do.....do.....do.....	75
28.	To visit and prescription for one case pneumonia.....	1 00
29.	To ....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 00
30.	To visit and prescription for two cases ague.....	1 50
	To prescription for one case ague.....	75
	To visit and prescription for one case intermittent.....	1 00
Sept. 1.	To visit and prescription for one case ague.....	1 00
	To prescription for three cases ague.....	1 50
	To prescription for one case pneumonia.....	75
2.	To visit and prescription for four cases ague.....	2 00
	To prescription for one case pneumonia.....	75
3.	To visit and prescription for five cases ague.....	3 75
	To prescription for one case pneumonia.....	75
4.	To visit and prescription for four cases ague.....	3 00
	To prescription for one case pneumonia.....	75
5.	To visit and prescription for three cases ague.....	3 00
	To prescription for one case pneumonia.....	75
	To prescription for one case nursing sore mouth.....	75
21.	To prescription for sore mouth.....	50
	To liniment and pills.....	50
25.	To prescription for four cases ague.....	3 00
27.	To visit and prescription for one case of ague (rode 1½ mile)	1 75
29.	To prescription for one case ague.....	75
30.	To prescription for one case pneumonia.....	75
	To prescription for one case hepatitis.....	50
	To prescription for one case sore mouth.....	25
		<hr/>
		51 75
		<hr/>

The United States to Albert Wiley, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30.	For medical services rendered to the refugee Cherokee Indians, at the Sac and Fox agency, during the third quarter ending September 30, 1862, as per bill herewith annexed.....	\$51 75
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Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, fifty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of the above account.

ALBERT WILEY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 5.

The United States to Aaron Venard, M. D., Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For my services as attending physician to the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, commencing July 1, and ending September 30, 1862, both inclusive, 92 days, at the rate of \$5 per day..... \$460 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, four hundred and sixty dollars, in full of the above account.

AARON VENARD, *M. D.*

I certify, on honor, that the above is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 6.

The United States to D. C. Hovic, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For boarding Special Agent H. C. Ketcham and keeping his horse, from July 15 to September 30, 1862, both inclusive, 11½ weeks, at \$4 50 per week..... \$50 14

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, fifty dollars and fourteen cents, in full of the above account.

D. C. HOSIC.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 7.

The United States to R. Crawford, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 8. For boarding Henry Smith, clerk to Superintendent Wm. G. Coffin, from August 26 to September 8, 1862, both inclusive, 2 weeks, at \$9 per week..... \$18 00

I certify, on honor, that the within bill for board incurred while in Washington city, where Mr. Smith assisted me in settling my accounts for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1862, and while he was receiving instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs concerning his duties as clerk in this office.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Washington, D. C., September 8, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, eighteen dollars, in full of the above account.

R. CRAWFORD.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this eighth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 8.

The United States to David F. Tabler, Dr.

1862.			
July 2.	To one coffin for refugee Creek Indian.....		\$1 25
2.	Do.....do.....		1 25
2.	Do.....do.....		1 25
3.	Do.....do.....		1 25
3.	Do.....do.....		1 25
4.	Do.....do.....		1 25
5.	Do.....do.....		1 25
6.	Do.....do.....		1 25
6.	Do.....do.....		1 25
7.	Do.....do.....		1 25
7.	Do.....do.....		1 25
7.	Do.....do.....		1 25
8.	Do.....do.....		1 25
9.	Do.....do.....		1 25
10.	Do.....do.....		1 25
10.	Do.....do.....		1 25
10.	Do.....do.....		1 25
10.	Do.....do.....		1 25
14.	Do.....do.....		1 25
15.	Do.....do.....		1 25
15.	Do.....do.....		1 25
15.	Do.....do.....		1 25
17.	Do.....do.....		1 25
17.	Do.....do.....		1 25
18.	Do.....do.....		1 25
20.	Do.....do.....		1 25
			<hr/>
			32 50
			<hr/>

I certify that the above account is correct.

GEO. A. CUTLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The United States to David F. Tabler, Dr.

1862.		
July 21.	For making 26 boxes to bury dead refugee Creek Indians, at \$1 25 per box, as per bill herewith annexed.....	\$32 50

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

DAVID F. TABLER.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 9.

The United States to Henry Smith, Dr.

For actual travelling expenses incurred on journey from Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, to Washington city and back to Leavenworth, Kansas, viz:

1862.		
Aug. 18.	Board and lodging at Sac and Fox agency.....	\$1 50
19.	Board and lodging at Lawrence.....	2 00
21.	Fare from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Washington city, including sleeping car.....	40 50
22.	Board and lodging at St. Joseph.....	1 50
24.	Board and lodging at Pittsburg, having to lay over the Sabbath.....	3 00
	Six meals on trip between Leavenworth and Washington, at 50 cents per meal.....	3 00
	Omnibus and hack hire on trip and in Washington city.....	3 50
Sept. 8.	Fare from Washington city to Leavenworth, Kansas, including sleeping car.....	40 00
	9 meals on return trip, at 50 cents each.....	4 50
		<hr/> 100 00 <hr/>

I hereby certify, upon honor, that the above is a correct memorandum of my expenses in going to and returning from Washington; and further, that I have found it impracticable to take vouchers for the various expenditures mentioned therein.

HENRY SMITH,

Clerk to Superintendent.

The United States to Henry Smith, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30.	For actual travelling expenses incurred while going to and returning from Washington city with Superintendent Coffin, as per bill herewith annexed.....	\$100 00
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I certify, on honor, that it was necessary for Mr. Smith to visit Washington, for the purpose of assisting me, as clerk, to settle up my accounts with the department for the first and second quarters of 1862, and to receive instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs concerning his duties as clerk in this office.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Leavenworth, Kansas, September 8, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

HENRY SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 10.

The United States to Eddy & Arnold, Dr.

1862.		
Sept. 19.	For 1 ounce santonine.....	\$1 20
	For 5 ounces alum, at 6 cents.....	30
	For 1 ounce chloride potass.....	60
	For 3 ounces capsicum, at 50 cents.....	1 50
	For 2 ounces camphor, at \$1 75.....	3 50
	For 3 ounces hyd. sub mur., at \$1 20.....	3 60
	For $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce Turkey opium, at \$10.....	5 00
	For 10 gallons alcohol, (1 keg,) at 75 cents.....	8 50
	For 10 gross corks, at 25 cents.....	2 50
	For 6 ounces quinine, at \$3 50.....	21 00
	For 1 ounce syrup stellingia compound.....	80
	For box.....	25
		<hr/>
		48 75
		<hr/>

Received, at Leavenworth, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of the above account.

EDDY & ARNOLD.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 23, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, southern superintendency, the above-named medicines for the use of the sick southern refugee Indians, and for which I am responsible to the United States treasury.

H. C. KETCHAM, M. D.

I certify, on honor, that the above-named medicines were delivered to H. C. Ketcham, M. D., this 23d day of September, 1862.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 11.

The United States to David F. Tabler, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, Dr.

1862.

July 19.	For making two coffins for Chickasaw Indians, at \$1 50 each.....	\$3 00
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I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that the coffins charged in the same were necessary for burial purposes.

ISAAC COLMAN,

*United States Indian Agent for Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians.**The United States to David F. Tabler, Dr.*

1862.

July 19.	For making two coffins for two Chickasaw Indians, at \$1 50 each.....	\$3 00
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Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three (\$3) dollars, in full of the above account.

DAVID F. TABLER.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth (30th) day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 12.

The United States to E. J. Davis, Dr.

1862.

July 6.	For making 2 boxes to bury dead Indians, at \$1 50 per box	\$3 00
6.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
7.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
8.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
10.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
13.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
21.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
22.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
23.	Do.....3.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50
24.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
25.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
26.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00
28.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00
30.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
31.	Do.....1 good coffin for Indian chief	4 00
Aug. 1.	Do.....1 box to bury dead Indian, at \$1 50 per box.	1 50
2.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00

Aug.	3.	For making 3 boxes to bury dead Indians, at \$1 50 per box	\$4 50
	4.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	5.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	6.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00
	7.	Do.....3.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50
	9.	Do.....3.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50
	10.	Do.....3.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50
	13.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00
	15.	Do.....3.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50
	16.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	17.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	18.	Do.....3.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50
	19.	Do.....4.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 00
	21.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	25.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	27.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00
	28.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	29.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	30.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00
	31.	Do.....1 good coffin for chief's grandson	6 00
Sept.	1.	Do.....4 boxes to bury dead Indians, at \$1 50 per box	6 00
	2.	Do.....3.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50
	8.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00
	9.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	12.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	17.	Do.....3.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50
	18.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00
	19.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	24.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	25.	Do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00
	26.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
	28.	Do.....1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50
			<hr/> 133 00 <hr/>

LE ROY, COFFEE COUNTY, KANSAS,

September 30, 1862.

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; the boxes and coffins named therein were ordered by me, and were necessary to bury dead refugee Creek Indians.

GEO. A. CUTLER,

United States Agent for the Creeks.

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and thirty-three dollars, in full of the above account.

E. J. DAVIS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 13.

The United States to Richard Burr, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For rent of storehouse for the purpose of storing supplies for the southern refugee Indians, from July 1 to September 30, 1862, both inclusive, at the rate of \$180 per annum.....	\$45 00
For rent of smoke-house for the same purpose, from July 1 to September 30, 1862, both inclusive, at the rate of \$36 per annum	9 00
	<hr/>
	54 00
	<hr/>

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, fifty-four dollars, in full of the above account.

RICHARD BURR.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 14.

The United States to A. McCartney, M. D., Dr.

For medical services rendered the refugee Indians of the Seminole Nation in camp near Neosho Falls:

1862.

May 2. To 43 prescriptions	\$4 50
3. To 14 ....do.....	2 00
4. To 39 ....do.....	4 50
5. To 21 ....do.....	2 50
6. To 45 ....do.....	5 00
7. To 18 ....do.....	2 00
8. To 35 ....do.....	4 00
9. To 42 ....do.....	4 20
10. To 8 ....do.....	1 00
11. To 34 ....do.....	3 50
12. To 42 ....do.....	4 50
13. To 10 ....do.....	1 00
14. To 21 ....do.....	1 25
15. To 39 ....do.....	4 00
16. To 10 ....do.....	1 00
17. To 26 ....do.....	3 00
18. To 12 ....do.....	1 25
19. To 30 ....do.....	3 00
20. To 40 ....do.....	4 50
21. To 20 ....do.....	2 50
22. To 14 ....do.....	1 50
23. To 31 ....do.....	3 50

May	24.	To 25 prescriptions	\$2 50
	25.	To 17 ....do.....	2 00
	26.	To 25 ....do.....	3 00
	27.	To 18 ....do.....	2 00
	28.	To 35 ....do.....	3 50
	29.	To 15 ....do.....	1 50
	30.	To 20 ....do.....	2 75
	31.	To 37 ....do.....	4 50
June	1.	To 15 ....do.....	1 65
	2.	To 11 ....do.....	1 50
	3.	To 18 ....do.....	2 00
	4.	To 36 ....do.....	3 60
	5.	To 40 ....do.....	4 50
	6.	To 22 ....do.....	2 50
	7.	To 43 ....do.....	4 50
	8.	To 22 ....do.....	2 50
	9.	To 32 ....do.....	3 50
	10.	To 45 ....do.....	4 50
	11.	To 21 ....do.....	2 75
	12.	To 39 ....do.....	4 50
	13.	To 13 ....do.....	1 50
	14.	To 38 ....do.....	4 00
	15.	To 15 ....do.....	1 50
	19.	To 17 ....do.....	1 50
	20.	To 24 ....do.....	2 50
	21.	To 23 ....do.....	2 50
	22.	To 12 ....do.....	1 25
	23.	To 29 ....do.....	3 00
	24.	To 24 ....do.....	2 40
	25.	To 13 ....do.....	1 30
	26.	To 14 ....do.....	1 40
	27.	To 13 ....do.....	1 30
	28.	To 15 ....do.....	1 50
	29.	To 12 ....do.....	1 20
	30.	To 9 ....do.....	1 00
			<hr/>
			151 90
			<hr/>

NEOSHO FALLS, KANSAS, *June 30, 1862.*

I certify, on honor, that the within account is correct and just; the medical services were necessary, and rendered by Dr. A. McCartney to the sick refugee Seminole Indians during the second quarter ending June 30, 1862, and that the prices charged are reasonable.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety cents, in full of the above account.

A. McCARTNEY, *M. D.*

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 15.

The United States to J. M. Leach, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For making 18 coffins, to bury Seminole refugee Indians, during the third quarter, ending September 30, 1862, at \$1 25 each

\$22 50

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

J. M. LEACH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 16.

The United States to John Veteto, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 19. For herding cattle for the use of the southern refugee Indians, myself and one hand, furnishing our own horses, commencing on the second day of July and ending on the nineteenth day of September, 1862, both inclusive, eighty-five days, at \$1 25 per day, each

\$200 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 19, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent Indian affairs, two hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

JOHN ^{his} X VETETO.
mark.

Attest: HENRY SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this nineteenth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 17.

The United States to N. S. Goss, Dr.

1862.

July 26. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, the following articles, viz :

36 sacks flour, at \$3 25 per sack..... \$117 00
87 bushels corn meal, at 35 cents per bushel..... 30 45

147 45

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent Indian affairs, one hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-five cents, in full of the above account.

N. S. GOSS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 18.

The United States to J. A. & P. H. Smith, Dr.

1862.

July 5. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, 2,144 pounds of bacon, at 5 cents per pound, \$107 20

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent Indian affairs, one hundred and seven dollars and twenty cents, in full of the above account.

J. A. & P. H. SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 19.

The United States to D. T. Metcalf, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, on T. A. Osburn's contract with special agent, Wm. Kile, dated July 19, 1862, 2,222 bushels of corn, at 40 cents per bushel. \$888 80

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents, in full of the above account.

D. P. METCALF.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 20.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.

1862.

July 17. To 150 sacks of flour, at \$3 per sack..... \$450 00

I certify, on honor, that I purchased the above-named flour of J. F. Newlon, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named flour is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for southern refugee Indians, the above-named flour for distribution amongst said Indians.

WM. G. COFFIN,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.**The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.*

1862.

July 17. For 150 sacks of flour, for the use of the southern refugee
Indians, at \$3 per sack..... \$450 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 19, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, four hundred and fifty dollars, in full of the above account.

J. F. NEWLON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this nineteenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 21.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.

1862.

July 11. To 100 sacks of flour, at \$3 per sack..... \$300 00

I certify that I have purchased the above-named flour of J. F. Newlon, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named flour is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named flour, for distribution amongst said Indians.

WM. G. COFFIN.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.

1862.

July 11. For furnishing, for the the use of the southern refugee Indians, 100 sacks of flour, at \$3 per sack..... \$300 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 19, 1862, of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

J. F. NEWLON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this nineteenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 22.

The United States to Charles L. Edwards, Dr.

1862. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, as per contract with Special Agent Wm. Kile, dated July 19, 1862, the following articles, viz:

Aug. 30. For 400 sacks corn meal, at \$1 10 per sack.....	\$440 00
Sept. 30. For 400 sacks corn meal, at \$1 25 per sack.....	500 00
	<u>940 00</u>

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, nine hundred and forty dollars, in full of the above account.

CHARLES L. EDWARDS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 23.

The United States to Richard Burr, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

Aug. 6. To 500 bushels of corn, at 40 cents per bushel..... \$200 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named corn of Richard Burr, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named corn is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named corn, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to Richard Burr, Dr.

1862.

Aug. 6. For furnishing the southern refugee Indians with 500 bushels of corn, at 40 cents per bushel..... \$200 00

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, August 6, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, two hundred dollars, in full of the above account.
RICHARD BURR.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this sixth day of August, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 24.

The United States to Samuel Barnard, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For hauling provisions and other goods to the various camps of the southern refugee Indians, near Le Roy, Kansas, from July 1 to September 16, 1862, both inclusive, 78 days, at \$2 50 per day, for myself and team..... \$195 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and ninety-five dollars, in full of the above account.

his
SAMUEL X BARNARD.
mark.

Attest: HENRY SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 25.

The United States to James B. Cox, Le Roy, Kansas, Dr.

1862.

May 23. To 6 head of beeves, average weight, 1,240—7,440 pounds gross, at 2½ cents gross..... \$186 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named beeves of James B. Cox, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named beeves are for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kyle, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named beeves, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to James B. Cox, Dr.

1862.

May 23. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, six head of beeves, average weight 1,240=7,440 pounds gross, at 2½ cents per pound gross..... \$186 00

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and eighty-six dollars, in full of the above account.

JAS. B. COX.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

CHOCTAWS.

Abstract of disbursements made by William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862, for treaty stipulations.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws.	Amount.
1862.				\$443 64	\$443 64
Sept. 30		William G. Coffin, superintendent, &c.	On account of a balance due Superintendent Coffin, for furnishing supplies to Chickasaws at the close of the second quarter 1862. (See general abstract second quarter 1863).		
July 18	1	J. F. Newlon	Flour	133 00	133 00
July 19	2	do	Pork	160 00	160 00
Sept. 26	3	do	Flour	144 00	144 00
Sept. 30	4	John Slepp	Transportation	930 00	930 00
August 8	5	William Huntington	Corn	73 60	73 60
July 9	6	Samuel Vangundy	Bacon	59 35	59 35
Sept. 10	7	John Morris	do	10 30	10 30
Sept. 25	8	L. Perry	Sundries	18 40	18 40
July 5	9	F. H. Smith	Bees	83 50	83 50
Sept. 30	10	N. Snodgrass	Transportation	10 00	10 00
July 9	11	Charles Bunch	do	10 00	10 00
Sept. 30	12	Rollin Norton	Corn	95 00	95 00
Sept. 19	13	Peter Smith	Bacon	73 00	73 00
July 13	14	Soloman Smith	Corn	16 40	16 40
Sept. 30	15	Robert Weston	Transportation	90 00	90 00
July 25	16	Washington Walerman	do	19 60	19 60
Sept. 15	17	J. H. Whistler	One beef	6 00	6 00
August 14	18	J. S. Huntington	Transportation	5 41	5 41
July 9	19	Charles Shoelitzing	Bacon	9 50	9 50
Sept. 28	20	Edward Drum	Transportation	7 50	7 50
August 14	21	William Munson	Corn		
		Amount disbursed		1,537 20	1,537 20
		On hand last quarter		9,775 00	9,775 00
		Amount received during the quarter			
		Total on hand		9,775 00	9,775 00
		Balance applicable to next quarter		1,947 80	1,947 80

I certify that the above abstract is correct and true.

WM. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Voucher No. 1.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

July 8. To 41 sacks flour, at \$3 per sack..... \$123 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named flour of J. F. Newlon, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable, and the current market price, and that the above-named flour is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c. for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named flour, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. J. COFFIN,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.**The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.*

1862.

July 8. For 41 sacks of flour, at \$3 per sack, for the use of the southern refugee Indians \$123 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 18, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and twenty-three dollars, in full of the above account.

J. F. NEWLON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this eighteenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 2.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.

1862.

July 11. For 16 barrels pork, at \$10 per barrel \$160 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named pork of J. F. Newlon, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable, and the current market price, and that the above-named pork is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named pork, for distribution amongst said Indians.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.

1862.

July 11. For 16 barrels of pork for the use of the southern refugee
Indians, at \$10 per barrel..... \$160 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 19, 1862, of W. G. Coffin,
superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and sixty dollars, in full of the
above account. J. F. NEWLON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have
actually, this nineteenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. J. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 3.

The United States to J. F. Newlon, Dr.

1862.

July 26. For 48 sacks flour, furnished the southern refugee Indians,
at \$3 per sack..... \$144 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 22, 1862, of W. G. Coffin,
superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and forty-four dollars, in full of
the above account. J. F. NEWLON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I
have actually, this twenty-sixth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 4.

The United States to John Stepp, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For hauling supplies to the camps of the southern refu-
gee Indians, near Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, from
July 1 to September 30, 1862, both inclusive, (92 days,
at \$2 50 per day)..... \$230 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G.
Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, two hundred and thirty dollars, in full
the above account.

JOHN ^{his} + STEPP.
mark.

Attest: HENRY SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 5.

The United States to Wm. Huntington, Dr.

1862.

Aug. 8. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians, 184 bushels of corn, at 40 cents per bushel.....	<u>\$73 60</u>
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Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, August 8, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, seventy-three dollars and sixty cents, in full of the above account.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this eighth day of August, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 6.

The United States to Samuel Vangundy, Dr.

For 559 pounds of bacon, at 5½ cents per pound	<u>\$29 35</u>
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I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named bacon of Samuel Vangundy, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named bacon is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WILLIAM KILE,

Special Agent for the Southern Refugee Indians.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named bacon, for-distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to Samuel Vangundy, Dr.

1862.

July 9. For 559 pounds of bacon purchased for the refugee Indians at Le Roy, Kansas, at 5½ cents per pound, (bought by Wm. Kile).....	<u>\$29 35</u>
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Received, at Le Roy, Kansas, July 9, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents, in full of the above account.

SAMUEL VANGUNDY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this ninth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 7.

The United States to John Morris, Dr.

1862.

July 10. For 206 pounds of bacon, at 5 cents per pound \$10 30

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named bacon of John Morris, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named bacon is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special agent for Southern Refugee Indians in Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named bacon, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to John Morris, Dr.

1862.

July 10. For furnishing, for the use of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, 206 pounds bacon, at 5 cents per pound \$10 30

Received, at Leroy, Kansas, September 10, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, ten dollars and thirty cents, in full of the above account.

JOHN ^{his} MORRIS.
mark

Attest: HENRY SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this tenth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 8.

The United States to L. Perry, Dr.

1862.

Aug. 25. For furnishing the following articles, to wit:

50 pounds of lead, at 20 cents per pound	\$10 00
3,000 gun caps, at 80 cents per thousand	2 40
15 pounds powder, at 40 cents per pound	6 00
	<hr/>
	18 40

I certify, on honor, that the within-named articles were furnished a party of (one hundred and sixty) southern refugee Indians, who were sent out by Opoteoholo and other chiefs on a scouting expedition into the Osage country.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Received, at Leroy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 25, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, eighteen dollars and forty cents, in full of the above account.

L. PERRY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this fifth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 9.

The United States to P. H. Smith, Leroy, Dr.

1862.

July 5. To two beeves, average weight 1,500 pounds=3,000 pounds gross, at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents

\$82 50

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named beeves of P. H. Smith, and that the price to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named beeves is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WILLIAM KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named beeves for distribution among said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.**The United States to P. H. Smith, Dr.*

1862.

July 5. For two beeves, average weight 1,500 pounds=3,000 pounds gross, at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, for the southern refugee Indians in Kansas

\$82 50

Received, at Leroy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 5, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

P. H. SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this fifth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 10.

The United States to N. Snodgrass, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For hauling one load of sanitary goods from Le Roy, Kansas, to the destitute southern refugee Indians near Fort Scott, Kansas, from the 26th to 29th day of September, 1862, both inclusive, four days, at \$2 50 per day, for myself and team..... \$10 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, ten dollars, in full of the above account.
N. SNODGRASS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 11.

The United States to Charles Bunch, Dr.

1862.

April 29. To four days' hauling refugee Indians from Cottonwood to the Sac and Fox agency, at \$2 50 per day, for myself and team, from April 26 to April 29, 1862, both inclusive..... \$10 00

Received, at Florence, Lion county, Kansas, July 9, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, ten dollars, in full of the above account.

CHARLES BUNCH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this ninth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 12.

The United States to R. Norton, Le Roy, Dr.

1862.

Aug. 5. To 62½ bushels of corn at 40 cents per bushel (on account contract made July 25, 1862)..... \$25 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named corn of R. Norton, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named corn is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named corn, for distribution among said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to Rollin Norton, Dr.

1862.

Aug. 5. For furnishing for the use of the southern refugee Indians 62½ bushels corn, at 40 cents per bushel..... \$25 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-five dollars, in full of the above account.

ROLLIN NORTON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 13.

The United States to Peter Smith, Dr.

1862.

July 1. To 1,460 pounds of bacon, at 5 cents per pound..... \$73 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named bacon of Peter Smith, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named bacon is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named bacon, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to Peter Smith, Dr.

1862.
July 19. For 1,460 pounds bacon, for the use of the southern refugee Indians, at 5 cents per pound..... \$73 00

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 19, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, seventy-three dollars, in full of the above account.

PETER SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this nineteenth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 14.

The United States to Solomon Smith, Dr.

1862.
July 30. To 41 bushels of corn, at 40 cents per bushel..... \$16 40

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named corn of Solomon Smith, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named corn is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named corn, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to Solomon Smith, Dr.

1862.
July 30. For 41 bushels of corn, for the use of the southern refugee Indians, at 40 cents per bushel..... \$16 40

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, sixteen dollars and forty cents, in full of the above account.

SOLOMON SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 15.

The United States to Robert Weston, Dr.

1862.

Sept. 30. For hauling provisions, &c., to the camps of the Seminole Indians, near Neosho Falls, from Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, from the 15th to the 24th day of September, 1862, both inclusive, ten days, at \$2 per day, for self and team..... \$20 00

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, September 30, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty dollars, in full of the above account.

ROBERT WESTON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this thirtieth day of September, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 16.

The United States to Washington Waterman, Dr.

1862.

July 25. For hauling 63 bushels corn from Emporia to Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, for the use of the southern refugee Indians, at 20 cents per bushel..... \$12 60

Received, Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 25, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twelve dollars and sixty cents, in full of the above account.

WASHINGTON ^{his} + WATERMAN.
mark.

Attest: HENRY SMITH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-fifth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

Witness: J. B. SCOTT.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 17.

The United States to J. H. Whistler, Burlington, Kansas, Dr.

1862.

April 26. To one beef, estimated weight 1,000 pounds, at 2½ cents
per pound..... \$25 00

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named beef of J. H. Whistler, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable, and the current market price, and that the above-named beef is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the abovenamed, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.**The United States to J. H. Whistler, Dr.*

1862.

April 26. For furnishing 1 beef for the southern refugee Indians,
estimated weight 1,000 pounds, at 2½ cents per pound,
gross..... \$25 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, August 14, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-five dollars, in full of the above account.

J. H. ^{his} × WHISTLER.
mark.

Attest: E. E. COFFIN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this fourteenth day of August, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 18.

The United States to J. P. Hamilton, Dr.

1862.

July 2. For hauling one load of goods for the southern refugee Indians, from Leavenworth to Le Roy, Kansas, 800 lbs., at
75 cents per cwt., furnishing my own team..... \$6 00

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 2, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, six dollars, in full of the above account.

J. P. HAMILTON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 2d day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to Charles Stulsing, Dr.

To 103 lbs. of bacon, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound..... \$5 41

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named bacon of Charles Stulsing, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named bacon is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians, in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of Wm. Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named bacon, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 19.

The United States to Charles Steltzing, Dr.

1862.

July 9. To 103 pounds bacon, delivered at Le Roy, Kansas, for the refugee Indians, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents, (bought by Wm. Kile).... \$5 41

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 9, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, five dollars and forty-one cents, in full of the above account.

CHARLES STELTZING.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this ninth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 20.

The United States to Edward Drum, Dr.

1862.

July 28. For hauling cornmeal from Burlington to Le Roy, Kansas, for the refugee Indians, one day for myself and team.... \$2 50

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 28, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, two dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this twenty-eighth day of July, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

The United States to Wm. Manson, Burlington, Kansas, Dr.

1862.

Ap'l 26. To 30 bushels of corn, at 25 cents..... \$7 50

I certify, upon honor, that I have purchased the above-named corn of Wm. Manson, and that the price agreed to be paid by me for the same is reasonable and the current market price, and that the above-named corn is for the use and benefit of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas.

WM. KILE,

Special Agent for Southern Refugee Indians, Kansas.

Received of William Kile, special agent for the purchase of provisions, goods, &c., for the southern refugee Indians, the above-named corn, for distribution amongst said Indians.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Voucher No. 21.

The United States to Wm. Manson, Dr.

1862.

Ap'l 26. For 30 bushels of corn, for the use of the southern refugee Indians, at 25 cents per bushel..... \$7 50

Received, at Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, August 14, 1862, of W. G. Coffin, superintendent of affairs, seven dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

WM. MANSON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this fourteenth day of August, 1862, paid the amount thereof.

W. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

CHICKSAWS.

Abstract of disbursements made by Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862, for treaty stipulations.

Amount received during the quarter, on hand, and applicable to next quarter... \$312 25

I certify that the above abstract is correct and true.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Return of property received and issued by Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent for Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862.

Date.	Number of invoice.	From whom received, and to whom issued.	Ambulance.	Account current.	Abstracts.	Apples, dried, pounds.	Axes.	Box, date.	Box, envelope.	Box, bill-head.	Boxes, sand.	Box, letter.	Boxes, cash.	Blankets, pairs.	Bridles, number.	Beavers, head.	Beef, slaughtered.	Brogans, pairs.	Boots, pairs.	Bacon, pounds.	Buckets, wood.	Buckets, well.	Chips.	Cutters, paper.	Cases, bankers.	Coffee, pounds.	Corn, bushels.	Coals, number.	Cornmeal, sacks.	Cornmeal, bushels.		
1862.		From whom received.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	980	2	453	.....	302	5	1,600	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	640	900	902	.....	400
June 30	.....	Remaining on hand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463
	2	Sundry individuals	.....	100	100	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	20,460	.....	.....	.....	19,628	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	564
	2	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total received	1	100	100	50	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	980	2	1,145	20,460	302	5	66,245	5	2	2	2	2	1	4,566	6,966	902	800	1,000	
		To whom issued.																														
During 3d quarter.	.....	Southern refugee Indians	.....	.....	.....	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	.....	Superintendent's office	.....	10	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total amount issued	10	30	50	1
		Total amount on hand.	1	90	70	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	980	2	316

Return of property received and issued by Wm. G. Coffin, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Invoice.	From whom received, and to whom issued.	Cornmeal, pounds.	Cambrie, yards.	Cups, tin.	Canteens, number.	Caps, gum, thousand.	Drilling, yards.	Detaine, yards.	Decks, writing, &c.	Domestic, yards.	Envelopes, number.	Eyetele, box.	Files, bill.	Field, writing, bottles.	Folders, paper.	Flour, sacks.	Gingham, yards.	Hooks, paper.	Hooks, pork.	Harness, set.	Hornes, number.	Hats, dozen.	Hose, cotton, pairs.	Hinges, pairs.	Hoses, steel.	Hogheads.	Instruments, math, box.	Instands, number.	Ink, bottles.	Jeans, yards.	Knives, crosser.	Lead, pounds.
1882.		From whom received.																															
June 30.	1	Remaining on hand						81½	941½	2		1,500		1 10	1	2	175	34	2	2	1	1	1					1	2		1,807½	2	
	2	Sundry individuals.								1	10						10																
	3	Do.	1,531	4													375																
	4	Do.															539																
	5	Do.															284																
		Do.					3										89																50
		Total received.	1,531	4	3	3	3	81½	941½	3	10	1,500		1 10	1	2	1,464	34	2	2	1	1	1						2	3	1,807½	2	50
		To whom issued.																															
During 3d quarter.	....	Southern refugee Indians.																															
Do.	....	Superintendent's office.	1,531	4	3	3	3	81½	941½		10						1,051	34															50
Do.	....	Isaac Colman, U. S. agent.																															
		Total amount issued ..	1,531	4	3	3	3	81½	941½			250					1,051	34															50
		Total amount on hand.								3		1,250	1	6	1	2	413			2	2	1							1	2			2

Return of property received and issued by Wm. G. Coffin, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Number of Invoice.	From whom received, and to whom issued.	Ledger.	Mules, head.	Machin, cycle.	Muchage, bottles.	Nails, pounds.	Fork, pounds.	Pork, barrels.	Powder, pounds.	Pepper, pounds.	Paper, legal cap, reams.	Paper, note, reams.	Paper, letter, reams.	Paper, foolscap, reams.	Pistols, number.	Portmanteaus.	Pick.	Portfolio.	Pencils, lead, dozen.	Pencils, slate, box.	Pad, blotting.	Pens, steel, box.	Penholders, dozen.	Pony.	Prisms, yards.	Robe, buffalo.	Rulers, India rubber.	Ruler, parallel.	Rubbers, India.	Rakes, pea.	Rope, pounds.	Rice, pounds.	Saddles.	Safe, iron.	
1882.																																				
June 30,	1	From whom received.																																		
	2	Remaining on hand																																		
	3	Sundry individuals.																																		
	4	Do.																																		
	5	Do.																																		
		Do.																																		
		Do.																																		
		Do.																																		
		Total received																																		
		To whom issued.																																		
During 3d quarter.....		Southern refugee Indians.																																		
Do.		Superintendent's office.																																		
		Total amount issued ..																																		
		Total amount on hand.																																		

Return of property received and issued by Wm. G. Coffin, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Number of invoice.	From whom received, and to whom issued.	Stamp, &c.	Sale.	Sugar, pounds.	Scales, pair.	Sheeting, brown, yards.	Shirting, bleached, yards.	Shoes, men's, pairs.	Shoes, boys, pairs.	Glove, office.	Stamps, postage.	Spades.	Soap, pounds.	Salt, barrel.	Salt, pounds.	Table, interest.	Tape, red, dozen.	Tobacco, pounds.	Thread, pounds.	Ticking, yards.	Table, writing.	Tubs.	Vinegar, barrel.	Vouchers, blank.	Whips.	Wax, seal, pounds.	Weights, paper.	Boxes, number.	
1862.		From whom received.																												
June 30	1	Remaining on hand	1	1	988	1	943	1491	300	98							145	1	11	490	1	461		1	1,300	1	1	3	2	
	9	Sundry individuals			1,500												300					1								
	3	Do.			4,384															9,899			1							
	4	Do.																												
		Do.																												
		Total received	1	1	6,969	2	943	1491	300	98	1	125	2	304	53	345	1	11	9,419	1	461	1	1	4	1,300	1	1	3	2	
		To whom issued.																												
During 3d quarter.		Southern refugee Indians			6,969		943	1491	300	98				2	304	39	345			9,519	1	461		1	4					
Do.		Superintendent's office										125						1							90					
		Total amount issued ..			6,969		943	1491	300	98		125	2	304	39	345		1	9,519	1	461		1	4	900					
		Total amount on hand ..	1	1	1						1					14		1	1	900			1		400	1	1	3		

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.

WM. G. COFFIN, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Invoice of supplies delivered to the southern refugee Indians in Kansas during the third quarter ending September 30, 1862, viz :

50 barrels dried apples.	6 steel hoes.
1 axe.	9 head hogs.
980 pairs blankets.	1, 807½ yards jeans.
829 head beeves.	50 pounds lead.
26, 460 pounds slaughtered beef.	4 pounds nails.
302 pairs brogans.	2, 180 pounds pork.
5 pairs boots.	16 barrels pork.
66, 645 pounds bacon.	15 pounds powder.
5 wooden buckets.	305 pounds pepper.
2 well buckets.	1 pick.
4, 866 pounds coffee.	2, 994½ yards prints.
3, 995½ bushels corn.	7½ pounds rope.
202 coats.	222 pounds rice.
800 sacks cornmeal.	2, 662 pounds sugar.
1, 000½ bushels cornmeal.	243 yards brown sheeting.
1, 821 pounds cornmeal.	142½ yards shirting.
4 yards cambric.	300 pairs women's shoes.
3 tin cups.	28 pairs boys' shoes.
3 canteens.	2 spades.
3, 000 gun caps.	304 pounds soap.
81½ yards drilling.	38 barrels salt.
241½ yards delaines.	345 pounds salt.
10 yards domestic.	2, 519 pounds tobacco.
1, 051 sacks flour.	1 pound thread.
34 yards gingham.	46½ yards ticking.
1 dozen hats.	1 tub.
1 pair cotton hose.	4 barrels vinegar.
3 pairs hinges.	2 boxes.

We, the undersigned, superintendent and agents of the southern superintendency, hereby certify, on honor, that all the supplies mentioned in the foregoing invoice have been issued by us to the southern refugee Indians now in our charge, near Le Roy, Coffee county, Kansas, during the third quarter, ending September 30, 1862.

WM. G. COFFIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

ISAAC COLMAN,

Agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

GEORGE C. SNOW,

Agent for the Seminoles.

GEORGE A. CUTTER,

Agent for the Creeks.

J. M. MUNGER,

Acting Agent for the Cherokees.

Agent for the Wichitas.

We, the chiefs and headmen of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas, do hereby acknowledge the receipt of all supplies enumerated in the foregoing in-

voice from Superintendent Wm. G. Coffin and our respective agents, during the third quarter, ending September 30, 1862.

For the Chickasaws—

ETAHLUTKEY, his x mark.
PULLER THOMPSON, his x mark.

For the Euchees—

BIQ WOLF, his x mark.
SA-CO-WE, his x mark.
WARREN JALIK,

For the Creeks—

OPO-THE-O HO-LO, his x mark.
OK-TA-HA-CAS-HA-GO, his x mark.
BEAR FOOT, his x mark.
RO-PIK-CHE-FI-K-SI-KO, his x mark.
MI-KA-HUT-KA, his x mark.
SAL-WA-MI-KO, his x mark.
KA-NI-TA-MI-KO, his x mark.
O-LA-HAR-GOH, his x mark.
TA-LA-TI-KA, his x mark.
MA-TUB-YA-HO-LEH, his x mark.

For the Cherokees and Kickapoos—

LEVI FISH, his x mark.

For the Seminoles—

PAS-KO-VA, his x mark.
O-SO-GE, his x mark.
THO-THO-HA-GO, his x mark.
FOS-HA-GE, his x mark.
FOS-HA-GE-MA-THA, his x mark.

For the Delawarees—

JIM NED, his x mark.

For the Keechies—

CHI-KA-HA, his x mark.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, on honor, that all the supplies mentioned in the within invoice were distributed in our presence to the various tribes of the southern refugee Indians in Kansas during the third quarter, ending September 30, 1862.

Witnesses for Chickasaws—

H. G. GRIFFITH.
his
M. + COLBURT.
mark.

Attest: HENRY SMITH.

Witnesses for the Euchees and Creeks—

LIAH BARNET.
LEM-CEN-GR-ON.

Witness for the Seminoles, Delawarees, Keechies, and Ionies—

his
ROBERT + DAVIS.
mark.

Attest: HENRY SMITH.

Witness for the Cherokees—

H. R. BANKS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Leavenworth, Kansas, September 30, 1862.

I certify, on honor, that the following named articles were used and expended in the Indian service in this office during the third quarter ending September 30, 1862:

10 account currents, used in office.
30 abstracts, used in office.
250 envelopes, used in office.
4 bill files, used in office.
3 bottles ink, used in office.
1 ledger, used in office.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ream legal C. paper, used in office.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ ream note paper, used in office.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper, used in office.
8 blotting pads, used in office.
2 India rubbers, used in office.
125 postage stamps, (3 cent,) used in office.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen red tape, used in office.
900 blank vouchers, used in office.

HENRY SMITH,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Received, at Leroy, Coffee county, Kansas, July 1, 1862, from William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, southern superintendency, one horse, for which I am responsible to the United States treasury.

ISAAC COLMAN,
United States Agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

I certify, on honor, that the horse named in this receipt was delivered to agent Isaac Colman, on the 1st day of July, 1862.

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Return of property received by Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent Indian affairs, for the southern refugee Indians, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862.

[Furnished by sundry individuals, as shown by abstract B.]

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Buckets, well.	Bacon, lbs.	Beeves, head.	Cups, tin, No.	Canteens, No.	Corn, bushels.	Coffee, lbs.	Corn meal, bush.	Flour, sacks.	Hogs, head.	Picks.	Bope, lbs.	Salt, lbs.
1862.															
July 31	5	Wm. Payne, (abstract B)	---	---	---	---	---	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August 7	6	Lorenz Schlichter	---	---	---	---	---	511½	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
May 22	7	C. Stotts and McCall	---	---	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
June 30	8	Charles W. Smith	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	463	---	---	---	---	---
September 17	10	R. A. Gaskins	---	---	4	---	---	50	16	---	10	9	---	---	145
May 13	11	D. W. Appleby	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 21	12	Patrick Long	---	939	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 11 and 14		P. Casner	2	---	---	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	4	---
Aug. 12 and 20	14														
		Total received	2	939	64	3	3	578½	10	463	10	9	1	4	145

Return of property received by William G. Coffin, superintendent, &c., in the quarter ending September 30, 1862.

[Furnished by sundry individuals, as shown by vouchers accompanying abstract C.]

Date.	Number of voucher.	From whom received.	Account current.	Abstract.	Apples, dried, pounds.	Axe.	Beaves, head.	Beef, slaughtered.	Bacon, pounds.	Buckets, wooden.	Corn, bushels.	Corn meal, pounds.	Corn meal, bushels.	Coffee, pounds.	Campbrie, yards.	Domestic, yards.	Desk, office.	Flour, sacks.	Hose, cotton, pair.	Hinges, pairs.
1862.																				
September 24	3	James B. Davis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September 25	5	P. Casner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 6, 16, 29	7	J. Dodsworth	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 2, Aug. 21, 26	11	W. A. Rose	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 14	8	D. R. Anthony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 23	12	C. C. Arnold	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 25	14	Robert Leech	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 11, 23, 30	20	J. F. Newton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 23	21	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 1, 19	22	Thos. C. Stevens & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600	4	18	1,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 28	23	Thomas Carney & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 7, 10	24	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 4, 18	25	Thos. C. Stevens & Co.	.....	.....	50	1	.....	34	5,358	1	50	600	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 27	26	Thomas Carney & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 1, August 6	27	Jackson Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,498	4,680	.....	2,093	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total received..	100	100	50	1	27	26,460	12,638	5	2,177	1,831	50	1,564	4	10	1	375	1	3

[Furnished by sundry individuals, as shown by vouchers accompanying abstract C.]

Date.	Number of voucher.	From whom received.	Hose, steel.	Ink, bottles.	Ledger.	Nails, pounds.	Pepper, pounds.	Pork, pounds.	Paper, legal cap.	Paper, note, ream.	Paper, letter, ream.	Rope, pounds.	Stove, office.	Stamps, postage, 3-cent.	Spades.	Sugar, pounds.	Soap, pounds.	Salt, barrels.	Salt, pounds.	Table, writing.	Tobacco, pounds.	Tub.	Vinegar, barrels.
1862.																							
September 24	3	James B. Davis											1								1		
September 25	5	P. Camet							1	1													
June 6, 16, 29	7	J. Dodsworth		1																			
July 2, Aug. 21, 26	11	W. A. Rose		2	1																		
July 14	8	D. B. Anthony													125								
May 23	12	C. C. Arnold																					
July 25	14	Robert Leech																					
July 11, 23, 30	20	J. F. Newton																					
May 23	21	.....do.....										3½			2	250	176	1	75				
July 1, 19	22	Thos. C. Stevens & Co.				4												50					
June 28	23	Thomas Carney & Co.																					
July 7, 10	24	.....do.....					105									1,130							2
June 4, 18	25	Thos. C. Stevens & Co.	6													210	128	2	125		45	1	
July 27	26	Thomas Carney & Co.																			2,954		
July 1, August 6	27	Jackson Lewis					2,180																
		Total received..	6	3	1	4	105	2,180	1	1½	1	3½	1	125	2	1,590	304	53	200	1	2,999	1	2

Return of property received by William G. Coffin, superintendent, &c., in the quarter ending September 30, 1862.

[Furnished by sundry individuals, as shown by vouchers accompanying abstract D.]

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Beesves, head.	Bacon, lbs.	Coffee, lbs.	Flour, sacks.	Pepper, lbs.	Rice, lbs.	Sugar, lbs.	Vinegar, bbl.
1862.										
July 15.....	5	S. S. Tipton.....	233	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
August 1.....	6	M. P. Rively.....	-----	46, 996	2, 652	529	103	222	4, 384	1
August 26....	7	M. P. Rively.....	359	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		Total received....	592	46, 996	2, 652	529	103	222	4, 384	1

Return of property received by William G. Coffin, superintendent Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862.

[Furnished by sundry individuals, as shown by vouchers accompanying abstract E.]

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Beesves, head.	Bacon, lbs.	Corn, bushels.	Corn meal, bush.	Corn meal, sacks.	Flour, sacks.	Scales, Fairbanks, pair.
1862.									
July 28....	3	E. C. Amsden.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
July 26....	17	N. S. Goss.....	-----	-----	-----	87	-----	36	-----
July 5....	18	J. A. and P. H. Smith.	-----	2, 144	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sept. 30....	19	D. P. Metcalf.....	-----	-----	2, 222	-----	-----	-----	-----
July 17....	20	J. F. Newlon.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	150	-----
July 11....	21	J. F. Newlon.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----
Aug. 30....	22	Charles L. Edwards...	-----	-----	-----	-----	800	-----	-----
Sept. 30....		Richard Burr.....	-----	-----	500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Aug. 6....	23	James B. Cox.....	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 23....	25	Total received....	6	2, 144	2, 722	87	800	286	1

Return of property received by William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs, in the quarter ending September 30, 1862.

[Furnished by sundry individuals, as shown by vouchers accompanying abstract F.]

Date.	No. of voucher	From whom received.	Bacon, lbs	Beever, head.	Corn, bushels.	Caps. (gun.) M.	Flour, sacks	Lead, lbs.	Pork, bbls.	Powder, lbs
1862.										
July 8...	1	J. F. Newlon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
July 11...	2	J. F. Newlon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
July 26...	3	J. F. Newlon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
Aug 8...	5	William Huntington.....	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 9...	6	Samuel Vangundy.....	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 10...	7	John Morris.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 25...	8	L. Perry.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	50	.....	15
July 5...	9	P. H. Smith.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept 30...	12	Rollin Norton.....	.....	.....	62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 1...	13	Peter Smith.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 30...	14	Solomon Smith.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 26...	17	J. H. Whistler.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 9...	19	Charles Stoeltzing.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 26...	21	William Manson.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total received	2,328	3	317½	3	89	50	16	15

Remarks made in the Indian office on the account of W. G. Coffin, Superintendent, &c., for the third quarter of 1862.

ABSTRACT C—VOUCHER No. 4.

W. G. Coffin: Rent of office..... \$90

The rent here charged is considered extravagant; besides, the superintendent must explain whether or not the building is owned by himself; if it is, he should produce the certificate of disinterested persons to the effect that it is a proper location for an office, and that the price is reasonable and in keeping with the prices charged for rent of other buildings in the locality. Suspended.

ABSTRACT D—VOUCHER No. 6.

M. P. Rively.....\$4,917 56

The first item of this voucher is for 2,652 lbs. of coffee, at 25½, \$676 26, while it is observed that in the contract with M. P. Rively, filed by William Kile, July 25, 1862, his price for coffee is 25¼ cents per pound; the difference, therefore, between 25½ and 25¼ cents (\$6 63) is, until the transaction is satisfactorily explained, suspended.

Property return.

The total amount of sugar received appears to have amounted to 6,262 lbs. In the receipt given by the chiefs the amount received is 2,662 lbs., while on the return it is placed as 6,262 lbs. The superintendent will be held responsible for the difference, 3,600 lbs., until accounted for, or the mistake (if it is one) is satisfactorily explained.

DAVID D. PORTER, UNITED STATES NAVY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RECOMMENDING

*A vote of thanks to David D. Porter, United States navy, acting rear admiral,
for brilliant services in attacking Arkansas Post.*

JANUARY 30, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

In conformity to the law of July 16, 1862, I most cordially recommend that Commander David D. Porter, United States navy, acting rear admiral, commanding the Mississippi squadron, receive a vote of thanks of Congress for the bravery and skill displayed in the attack on the Post of Arkansas, which surrendered to the combined military and naval forces on the 10th instant.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 28, 1863.*

INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A prepared bill for the sale of Indian reservations in California.

FEBRUARY 3, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

February 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a proposed bill for the survey and sale of certain Indian reservations in California, and to provide for establishing certain other Indian reservations in that State, and recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A BILL for the survey and sale of certain Indian reservations in California, and to provide for establishing certain other Indian reservations in the same State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to cause to be surveyed, as soon as practicable, in conformity with the system adopted for the survey of public lands, all that tract of land in California known as the Mendocino Indian reservation, and described as follows, viz: lying and being between the south bank of the Noyo river, so as to include that river, and the Cully Bull farm, on the south side thereof, and a point one mile north of the mouth of Hale a Beedaloc creek, and extending eastwardly from the coast for quantity, so as to include the valleys beyond the first range of hills, to the coast mountains, and conforming to their shape, so as to include an area not exceeding 25,000 acres of land.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when said lands shall have been surveyed, as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause the same to be advertised for sale in such manner and for such time as will, in his judgment, give notice to all persons likely to bid at such sale, and secure the best price therefor, and shall at the time appointed cause the same to be sold in separate tracts at public outcry; and if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the same shall have been sold for the best price that could be obtained, and for a fair value for the land and improvements, he shall approve of such sales, and, upon the payment of the purchase money, shall cause a patent to issue to the purchaser or purchasers, respectively.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands comprising what is known as the Nome Lacke reservation, in said State, shall be sold in like manner, and subject to like restrictions and reservations as are contained in section two hereof in relation to the lands of the Mendocino reservation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no portion of the lands embraced in either of the reservations hereinbefore mentioned shall be subject to pre-emption; but after the same shall have been offered at public sale, as is hereinbefore provided, such tracts as are unimproved shall be subject to private entry, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

SEC. 5 *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to appoint a commission, consisting of the surveyor general of California, the superintendent of the northern district of said State, and one other competent and meet person. They shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services: *Provided*, That the allowance of the same to the two first named shall not be in conflict with existing laws, whose duty it shall be to meet in Round Valley, Mendocino county, California, on or before the first Monday of ——— next, and proceed to investigate the claims of actual settlers upon the reservation in said valley, and make a fair and just appraisalment of all improvements made by such settlers in said valley previous to the first day of January, 1859; and thereupon said commission shall report said appraisalment, and the evidence upon which the same is based, to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval; and if the same shall be approved, it shall be his duty to cause to be issued, respectively, to such settlers certificates showing the value of the improvements made and owned by them, respectively, on said reservation on or before the said first day of January, 1859.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the proceeds of the sales of the lands herein provided for as may be necessary shall be set apart for, and applied to, the payment of the certificates issued under the provisions of the preceding section of this act; and the surplus, if any, shall be expended for the Indians residing in the northern district of said State, in such manner and for such purpose, not inconsistent with this act, as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may deem proper.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That what is known as the Round Valley reservation in said State shall be, and the same is hereby, so enlarged as to embrace within its limits the tract of country bounded as follows, viz: commencing at a point opposite the junction of the north and south forks of Eel river, on the south bank of the south fork of Eel river; thence southwardly, at right angles with said south bank, one-half mile; thence up said south fork, and parallel with the south side thereof, to a point opposite the junction of the middle and south forks of Eel river; thence northwardly, to said junction; thence to the summit of the main ridge or mountain on the southeast side of said middle fork; thence along the main divide, to the Tehama county line; thence with said line northwardly, to the summit of the main dividing ridge or mountain on the north side of the north fork of Eel river; thence following that divide to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning; and the same

shall be, and is hereby, set apart for the perpetual use and occupation of the Indians residing within the limits of the northern district of California known as Indians of the interior, as contradistinguished from the coast Indians; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to cause the exterior bounds of the reservation hereby created and enlarged to be surveyed, and a map of the same made and filed in his office as soon after the approval of this act as may be practicable.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the superintending agent of the northern district of California, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to proceed, as soon after the approval of this act as may be practicable, to concentrate all the Indians residing in said district upon the reservation hereby established: *Provided*, That if it shall be impracticable to assemble and keep all of said Indians within the said Round Valley reservation, said commission shall be, and is hereby authorized, and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to procure, by lease or purchase, a proper location, in some other portion of California for the establishment of said Indians: *And provided, further*, That the same shall be so situate as not to embrace white settlers within the bounds of the location, nor be necessarily traversed by them in the carrying on their ordinary lawful trade and commerce.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person, other than the Indians and the agents and employes of the government, to reside or enter upon said Round Valley reserve, or upon such other reserve as may be established for said Indians; and it shall be the duty of such agents and employes, to the utmost of their ability, to restrain said Indians from departing from said reserve or reserves; and it shall be their further duty to remove therefrom all persons not lawfully upon said reserves, and to that end may require the commander of the nearest or most convenient military post to furnish the necessary military force for that purpose.

ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.

LETTER

FROM



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

SUBMITTING

Additional estimates for the Indian service in the northern district of California.

FEBRUARY 5, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *February 4, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of the 27th ultimo, and accompanying copy of a letter of George M. Hanson, superintending agent northern district of California, submitting additional estimates of appropriation necessary to be made for the Indian service in said district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

The estimate is submitted for the favorable consideration of Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the 27th instant from Geo. M. Hanson, superintending agent, submitting an estimate of additional appropriation necessary to be made for the Indian service in the northern district of California, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

In submitting the regular annual estimate for that year I was governed by the appropriation made by Congress for that service for the current year, which had been largely reduced from the estimate, but which the late Secretary of the Interior declined to increase, preferring to leave to the agent the demonstration of the actual necessity for whatever increase of service they should require.

I fully indorse the estimate of Agent Hanson for an additional appropriation of \$23,050, and should you concur therein, I respectfully recommend its transmission to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Repre-

representatives, with a view to such action thereupon as Congress may deem expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER, *Secretary of the Interior.*

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1863.

SIR: I have carefully noted your estimates for the Indian service in the northern district of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and knowing, as I do, that the service will suffer irreparable loss except the amount be somewhat increased, and also an additional amount allowed for necessary employes on the several reservations, which has been entirely omitted for the last two years, I beg leave to submit to your consideration the following several estimates in *addition* to those you have already made, which, I think, you will at once see is indispensable to the service, even in view of the "strictest economy," which you very properly enjoin, viz:

For the removal of Indians, transportation of goods, purchase of clothing and blankets, farming tools, teams, hogs, milk and beef cattle..	\$10, 000
One additional supervisor	1, 500
Three head farmers, \$750 each	2, 250
One additional laborer	600
Six female teachers, \$200 each	1, 200
Three blacksmiths, \$750 each	2, 250
Three carpenters, \$750 each	2, 250
Three physicians, \$1, 000 each	3, 000

In addition to your estimates	23, 050
-------------------------------------	---------

Should the reservations, as I have recommended, be reduced to two, viz: Round valley and Smith River valley for the northern district, and Mendocina and Nome Lackee sold, the services of at least one-third of the employes can be dispensed with, but until that is done they are *all*, as at present, necessary to the service.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
*Superintending agent of Indian affairs,
northern district of California.*

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SURVEY AND SALE OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

RELATIVE TO

Survey and sale of certain Indian reservations in California, &c.

FEBRUARY 5, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

February 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this department, on the 28th ultimo, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representing the necessity that exists for the survey and sale of certain Indian reservations in California, and the establishment of other reservations in said State.

After a careful examination I have arrived at the conclusion that legislation in the premises is necessary, and the subject is respectfully submitted to Congress for such action by that body as may be deemed expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 28, 1863.

SIR: I herewith enclose for your consideration the draught of an act which I have prepared with a view to providing for the permanent adjustment of our relations with the Indians of the northern district of California.

As will be seen, the proposed act contemplates the sale of the Nome Lacke and Mendocino reservations; the proceeds of such sale to be applied, first, to the payment of settlers' claims for improvements made prior to the 1st day of January, 1859, upon the Round Valley reservation, (that being the time, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain, when settlers were notified that the

valley was set apart as an Indian reservation,) and, secondly, to such beneficial purposes as the wants of the Indians may require. It also provides that the Round valley reservation shall be enlarged and set apart for the perpetual use of the Indians of the interior of said district; that the title of settlers in Smith River valley shall be extinguished, and said valley set apart as a home for the Indians of the coast; and that \$65,000 shall be appropriated for the purpose of carrying the proposed act into effect.

My information upon the subject is such that I have no doubt that the proposed sale of the two reservations named will, if made, produce an amount sufficient to pay for the improvements in Round valley and probably a small surplus.

To extinguish the valid title of settlers in Smith River valley will require the expenditure of about \$60,000, to which the sum of \$5,000 is added to defray other expenses, which will necessarily be incurred in carrying the proposed act into effect.

For information in detail as to the necessity of legislation similar to that now proposed, I respectfully refer to that part of my recent annual report, and its accompanying papers, relating to California; also to reports from Superintending Agent Hanson, to be found in Senate miscellaneous document No. 79, (2d session 37th Congress, pp. 6 to 12, inclusive.)

The subject of our relations with the Indians of California has been one of great solicitude on my part, and I frankly state that I see no way by which these relations may be satisfactorily adjusted unless it be by legislation similar to that now proposed. If this legislation can be had I have the utmost confidence that a fruitful source of difficulties and vexations in the management of Indian affairs will be thereby removed.

I therefore earnestly solicit for the proposed bill your careful consideration, and, should it meet with your approbation, I respectfully request that it may be laid before Congress, with your recommendation that it shall have the favorable consideration and action of that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.



